23.—The Mayors of

he State have been in

Mayor Zollinger's bill ties. It does away with n law for cities, and, presented to the Gen-

irable, I am glad to say

that you could flaim ine could hope for. Re-Governor." Dr. D'bn-Palmer House.

nervous orastration, and mitty relieved by taking Beef Tonic, the, only ning its cutire attitious restimulant like the ex-is blood-making. Torea-lining properties; is in-conditions, whether the bons prostration, over-particularly if resulting 2s. Caswell, Hazard & ck. For sale by drug-

a., to the Church of the

ht to this city for inter-

Mrs. Lydia Wilkinson, and Mrs. Belle Phelps, in

ffernoon at 3 o'clock at 339 cen East for interment.

DIFFRENT CHARITIES alval of Authors." are re-to be held in the parlors of y at 10 a. m. Saturday.

AND STEBBINS, THE

DRE & CO.,

RADE SALE

d dild.

LIUILLI.

Stock of Fur-

Store will be

noving their goods and re-before the 24th inst. This y to dealers. ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Jan. 25, at 93 o'clk a.m.

Elis & CO., Auctioneers,

Jan. 25, at 10:30 o'clock at

TERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OMEROY & CO.,

Weekly Sale,

n. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

HAMBER_SETS

Blankets, Comforters,

neral Merchandise, etc., etc. EROY & CO.. Auctioneers.

L DRUGGISTS.

TANKS
SHIPPING CANS,
West Lake Street.
OHICAGO.

CELEBRATED THROUGH ut the Union-expressed to il parts, 1b and upward, at 5, 40, 60c per lb. Address rders, GUNTHER, Confec-loner, Chicago.

GENTS AT \$10. WAR-to fit and wear well. Ladies, cof "Saratoga Waves" with-he Patent Trade-Mark, they not wear one-half as long-IPSON, 210 Wabash av.

BEST telple Extracts by oz., 35c.; Pints, \$3.00. al bottle, 10c. C. VANDERBURGH & Co., Druggists, State and Adams-sts.

KING VDER

ou to buy them, because they

PERFUMES.

GOODS.

SUITS.

ICAL.

Prersa Co.,

URE, &c.,

vances.

5, at 10:00 a, m.,

KID GLOVES. special meeting of University was the Joint Com-SPECIAL SALE the Legislature ith them as to the KID GLOVES.

naries in their marvel-id the household peta riety, at Poultry Exhi-n street. On Saturias and under can attend open from 9 a.m. to 10 Will place on sale to-day: 500 DOZ. D.--FACT VS. FOLLY.
DISABLED VOLUNTERS
an. 6, 1879. -Dr. D'Unair trial of three months

2-BUTTON KID GLOVES. In Dark Shades, AT 25c per pair.

300 DOZ. **3-Button Undressed Kid Gloves**

Medium and Dark Shades, AT 40c per pair.

100 DOZ. "Superior Quality" 3-Button Kid Gloves.

Medium and Dark Shades, AT 75c per pair.

We have sold these Gloves heretofore at \$1.25. 50 DOZ.

2-Button "Courvoisier." Best Goods.

Medium Browns and Evening Shades, AT

\$1.25 per pair.

This is the entire stock of an assignee's sale, and will be sold separately from our regular stock. Ladies desiring Gloves should secure them at once.

ORDERS BY MAIL.

remit post-office order or draft. 121 & 123 State-st.

ONLY 6 DAYS MORE OF 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us in January, 1879. STANDARD THE HIGHEST.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Only Direct Line to France

or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

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PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. The only
Trans-Atlantic Line sailing under the American fiag.
RED STAR LINE,
Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly
alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For
Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply
to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS. Gen. Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE. Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA. Jan. 25, 7 a m i VNCHORIA, Feb. 8, 6 a m
ETHOPIA. Feb. 1, noon i BOLIVIA. Feb. 15, noon
New York to London direct.

CASTALIA. Jan. 25, 7 a m i CALIFOR A. Feb. 1, noon
Cabins \$55 to \$50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, \$25.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Saiing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cable pool, and London.

Excursion Drafts on Drafts on Great Britan and Irelater information apply to

For sailings and further information apply to

F. B. LAISON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Ilinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

BIDS SOLICITED.

will be received at the Auditor's Office in Crown Ind., until Feb. 3, 1879, for Court-House Fur-according to plans and specifications filed in said Particulars in relation thereto will be furnished in Brown, County Auditor.

WM. FISHER,
H. R. WARD,
County Commissioners.

FINANCIAL. T. S. KNAPP. STEPHEN PEABODY. Member of the Stock Exchange. Member of the Stock Exchange KNAPP & PEABODY,
sakers and Brokers, 28 New st., New York. Very and sell Stocks. Bonds, and Securities of all the the New York Stock Exchange on commission of the Stock Brokenge on commission of the Stock Brokenge on Commission of Stabout. of N.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25. 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

ARIZONA,

THE NEW ELDORADO!

THE NEW ELDORADO.

THE CHICAGO

of Globe District, Pinal Co., Arizona.

Incorporated Under the General Laws of the State of Illinois, December 30, 1878.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - \$1,000,000

Divided into 10,000 Shares of \$100 Each.

4,000 Shares, Set Aside for Working Capital, will be sold at \$25 per Share, fully paid up and not assessable.

In calling the attention of the public to the Chicago Mining & Milling Co., and asking for subscriptions to its stock, I wish to make the following statement about the nature of the enterprise:

The Chicago Mining & Milling Co. is organized for the purpose of developing a complex of 30 sulver mines, located in the "Globe District." Pinal County, Arisona. I have personally inspected all the mines, and become satisfied of their richness and good prospects. The work done thus far on these mines has demonstrated that they all contain veins of very rich ore, and the surroundings are such that the working and development offer no difficulties. offer no difficulties.

My arrangement with the discoverers and owners of these 20 mines, which include the celebrated "Julius" Mine, is the following: They retain one-half of the stock of the Company to be formed by me and give a title of their mining claims to the Company, as soon as a ten-stamp mill or its equivalent is erected. The property to be thus transferred to the Company comprises the 20 mines, about \$15,000 worth of ore on the dumps of the several mines, an assay office, blacksmith shop, several cabins, and a number of tools, the several mines, an assay office, blacksmith shop, several cabins, and a number of tools,

the several mines, an assay of the constant and the constant and the erection of the mill and for working capital. I personally do not claim one cent from the sale of the stock, nor will any of the money so realized be used for the purchase of any of the property, which is to come into possession of the Company.

The balance, one-tenth of the capital stock, I reserve for myself for services. My contract with the original owners being fulfilled after the mill is built, every dollar put into the Company more than the amount necessary to build the mill will be considered as an advance made to the Company, and refunded as soon as the interest of the Company will permit.

an advance made to the Company, and refunded as soon as the interest of the Company will permit.

I would also state that there is very great lack of milling facilities in the Globe District, and that there can be ore enough secured from mines in the district, other than those of the Company, to keep the mill running night and day on custom work, thereby making the Company productive from its very start.

The stock being fully paid up, no further payments are expected from the stockholders, and the treezing out of small stockholders by assessments, which has made many mining enterprises notorious, is utterly impossible in this Company. I want to have it distinctly and thoroughly understood that the Chicago Mining & Milling Co. is not organized for the purpose of speculation, but that it is a strictly industrial enterprise, in which the money of the stockholders is used to produce values.

I further add that the present Board of Directors will resign, as soon as a sufficient number of abares is sold to assure the success of the enterprise. It is my wish, as well as the desire of my associates, including the original owners of the mines, to grant a due share of the management of the Company to those who furnish the money. It is my intention to personally superintend the erection of the mill and the development of the mines.

The prospectus of the Company contains a description of the mining property, a table of assays, and other information about the enterprise It may be had on application from the undersigned, or from

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, Bankers. No. 165 EAST RANDOLPH STREET.

Ladies ordering by mail The financial agents of the Company, who will take subscriptions for should state size and color, and Stock, and will give any desired information regarding the enterprise. Specimens of the ore from the different mines can be seen at my office

> Room 33, Staats-Zeitung Building, Where I shall be pleased to show the same and give all information de-

A. C. HESING. STATIONEBY. CARPETS, RUGS AND CURTAINS.

PREVIOUS

To removal, we shall offer great in-

ducements to buyers, to close our

CARPETS

AND RUGS.

CURTAINS, &c.

Parties about furnishing will do well

to give us a call.

We will move our business about

March 1 to the building N. W. cor-

JUDSON & CO.,

106 STATE-ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

Don't You Forget It.

John G. Ashleman.

157 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. C. Schwartz's Successor,

Provision Commission Merchant,

HAMBURG, GERMANY.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

BOARDMAN & KEEP.

HARD-WOOD LUMBER.

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Yard. West Fourteenth & Lumber-sts., Chicago.

Manufacturing and

Dock Property.

FOR SALK-Lots on the North Branch, and North ranch Canal, and on the Nortwestern and the Chicage Pacific Railroads, on favorable terms. CHICAGO LAND COMPANY. Room 3 Ogden Building. Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

Special Real Estate Notice.

We are authorized to offer, for a few days only, at very great bargains, some of the best Residence and Business Lots on the West Side. The same are ready for immediate improvement, and are situated on ogden and Winchester-avs. and Lincoth. Jackson, Van Buren, Congress, Harrison, and Honore-sts.

GEDEN, SHELDON & CO., Brown 3 Ogden Building.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building.

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PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-

Room 3 Ogden Building, Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts

REAL ESTATE.

ner State and Washington-sts.

entire stock on hand in

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. RETAIL STATIONERS,

Have constantly in stock the largest assortment of General Stationery of any house west of New York, their stock comprising every article necessary for office use.

DIARIES FOR 1879. They have a few Diaries left tor 1879. 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

EDUCATIONAL. INIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The next session of the above named institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 3. 1879. Thorough instruction is given in each of the following courses, viz.: LAW, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC (INCLUDING CIVIL ENGINEERING) and COMMERCIAL.

Each Student is free to take any of the above, or, esired, a mixed course. particulars as to terms, etc., will be found in the Thirty-fourth Annual Catalogue, which will be sent free on application to

Very Rev. W. CORBY. C. S. C., Prest., Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

ALLEN ACABEMY

AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The most thoroughly equipped Boys' School in the United States. Prepares for best colleges or for business life. Equal advantages for girls. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President, and enjoy rare advantages. The Academy and realdence are in the most fashlonable division of the city and only three blocks apart. Able Faculty. Splendic department for little boys and girls. The third term commences Jan. 27. New pupils received. Address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL. D., Prest. 683 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY CHESTER, PA.

opens Jan. 8. Thorough instruction in Civil ering, the Classics, and English. For circulari COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A NEW EXCITING BOOK. Bristling with WILD ADVENTURES

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

tion and terms, address III BEATS WANTED!

"THE FAIR." E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"
Cor. State & Adams-sts.,
Selis 1 Blade Knives at 10c.
2 Blades at 22c.
4 Blades at 45c.
Send for our catalogue.

FOR SALE.

Opera Tickets, For Sale—Three choice seats for Saturday Matinee. Address C. M. B., Tribune office.

> SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
>
> 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago,

WASHINGTON.

History of the Translation of the Tilden Ciphers.

Snags upon Which the New York Glove Men Will Surely Be Wrecked.

Testimony of European Glove-Dealers Fully Sustaining Secretary Sherman.

timony Before the Potter Committee.

Bribery and Rumors of Bribery

St. Martins Continues His Tes

the Burden of His Tale.

Conkling's Committee Decide Adversely to the New York Nominations.

ject of Speculation. The President Will Affix His Signature to

Their Fate in the Senate Still the Sub-

the Pension-Arrears Bill,

THE CIPHERS. HOW THEY WERE UNRAVELED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The statement has been generally telegraphed from here that the Potter Committee proposes to employ Prof. Holden, of the United States Naval Observatory, to translate the cipher dispatches, upon the ground that Holden made all the translations for the New York Tribune. The statement as to the translations of the Tribune ciphers is manifestly inaccurate. In the introduction to the pamphlet on the ciphers, which has been received here to-day, Mr. Whitelaw Reid makes an interesting statement as to the discovery of the key, and which it appears that the entire credit for the translation is due to a gentleman connected with the Tribune staff. The following, in brief, is the history of the means by which the ciphers were translated. Mr. Reid says: "No one seemed to know the

key absolutely. No help came from any quarter. All manner of suggestions were re-ceived. Many were tried, but none proved in the end to be of the slightest practical value save a single one. COMMUNICATED BY SECRETARY EVARTS.

That gentleman suggested that possibly a thorough student of pare mathematics might be able to divine the law on which ciphers were onstructed."

Copies were sent to a mathematical Professor who did not succeed, however, in discovering the system, and who never sent a single translation to the office until the Tribune staff had completed work. Mr. Hassard, of the Tribune sta Col. William M. Grosvenor, also of the Tribune staff, entered upon the work independently of each other, and without communication. After weeks of labor, Mr. Hassard found two transposition keys, but without finding the third, while Grosvenor had found three others. The system being thus discovered, the rest were found more rapidly. The last was discovered by both gen

ON THE SAME EVENING, the one working at Litchfield, Conn., the other at Englewood, N. J. Each immediately transmitted news of their success to the Tribune office, and the two letters arrived within an hour Mr. Reid copcludes: "The credit of translat

ing, however, belongs absolutely to Mr. Hassard and Col. Grosvenor. They received no assistance from any outside quarter, except from the mathematical Professor before mentioned, and received from him no translation whatever, and no important clew until after they had discovered it themselves."

KID GLOVES. A NUT FOR THE NEW YORK INSPECTORS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24 .- The Secretar of the Treasury has sent a communication to the Senate Commerce Committee and to the Committee on Ways and Means, asking for an nvestigation into the kid-glove cases on ac-Watches, Jewelry, and Piated Ware can be bought for one half the usual prices at ASHLEMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL JEWELRY STORE, 157 State-st. count of which A. T. Stewart & Co. in their reent memorial arraigned the Treasury Department. The Government has had special agents in Europe for six months investigating these kid-glove cases, and the New York importers will doubtless find evidence of which they have not dreamed. This evidence was secured in anticipation of another kid-glove controversy. Samples of the identical kid gloves—the Alexander glove-which were the first cause of the controversy between the Chicago importers and A. T. Stewart & Co. and others were taken to Europe and submitted to leading representatives of the kid-glove trade in London. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION

as to the quality of the gloves submitted for examination. They were the very same gloves which caused the original controversy be-Wholesale Druggists tween New York and Chicago, and which resulted in the decision of Appraiser-General Ketchum that placed the price at 52 francs,-a decision that was subsequently modified by a reduction to 49 francs. The New York importers will undoubtedly endeavor to claim that the quality of the gloves is different, but the Government is fortified upon that point. THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS

from the affidavits made by the London importers will serve as samples of this testimony: Dean, Alcroft & Co. state: "We would place these gloves at a value of 52 francs, and probably higher. They are first quality."

J. & B. Morley say: "We know this glove. It is undoubtedly first quality. The price is 52 to 53 francs, with a rise of 5 francs per button."

Forester, Porter & Co. say: "We know this rlove to be first quality."

Leaf, Sons & Co. gave this opinion: "This glove is identical with the Courvoissier. It is irst quality. If it has been going into the States at 42 francs it is a downright swindle." Towens Brothers say: "This a first-quality glove. There are two pairs sold inferior, which in a large order is not out of the way. The price

The Forestreet Warehouse Company, add: "This is unquestionably a first quality glove."
In addition to the above testimony, a statement has been procured from Francois, Calvat t Co., one of the largest kid-glove manufacturing firms in Grenoble, France. These gen-tlemen, after having made a careful estimate say over their own signatures that the actual cost of manufacturing a glove similar in quality to the Alexandre is a fraction over 46

francs. They even go further and state that the Alexandre is a little better than the glove which they can make for that price.

THE PENSION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Presiden has concluded to sign the Pension bill passed by the Senate last week, and will probably send the notice of his approval of it to the House of Representatives to-morrow. At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Schurz presented a letter from Commissioner of Pensions Bentley, giving as the result of a careful investigation made since the bill passed the Senate au estimate that \$36,000,000 will be needed at once to carry out the provisions of the law, and that extra appropriations of several millions will have to be madin coming years. He also reported that since the passage of the bill by the Senate the number of letters asking for blank applications for

pensions HAS INCREASED POURPOLD. As the law has heretofore stated when a pension has been granted it has begun from the time the certificate was issued, there have been no large single payments to tempt people. Now every new pension granted will date back from the time of the death or discharge of the soldier, so that the longer the application is delayed the larger the first payment will be. This makes a pension worth having, and will induce every man who served in the army, and who thinks that there is any possibility of securing a pension, to make application, while before he might not have thought it worth while to prosecute a claim. This exptains the increased num-ber of applications for blanks. Secretary Sherman thought to-day that the bill would cause

A VERY HEAVY DRAIN upon the Treasury that could not be met except by the sale of bonds or the levying of new taxes. He said the income of the Government is now only sufficient to meet the regular expenses and interest on the public dcbt, and if this law should go into actual effect it would certainly cause a deficiency. Other members of the Cabinet thought that the Government of the United States had already been more generous to its pensioners than any other on earth; that it already provided for those who were disabled by reason of service during the time the disability continued, an that it was not called upon to do more. There were thousands of instances, it was said, of per-

ABLE TO EARN A LIVELIHOOD

for years after their discharge from the army, remaining during all the time substantially able-bodied, if after five, ten, or fifteen years they become disabled, and can trace their diffi culty to wounds or disease contracted while in the service, then they are pensioned. But under the new law they will be pensioned for all the years when they were well, and the pension for those years will be paid to them in a lump. But, in spite of these objections, a majority of the Cabinet was in favor of the approyal of the bill, and even if they had not been, the Presi-dent would unquestionably have sigued it, act-ing on his own judgment.

NOMINATIONS. CONKLING AHEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24 .- Mr. Conkling has again triumphed in his Committee, and by the solid vote of the Republican members secured an adverse report upon the nomination of Gen. Merritt and Mr. Burt. Gen. Graham having been nominated to fill a vacancy, will be confirmed, a unanimous report in his favor having been agreed upon in the Committee. The discussion upon the New York Custom-Hous nominations to-day, if reports can be trusted, was not a notable one. Gen. Arthur's answer to Secretary Sherman was considered by the Republicans to cover the ground amply, and to sustain the position which had been taken by Senator Conkling.

ONE CIRCUMSTANCE which seemed to have more effect on the minds of the Republicans than any other seems to have been the writing of a letter to Gen. Ar thur by Secretary Sherman after the Jay Commission made its report, which was very complimentary in its terms, and showed, so it is argued, that the disclosures made by the Jay Commission did not then have the weight with the Secretary of the Treasury that he has since sought to give them. This letter, with that offering Gen. Arthur a foreign appointment after the Administration concluded to make the changes in New York, seem to have made considerable impression upon the minds of Sen-ators. Gen. Arthur has his complaints, too,

RECEIVED DUE CONSIDERATION. Among other things he asserts that, when the Jay Commission was in New York, two special agents were sent there by Secretary Sherman to work up evidence against the officers of the Custom-House, that their proceedings were secret, and that they hunted up Gen. Arthur's personal enemies and placed them in the stand to testify against him, having first examined them in secret and "coached" them themselves. This accusation, of course, Mr. Sherman has had

no opportunity to answer. The weight of opinion among those who have the best means of knowing is that the Senate

WILL SUSTAIN THE REPORT of Mr. Conkling's Committee. On the other hand, some of the Democrats say that Gen. Me ritt will be confirmed. One of the latter class had a canvass of the Senate which he was showing at the Capitol to-day, upon which he had the names of ten Republicans as voting for confirmation, and not more than two or three Democrats who would vote the other way. It may be that it is upon such canvasses as these that the supporters of the Administration base the hope which they apparently entertain of carrying all of the nominations triumphantly through the Senate.

An attempt will be made to have the discus-

sion of these nominations take place in open Senate, instead of with closed doors, as is the

usual custom. GEN. ARTHUR'S COMMUNICATION s said to show by the record that he was in structed by the Treasury Department to per mit clerks to perform for importers special duties, and to receive fees from the importers for that service. This, it will be rememb was one of the strongest accusations made against Arthur's administration of the Custom-House. Gen. Arthur is reported as refuting number of similar charges in the same way. and to refer in several specific instances to direct orders of Secretary Sherman, in which the latter instructs the Collector to do exactly that for which the Treasury Department, in its recent charge, has censured him.

PATTERSON. South Carolina Republicans report a consultation at the Capitol between Don Cameron and Patterson and Butler, of South Carolina, in regard to the contest of the latter with Corbin. After it Patterson was reported to be solid for Butler, and if Cameron got anything out of it, these South Carolina Republicans say it was probably support for Secretary Sherman in the matter of the New York nominations. CONSUL-GENERAL TO MEXICO.

Information from Mexico is to the effect that Minister Foster has designated Daniel S. Richardson, his Secretary of Legation, as Acting Consul-General, and that he hopes to have the Department agree to make it permanent and induce the President to send this nomination

IN THE SENATE. A QUESTION OF PRESONATIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Senate, instead of going into executive session for the consideration of the New York nominations, or

taking up Senator Edmunds' constitutional resolutions, indulged this afternoon in a long

preregatives of the Upper House. Towards the close of the last session, in June, 1878, the Senate sent back to the House its bill for the establishment of post-routes, loaded down with amendments. There were amendments making a change of public revenue, which is claimed as a constitutional prerogative by the House, The House asserted this prerogative by demanding the return of the bill from the Senate by a vote of 169 to 68. A Committee of Conference was appointed, which decides to report back that portion of the bill relating to postroutes, omitting the ones to which the House objected. The report was adopted by the House in the closing hour of last session, but the Senate took no action. To-day Senator Ferry moved to take up this conference report and to appoint a new conference. He proposed

dropping the amendment relating to the frank

ing privilege, and keeping the one granting the

Brazilian subsidy. There was a colloquial de-

bate of four hours on this. The whole subject

was referred to a committee of five. A motion

and fruitless discussion as to the privileges and

was then made to adjourn, but Mr. Edmunds moved that HIS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT be taken up, that they might be thus made the order of the day Monday. This was not acceptable to the Democrats, who do not want to dis cuss the constitutional amendments, and who do want to pass Warren Mitchell's cotton claim; so they moved to adjourn. On a rising vote this was carried, but Mr. Edmunds demanded the yeas and navs, and it was lost by 24 against 25. Mr. Edmunds then renewed his motion, but Mr. Edmunds then renewed his motion, but Mr. Eaton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This was lost by a tie vote, and Eaton then moved to adjourn, which was also lost by a tie vote. Mr. Edmunds again moved to take up his resolution, when Mr. Whyte moved to lay it on the table, and

SUCCEEDED BY ONE MAJORITY. Again Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution from the table, but Mr. Whyte moved to adjourn, and his motion was carried,—yeas 24, nayes 23. There are two Republican Senators in the city who were in the Senate Chamber in the alternoon, but who were absent during this filibustering,—Chaffee and Sharon. On Monday Mr. Edmunds will come to the front with his resolution pages, and if the Republican with his resolution again, and if the Republicat Senators are on hand the Democrats will have to make a record on them.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE. ST. MARTINS' CROSS-EXAMINATION. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—To-day the

ross-examination of St. Martins was proceeded with before the Investigating Committee. He stated he had never heard that his discharge from the position as Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Committee was due to the action taken by Mr. Cox because the affidavits were improperly served. Mr. Cox must have known wit nesses were being tampered with, because they were all kept in one room by Gibson, Weber, and Carter, and not allowed to leave except to go on the stand to testify. These witnesses had been promised various sums from \$200 to \$300 for contradicting their evidence given before the Returning Board. They were paid \$50 or \$60 before testifying. They never got the rest: nobody got any.
When witness first informed Weber that he

should expose them, Weber replied: "They have not fulfilled their promise to me, and I don't care a damn what you do." Witness admitted that he had been thrice indicted, once for shooting a man, and twice for cutting. Yet he averred he had as clear a record as any man

St. Martins further testified: Maddox told me they wanted a certain witness to recant, and

WANTED TO MAKE A CASE against Sherman, or something of that kind, and if I thought I could get these witnesses to recant by making them certain promises I was to do so. We had witnesses the 2 and told them what to say. We told them first what questions would be asked, and then what ust be their answers. The witness Slavse wanted \$1,500 for his evidence and I remember ! spoke to Stenger about that, but he never took any notice of it. Weber had already told Slavse that he would not give him \$1,500, but would

give him \$500. Stenger must have known all Mr. Reed asked that witness' affidavit, which had been the subject of the cross-examination

should now be made A PART OF THE RECORD. Mr. Springer-I do not see why we should cumber the record with a mass of falsehood. Mr. Reed-I am glad to see Mr. Springer is becoming so sensitive about incumbering the record with falsehood.

No further objection was made. Mr. Cox took up the cross-examination, first asking witness to state how he came to go to New Orleans at the time the Sub-Committe

were sitting there. Witness replied: I was taken there by Weber. He asked me to go with him to see some men bers of the Committee and some outside agents doing business for Tilden.

Witness said when he arrived in Washington he saw Maddox and had a long talk with him.

Maddox told him he knew about his affidavit, and that the best thing he could do would be to withdraw it. If so, nothing should be published against him. Mr. Shellabarger, he said, was his lawyer, and Pitkin and he were close friends. He said, The best thing you can do is to write me a letter to authorize me to go to the Republican members of the Committee and withdraw your affidavit. If you will do this I will give you \$1,000, pay all your expenses here, and send you home, and I will show you all around the city before you leave." I told him it was no use to try anything of the kind on me, because I could not accept anything they could offer. After a while Acklen came in and stayed a short time. Then Gibson was announced, and, as I did not want and that the best thing he could do would be to Ackien came in and stayed a short time. Then Gibson was announced, and, as I did not want them to put any job on me, I left, meeting Gibson on the stairs. This was on Dec. 27. On the 8th of January I received the following card: "Come to me to-morrow morning at half-past 8, or if you cannot get here at that time come at 11 sharp, and if I am out, wait for me. See nobody until you see me. J. H. M." I have not had any other interviews with Maddox, Carter, or Gibson since I received that.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

COMMENT ON THURSDAY'S DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The family quarrel in the House yesterday evidently was not concluded, according to the World's correspondent Williams, of Alabama, said to-day: "I am very sorry the discussion came up, and especially that Mr. Ellis should have been led into saying what he did. I myself am a Southern man and all my sympathies are with the people of my section. What Mr. Ellis said is true enough, but the effect of such things may be disastrous. The Democrats of the South must, at all bazards, maintain friendly relations with those of the North. It is comparatively a small thing if the party is beaten in the North, considered locally, but defeat in the South neans the utter ruin of the white race. I tell you the South is solid only in self-defense. We are Democrats, not always from choice, but from necessity. Where Republicanism means carpet-bag or negro rule, and Democracy means the supremacy of our own race, no intelligent man need long hesitate as to which party he will join. A debate like that of yesterday can-

will join. A debate like that of yesterday cannot do us any good."

The Hera'd's correspondent does not think the debate will be reopened. He says: "It is the fashion to speak of Bragg as a crotchety man, with an infirm temper, but he expressed the sense and will of the Northern Democrats vesterday. The Republicans hope for success in the Solid North, and this debate is likely to forewarn the South."

The Times correspondent says: "Further efforts will be made by the Southerners to renew the quarrel. Chalmers and others have already prepared speeches calculated to bind up the wounds of Southern honer." The writer,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

though, thinks yesterday's debate has spotled the Democratic pet scheme of an alliance between the South and West against the East. NOTES AND NEWS.

CHRISTIANCT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The report is again revived that Senator Christiancy is desirous to resign his place in the Scnate, and that he will accept any of the Government South American missions. The companion piece to the report, of course, is that Zach Chandler expects to succeed him.

DR. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint, is slowly sinking from a
complication of diseases, which his physicians
do not understand. Last summer ne contracted a severe cold, from which he has never recovered. The newspaper and Congressional attacks upon his official record have given him much concern, and are said to have had something to do with his present enfeebled con-

The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Ed-ward Rice, of Chicago, formerly of Worcester. Mass., duplicate coupon bonds to the amount of some \$2,700. Some years ago Mr. Rice but these bonds, as he supposed, in his pocket, and they never have since been seen. THE TWO-PER-CENT FUND.

The Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to favorably report the bill to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois respectively to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill authorizes these States to commence and prosecute in the Supreme Court of the United States an action for the recovery of any moneys which may be due and either of said States under the laws of the United States on account of the sales of public land in each of the said States respectively. This measure arises out of what are known as the 2-per-cent claims of the several States on account of work done on internal improven

for the Government. THE INDIAN BURBAU. It is reported that the Joint Commission or the Indian Bureau will make a report to-morrow, and that the report will not recommend the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, as the members are evenly divided on that question.

PREE SHIPS. The question of free ships is not to be settled at this session. The House Commerce Commit-tee makes a plea of a want of time to consider the subject, and will take no action. This ends the matter for this Congress. BILLY M'GARRAHAN

comes up smiling again. The House Committee on Public Lands, by a majority of 6 to 3, agreed to favorably report the bill to send his claim to the Court of Claims. The Democratic election officers of Baltimore

are having a hard time of it. United States Judge Bond is now holding court in this city, and many of the judges of election who served last November have been on trial for interfering with United States Supervisors and Marshals in the performance of their duties under the Federal statutes. Some of them prevented the United States Supervisors from examining the the United States Marshals, made lent poll-lists, challenged colored voters on trivial pretexts, by threats vented some from voting, and stuffed ballot-boxes. These offenses are identical with those committed by the officers of clebtions in nearly every one of the atrong iterate lican counties of South Carolina. Judge Bond has ruledethat the laws of the United States was be obeyed, and some of the offenders on trivial pretexts, by threats have been convicted, while others have guilty. Judge Bond and Chief-Justice Waire day in April, and they will probably send a batch of South Carolina tissue-ballot manipulators and Democratic bulldozers to keep company with their Baltimore friends.

ROBESON. There is little doubt that the majority report of the House Naval Committee will recommend the indictment of ex-Secretary Robeson.

say to-night that in the Senate Finance Committee there will be five, which is a majority, in favor of reducing the tax to 16 cents. The Democratic Presidential aspirants who hitherto have opposed a reduction of the tax have been induced to change their views. THE TOBACCO MEN

The bill appropriating the necessary money for the expenses of the Blodgett and the other Investigation Committees needs only the President's signature to become a law, it having passed the Senate to-day with an amendment, and that amendment having been subsequently concurred in by the House. A member of the Committee said to-night that the Sub-Committee would probably start for Chicago uext Rayurday night, possibly not before Monday.

ILLIGIT DISTILLERS.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed upon two sections of the Revenue bill which will prove, if they can be passed, of great assistance to Commissioner Raum in his contests with the illicit distillers of the South. One legalizes the destruction of stills which may be discovered, and another authorizes the arrest without warrant of all distillers who are found engaged in illicit operations. One good indication is that quite a number of Southern members in whose districts this trade is prominent are giving their support to the new legislation by which it is hoped to suppress the moon-shiners. ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

MORE FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the following 5-20 bonds, principal and interest to be paid. April 24 next: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, No. 55,001 to No. 64,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 70,001 to No. 85,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 55,001 to No. 66,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 73,001 to No. 86,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 73,001 to No. 86,000, both inclusive; Total coupon bonds, \$10,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of January, 1879: \$50, No. 2,271 to No. 2,550, both inclusive; \$100, No. 16,401 to No. 18,500, both inclusive; \$500, No. 9,301 to No. 9,35,300, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 15,401 to No. 17,000, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 15,401 to No. 17,000, both inclusive; Total registered bonds, \$10,000,000. Aggregate, \$20,000,000.

A DAM PROJECT.

Representatives Bayne and Errett, Ges.

Representatives Bayne and Errett, Gen.
Moorehead, of Pittsburg, President of the Ohio
River Commission, and C. D. Merrill, United
States Engineer, appeared before the House
Committee on Commerce to-day in advocacy of
the appropriation to complete the Davis Island
dam near Pittsburg. THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency called for a report of the National banks at the close of business on Jan. 1, 1879. The report is called for that date for the purpose of obtaining as nearly as possible the condition of the banks on the day of the resumption of specie-payments.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Vice-President submitted the memorial of Elizabeta Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Asofficers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, praying for the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Referred.

Mr. Sharon presented the resolution of the Nevada Legislature, favoring legislation to prevent the Central Pacific Railroad making unjust discriminations and practicing extortion. Referred. Mr. Sharon urged that the people had rights to be protected by the Government.

Mr. Saulsbury called up the resolution submitted by him on the 17th Inst., calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information

the Secretary of the Treasury for info

and the names of subscribers to the 'popular loan since June, 1877, to whom no commissions have been paid, may be omitted.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Saulsbury, and the resolution was agreed to as smended.

Mr. Ferry said that at the close of the last ssion the Conference Committee on the House Mr. Ferry said that at the coordinate on the House bill to establish postal routes and for other purposes submitted a report, which was not acted upon, and he now called up that report. His object, he said, was to see whether the two Houses could not agree upon the bill in the s could not agree upon the bill in the ending the discussion the morning hour ex-

A motion of Mr. Ferry to continue the consid-

Yeas, 30; nays	, 22:	
	YEAS.	**-******
Allison,	Ferry,	McMillan,
Blaine.	Garland,	Mitchell,
Burnside,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Cameron,	Howe,	Plumb,
Chaffee,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Christiancy,	Hill.	Spencer,
Conkling, /	Johnston,	Sargeant,
Cockrell,	Jones (Nev.),	Sharon,
Dawes,	Maxey,	Withers,
Dorsey.	Merrimon,	Windom-30.

Mr. Thurman submitted a resolution that the conference to be appointed on the part of the Benate be instructed to agree to strike out the amendment of the Senate relating to the franking privilege added by way of a proviso to the eleventh section of the bill.

Mr. Edmunds said as this subject involved a question of order he moved that it be referred to a select committee of five Senators to consider quietly, and disentangle this knot in respect to the constitutional privilege.

Mr. Blaine submitted the following:

Resolved. That the amendments of the Senate to the pending bil changing the rate of duties on im-ported books, and affecting the revenues of the Government by declaring certain matter free which now pays postage, being, in the judgment of the House, an infringement of the constitutional rights of that body, they are hereby withdrawn from the bill.

rights of that body, they are aereoly withdrawn from the bill.

Mr. Ferry submitted a resolution that the Senate agree to second the report of the Committee of Conference on the resolution of the House returning the House bill with the amendments made by Mr. Kirkwood June 18, 1878, and insist upon its amendments to the bill, and ask for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

After discussion, the motion of Mr. Edmunds to report the question to a special committee of the Senators was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 21.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolutions recently submitted by him, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fitteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Thurman moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 25—as follows:

	YEAS.	and the same of th
Armstrong,	Harris,	Maxey,
Beck.	Heretord,	Morgan,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Ransom,
Davis (III.),	Jones (Fla.),	Saulsbury,
Davis (W. Va.),	Kernan,	Thurman,
Dennis,	Lamar,	Voorhees,
Enton.	McCreery,	Whyte,
Gordon.	McPherson,	Withers-24.
CENTRAL FIRST	NATE.	Grand Control
Allison.	Ferry,	Oglesby,
Anthony,	Garland,	Patterson.
Biaine,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Booth.	Howe,	Rollins,
Bruce,	Jones (Nev.).	Saunders.
Enruside.	McMillan,	Spencer,
Conkling.	Mitchell.	Wadleigh.
Dorsey.	Morrill.	Windom-25.
Edmurds.		

som, Coke, and Grover, with Conover, Cam-eron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Dawes, Kirkwood, Matthews, Ingalis, Paddock, Sargent, and

Teller.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Garland said he had voted no, although he was paired on political questions with the Senator from lowa (Kirkwood). If this question to adport was regarded as a political one, and the Vice-President would so state it, he would with-

Rejected by a rising vote—yeas 25, nays 25.
Several dilatory motions followed, among them one to take up the bill for the relief of Warren Mitchell. Rejected.

Mr. Edmunds renewed his motion to take up

Mr. Whyte moved to adjourn. Agreed to-as 25, nays 23—as follows:

	TEAS	
Armstrong,	Harris,	Maxey,
Beck.	Hereford,	Morgan,
Cockrell,	Hill	Ransom,
Davis (I'l.),	Jones (Fla.).	Sanlebury.
Davis (W. Va.),	Kernan,	Thurman,
Dennis,	Lamar,	Voornees.
Baton,	McCreery,	Whyte,
Gartand,	McPherson,	Withers 25.
Gordon,		
	NAYS.	
Allison,	Ferry,	Patterson,
Anthony,	Hoar,	Plumb,
Baine,	Howe,	Rollies,
Booth.	Jones (Nev.),	Saunders,
Burnside,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Conking.	McMillan,	Wadleigh,
Dorsey.	Mitchell,	Windom-23.
Edmunds,	Oglesby,	The state of the s
Adjourned u	ntil Monday.	

HOUSE.

the special order for Wednesday next was objected to by Mr. Banks.

The Senate amendments to the bills appropriating \$00,000 for the transportation of coin and buillon and \$40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the House were concurred in.

Mr. Fuller submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the feasibility of enacting a law to equalize the internal-revenue tax among all the States.

Adonted.

Mopred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bell in the chair, on the private alendar. Almost all the War-claim bills were objected to by Mr. Bragg.

The Committee rose, and twelve private bills

reported were passed by the House.

Mr. Banning presented a substitute for the
Army Organization bill, and asked to have it printed. So ordered.

Mr. Savier introduced a bill for the extension

printed. So ordered.

Mr. Sayler introduced a bill for the extension of the privileges of Cincinnati as a port of entry. Referred.

The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for business of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Knott. from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the sale of the Harrodsburg (Rv.) Springs, properly belonging to the Soldiers' Home. Passed.

Mr. Lyude, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to amend Sec. 5,497, Revised Statutes, by providing a penalty for embezzlement on the part of officers in the Internal Revenue service. Passed.

Also the Senate bill making the 22d of February a public holiday in the District of Columbia. Passed with a verbal smendment.

The following bills passed: To establish District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Chicago: for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts a

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 24.—The libel suit of Loretta Eaton vs. Hiram Day, affer four days' trial. was concluded this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff. Both parties reside in Ypsilanti Township, where they are well known. Day was charged with maliciously circulating reports reflecting on the plaintiff's chastity. A young man named Me-Cullough formerly paid his addresses to Day's granddaughter and afterward changed his attentions to the plaintiff, and this is the alleged cause of Day's statements, which in several cases he caused to be posted up on public highways. Day is an old man, and Miss Raton is a young girl of 19 years of age. Much sympathy was manifested for her.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 24.-The necessary anthority for commencing business was to-day re-ceived by the Citizens' National Bank of Beloit

GREAT CONFLAGRATION

Armour & Co.'s Great Packing-Houses in Flames This Morning.

Vast Destruction of Property, and the Fire Still Raging.

The Water-Supply Gives Out, and Leaves the Flames Unchecked.

Two Alarms in the City---Engines Sent by Marshal Benner.

The Fire Broke Out at 12:45 a. m., and Was in Progress at 4:45 a. m.

Burning of a Large Elevator at Toledo, O.

CHICAGO.

A great conflagration began at Armour's new and immense packing house at the Union Stock Yards this morning about 1 o'clock, and was the occasion of the first alarm in the city at 1:45 and a second alarm a few minutes afterward. The fire broke out, according to a report received at the Bell telephone office, (at 1:22 a. m.), in the new building adjoining the packing-house, and had spread rapidly under the influence of a fair breeze from the southwest, and soon communicated with the roof on the west side of the new packing-house, and at 3 a. m., that Is ge brick structure was on fire, and the reflection of the conflagration was plainly visible from

THE TRIBUNE office. Only two fire-engines were on the ground at o'clock, and the wind having shifted around to the northwest, it seemed probable at last accounts that not only Armour's large establishments, but other similar ones, would be destroyed.

The supply of water had become nearly exhausted when the last report reached the city, and it was feared that the engines which had been sent from the city would not be able to obtain a sufficiency of water to enable them to be of any

city was that located at the Stock-Yards, No. 259, and it was learned that Fire-Marshal Benner and some of his Assistants had gone out to the scene of the fire to give such aid as they could. The roads leading out to the . Yards are very bad at present, and the engines sent out must have had difficulty in reaching the place.

The new packing-house of the Messrs. Armour and other buildings connected with it cover about a block of ground, and are mostly substantial brick structures. At the present writing (3:25 a. m.) no estimate can be given of the value of the property owned by Armour & Co., and in danger of destruction. All the buildings are the resolution.

Mr. Eaton moved to go into executive session.

Situated in the centre of the Yards. There are the immediate neighborhood of those on fire, and, unless water can be supplied in great quantities, the immense building property at the Stock-Yards is in great danger. loss has already very large, and a late report showed that there was danger of the fire reaching to the immense quantities of lard, pork, beef, etc., contained in

The origin of the fire could not be ascertained up to 3:30 a. m. The great fire at the Stock-Yards was still raging at 4:40 o'clock this morning. at which time reports by the Bell Telephone Company were received from Mr. Davis, of the large packing firm of Davis, Atkinson & Co., and Mr. Ricker. The former gentleman requested all the aid from the city that could be sent, and expressed fears that the large buildings owned by his firm would

Armour & Co.'s new packing-house was enveloped in flames, and the partition wall between the great buildings, that had been depended upon to stay the progress of the fire, had begun to crumble and show signs of falling, thus cutting off all hope of saving the vast structures, which are 400 feet long and 200 feet wide, and three stories high. The immense quantities of lard, pork, beef, etc., that were in the new buildings were being consumed and their inflammable nature added to the intensity of the fire. The water-supply was very meagre, and the scarcity of fire-bydrants rendered the chances of saving any of the buildings

The origin of the fire was not known as late as 4:30 a. m., but was first discovered in the new packing-house of Armour & Co.

The wind blew stiff from the northwest when the last reports were sent in, and the fire was rapidly gaining headway in spite of all the efforts made to put it out. All the men at the Yards, and many from the city, were on the ground doing all that could be done with the meagre facilities at hand.

No estimate can be given as yet of the loss, but it already amounts to several hundreds of thousanns of dollars, and unless the fire is soon extinguished the damage will be the greatest in this vicinity since the great fire of 1874.

The alarm from Box 123 at 5:45 o'clock yeserday evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at 1299 South Dearborn street. The burning out of a chimney at No. 268 West Tweifth street caused the alarm from Box 326 last night at 8:20 o'clock.

A small fire in the boiler-room of F. C. Wells & Co.'s engine works, corner of Clinton and Monroe streets, was the occasion for a still alarm to Babcock No. 1.

AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

10LEDO, O., Jan. 24.—A fire broke out in levator B, situated in the middle ground this morning about 11 o'clock, and, in a few hours, it was totally destroyed. The elevator was the property of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, and contained 8. Dayton Kallroad Company, and Contracts \$6,121 bushels of grain, divided as follows: Wheat, 17,586 bushels; corn, 56,600; cats, 1,634; flax-seed, 10,301. The elevator cost \$35,000, and was insured for \$20,000 in the following Cincinnati Companies National, Commercial Enterprise, Germani Manufacturers', each for \$2,500. The grain in

sured at \$87,000. It was fully covered by insurance. Through a mistake 'n siguals, the Water-Works did not get a pressure on until nearly an hour after the fire was discovered, and, as a consequence, the firemen were unable to do anything. It is not known whether the elevator will be rebuilt or not, but it is supposed that i will. There has been no circumstance for years that caused as much excitement as this fire. There were at least 10,000 people on the ground. and 'Change was nearly deserted during the conflagration. The salvage on the grain, which was let down to the lower floor when the fire was covered, will be from 1/4 to 1-16. The origin of the configration is not known, but is sup-posed to be friction in the belt-room, where the

To the Western Associated Press.
Toledo, O., Jan. 24.—The Dayton & Michigan Railway Company's elevator "B," with its contents, consisting of 100,000 bushels of grain. mostly corn, was entirely destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Estimated loss, \$85,000. building was insured in Cincinnati for \$44,000. The fire started in the cupola, and is supposed to have been caused by friction of the

flames were first discovered.

Following is a list of the insurance compan Following is a list of the insurance companies having policies on the grain destroyed: Franklin, Colimbus, O., \$6,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$2,500; Pennsylvania Fire, \$3,000; Scottish Commercial, \$5,000; Imperial & Northern pof London, \$1,000; Commercial Union, of London, \$400; Liverpool & London, \$2,500; London Assurance, \$2,000; People's, of Trenton, N. J., \$3,000; Ohio, of Dayton, \$1,000; Commonwealth, of Boston, \$2,500; Dayton, of Dayton, \$1,000; York, Pa., \$3,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, \$2,500; New Hampshire, \$2,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, \$1,000; People's, of Newark, N. J., \$2,500; North British and Mercantile, \$1,000; Hartford, \$1,000; Springfield, Mass., Fire and Marine, \$1,000; total, \$44,000, which fully covers the loss on the grain.

loss on the grain.

The building was erected in 1859, cost \$30,000, and was the smallest of the Company's eleva-tors at this point, having 150,000 bushels of grain ity. The grain in store at the time of the capacity. The grain in store at the time of the fire was owned by various commission firms in this city. There were 120,000 bushels of corr 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 18,000 bushels of

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 24.—A fire damaged the residence of Mollie Bowen, a cyprian, n this city to-night, with contents. Loss fro \$1,000 to \$1,200; fully covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an in-

INDIANS.

THE SITTING BULL PROBLEM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Sitting Bull eported by an officer of the Interior Depart nent to have returned to the United States and this report was the cause of anxious consultations in the Cabinet to-day. Mr. Bull's force is now estimated at 5,000 lodges, or 15,000 persons. They are said to have devoured all the game in the neighborhood of their late encampment in the British Dominion, and to have returned with the in tention of asking the United States to make peace with them and feed them. This state of affairs presents a very puzzling problem. If the President orders that they be taken as prisoners of war, some provision for feeding them must be made. But the Government ha no funds for that purpose. If they are quartered with any other Indians, they will eat them out, and bring starvation upon them all. If they are not cared for, they will be sure to steal from the settlements, even if they do not make war upon them. It was suggested that perhaps the Canadian authorities might be made to see their bligation to provide for Mr. Bull after having harbored him more than a year, but of this here is little ground to hope. The Cabinet took no definite action on the subject to-day and in the meantime it is earnestly hoped that the report of Mr. Bull's return may turn out to

THE CHEYENNES. FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Jan. 24.-Capt. Wei sells' command arrived in camp this afternoon bringing the dead bodies of Sergt. Taggart, Privates Brown, Nelson, and Debloise, the lat ter having died on the road; also, the wounded and seven Cheyeune prisoners,-three squaws ed. Of the nine captured, one buck and one squaw died before reaching here. They were carefully searched, and but two small knives were found. Capt. Wessells' wound is very slight, but those of Sergt. Ambrose, Sergi Reed, and Woman's Dress (Indian scout) are dangerous. A Board meets at this post to-mor row to make investigation into the whole affair It is composed of Maj. Evans, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. Schuyler, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Crook. All the Indians now here are under strong guard, and will be taken to Fort Leavenworth. Private Hautz, Company H, Third Cav-alry, who was wounded the day after the outreak, died in hospital to-day.

TELLER'S COMMITTEE.

Testimony Taken at Charleston and New

Orleans.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—Before the Teller Committee, Butler Spears, of Sumter County, colored Republican, testified he was pursued and fired at by the Democrats, and W. H. Singleton testified to finding packages of tissue tickets in the ballot-box at Swimming Pen Pre-

The Democrats then put up C. H. Morse and Marion Morse, white Democrats of Samter, who testified to general good feeling towards colored people in the county and non-interference of Democrats with the Republican meeting of Oct. 12. The former said he was disgusted with the conduct of the Democrats in offering violence to Sam Lee, and that the tissue tickets in the Sumter box could only have got there by

fraud. S. J. Hanna, colored Supervisor, testified to being assaulted and driven from the polls at King's Tree, in Williamsburg County. Pendergass, colored Deputy United States Marshal at the same place, was assaulted by a party of Democrats, who then, without being sworn, voted the tissue tickets by handfuls. Other Supervisors testified to being refused admission to other polling-places in the county. H. E. Blair and J. H. Johnson, Republican Supervisors at Camden, Kershaw County, testified that the polls were crowded by whites

J. M. Cantey and W. M. Shannon, Democratic Supervisors at the same place, and W. D. Grantham, County Chairman, testified that after 9 in the morning the crowding was over, and that everybody who chose to do so could vote, and that many colored people abstained from voting at the instigation of their leaders N. S. Sheiton, Edward Benson, and Presto Thompson, other Supervisors of Columbia testified to interference with United States of ficers by the Democrats; also to the voting of tissue tickets wrapped up in large Democratic tickets, and to fraudulent voting extensively

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Before the Repre-

so that the colored people could not vote, and to

finding large numbers of tissue tickets in the

sentatives appointed by the Teller Committee, N. J. Cumming, member of the Legislature for Natchicohes, testified. The general tenor of the testimony of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to break up negro meetings for political effect. Such testimony is unqualifiedly false. There was no organized band such as Biount described. Our action against Blount and others was taken for protection, they having threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town. It was reported that Blount had ten or twelve armed negroes in his house. After consultation we concluded it would not be safe to allow him to remain there. Witness was acting Chief of Police. The affair was quietly managed. No violence or banishment was contemplated. It was solely for the purpose of preserving the peace that we side is to the effect that there was a conspirac banishment was contemplated. It was solely for the purpose of preserving the peace that we determined to arrest him. No violent threats were made as stated by Blount and wife. Witness considered Bredis' witnesses the most bloodthirsty men he ever saw. When they were acting with the Democrats they proposed to kill the Republican leaders. It was natural for us to think when they turned over to the other side they would propose to kill us.

The testimony of witness throughout was contradictory to Republican witnesses, except as to Blount, Bredis, and others being advised to leave the parish, but witness said that was not

political. He declined to express an opinion as to whether it would be safe for Bredis to return, they having done great injustice to the whole people of the parish.

CRIME.

A MANIAC'S DEED.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jun. 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Daytonville, Washington County Ia., last night, in the murder of Miss Emms Hull, her father, O. P. Hull, splitting her head open with an ax, and then shooting himself dead with a revolver. Mr. Hull was a highlyrespected and wealthy farmer, and his daughter Emms a beautiful girl of 18, a leader in the society of her neighborhood, and apparently the idol of her father's heart, nothing being left undone by him for her comfort and happiness. This feeling of late seemed to have increased into a mania, so that her absence from home, even for an evening, caused him much worry. Last night she attended a spelling-school in the neighborhood, in company with others of the family, which seemed to give Mr. Hull more than ordinary uneasiness. On their return he arose from bed and met them. Soon all retired without anything noticeable occurring. About 1 o'clock in the morning one of Emma's sisters, sleeping in the same bed with her, called to her mother, saying that something was the matter with Emma. The mother came into the room and, striking a light, was horrified by the sight of her daughter lying dead in a pool of blood. At the same moment Mr. Hull came into the room, and, with the exclamation, "Oh! mother!" shot himself through the head with a revolver, dying instantly. Emma was found to have been struck on the head with an ax, just in front of the ear, her head being almost cut

BURKE ABOLISHES HABEAS COR-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune Sr. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.-United States Judge Nelson to-day delivered a long opinion and order discharging Deputy-Sheriff Burke from arrest on a charge of kidnapping. He holds that Burke did not abuse his authority under the warrant of Gov. Pillsbury for the arrest of Frank, and is therefore protected by the Governor's warrant. By agreement of counsel, the circumstances of Frank's discharge by the Wisconsin Court and rearrest by Burke were presented and argued, and Judge Nelson sums up an elaborate review of the points argued by quoting Spear upon inter-State extradition. When an Executive warrant for the arrest of an alleged fugitive has been issued, in conformity with law, no judicial power can terpose to arrest or defeat its operation unless countenanced by the authority issuing it. All the remedies of the accused party, if he has any, must be sought in the State or Territory to which he is surrendered. Immediately on being discharged, Burke rearrested Frank, since which a writ of habeas corpus was granted on application of Frank's attorney by Judge Wilkin, of the State District Court, to which Burke will make return to-morrow.

PICKPOCKETS AND THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24.—Some days since a man named John White was arrested for attempting to pick pockets in Benton's jewelry store here. Parties in Chicago saw the item and recognized the thief as an old offender there who had jumped bail for \$3,000 on robbery and otther crimes. His bail, Mr. James Fitzsim-mons, came down here. White had meanwhile been let out on bail, and, happening to meet Fitzsimmons on the street, immediately jumped the town. He was followed and overtaken to day at Berea, a small town on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road. He will be taken to Chica to answer the old

BAD FOR KLUSTY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 24.-A telegram re ceived from Prague, Bohemia, announcing to Deputy-Sheriff Rowell that Karl Klusty, who murdered Alfred Anglen, near Towanda, in Deember, 1877, had been arrested at Steinitz, Bo hemia, where he formerly resided. Klusty foully shot and killed Anglen for the latter's clothing and valuables, part of which were found on Klusty's person. The laws of Bohemia prothe transportation of such criminals depositions from the United States.

THE INDIANAPOLIS MURDERERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—Achey, the co lemned murderer, expresses himself to-day as resigned to his fate, but is much depressed ecause his relatives seem to have abandone him. Merrick, the wife-murderer, sent to-day or a minister of the Gospel, which indicates that he has no hope, while Guetig told his con-fessor he should not hang. The appeal of the latter was argued orally before the Supreme

A SNEAK-THIEF SHOT. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.-John F. Hickey, restauran t-waiter, about 19 years of age, stole a coat from the Public School Library at halfpast 9 to-night, and attempted to escape through an alley near by. He was pursued by Officer Hamilton and ordered to halt, but, paying no attention to the command. Hamilton fired at him, the ball taking effect in the back just

above the kidneys, passing through to the front part of the abdomen, and inflicting a mortal wound. Hickey was taken to the hospital. OTTAWA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Iil., Jan. 24.—A butcher named Bar-

rett was "held up" by two young highwaymen last night and relieved of about \$65. One arrest was made to-day on suspicion. Deputy-Sheriff Gaut arrested S. B. Lamb and G. M. West in Wisconsin and incarcerated them in the County Jail to-day. They are held on requisition of the Governor of Kansas, and

charged with running off with mortgaged prop PROBABLY FATAL QUARREL. New York, Jan. 24.-Augustus Phillips. Oofty Goofty," and his mistress, Mary Hoopley, quarreled this morning at their residence, 142 West Sixteenth street, and she shot him in the side, it is thought fatally. About four hours later Phillips attacked the woman and

beat and kicked her so severely that her life is said to be in danger. Both were taken to the

hospital in an ambulance. DEAD MAN AT DEADWOOD. DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 24.-Alexander Franknourgh, who was shot at Lead City a few days ago in a difficulty between the California Homestake Mining and the Pride of the West Companies, died to-night. Three men are jailed charged with the crime. Excitement is running high, and more violence is expected.

PITCHFORKED. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Courter-Journa?'s special from Henderson, Ky., says a difficulty occurred between John -Yountz and Thomas A. Martin last evening, on a farm seven miles from that place, which resulted in Martin's receiving a dangerous thrust in the neck from a pitchofrk in the hands of Yountz.

FATAL STREET FIGHT. AUSTIN, Jan. 24 .- In the recent street fight with pistols, Sheriff Tivilson, of Polo County, was instantly killed. Ellison, a bystander, was

THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 24.—The hearing oom of the Central Station was crowded today long before the hour appointed for the appearance of the now notorious pugilists, Clark, King, and Chambers. The twain put in an appearance promptly at the bour. The evidence was insufficient to hold them. Several witesses gave their affidavits that King appeared in a variety theatre and was nnounced as the unknown who had agreed to fight Clark for \$2,000, but the police have been unable to find the stakeholders. After a lengthy hearing the magistrate held the prisoners under \$1,000 bail to appear. Securities were entered and the pugilists left the court, accompanied by a crowd of "the stylish."

FOREIGN.

European Sanitary Precautions Against the Introduction of the Plague.

French Transports to Be Sent to Bring the Pardoned Communists Home.

A Proposition in the French Legislature Looking to Compulsory Education.

Russia's Complaints Concerning Delay

in the Pending Treaty Nego-

tiations. Yakoob Khan Believed to Have Fled from Afghanistan.

THE PLAGUE. INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION. VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The German and Ausrian delegates have agreed to propose to the International Sanitary Commission, which meets to-day, the immediate adoption of the following measures: To dispatch doctors to the infected districts in Rrussia to study the character, progress, and local extension of the plague. The complete prohibition of importation of all merchandise from the in-fected region, and certain articles coming from any portion of Russia, and finally a quarantine of twenty days, at all Eastern and Southeastern frontier stations, upon all persons coming from the infected districts.

lucing a bill in the Reichsrath for meeting the expenses of the precautionary measures against the plague. The Russian representatives are expected to-day to attend the first neeting of the Sanitary Commission. VIENNA, Jan. 24,-At the Conference of the International Sanitary Commission today, at which Germany, Austria, and Hungary were represented, measures to prevent the plague proposed by the German and Austrian delegates were in substance adopt-

The Austrian Government intends intro-

ed. The regulations relative to imports from Russia are slightly less stringent than the programme reported provides, but the on resolved in the event of the spread of the epidemic to entirely close the

> FRANCE. DEAD.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Paul Morin, a life Senato and Republican, is dead. MACMAHON.

It is said President MacMahon told Grevy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, that he would resign should the Chamber im-peach the De Broglie Cabinet. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Elementary Educa-tion has decided to report in favor of the secular system. GAMBETTA.

Articles in the Republique Française show Gambetta's continued hostility to the Cabinet NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

The prosecution of the Lanterne (Radical newspaper), for libeling officials, has com-A FOOLISH THREAT. LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Paris dispatch says a outh has been arrested at Lille for threaten-

was a mere foolish attempt to extort money. THE BUDGET

ing to assassinate Gambetta. The threat

of £66,000. COMPULSORY EDUCATION. VERSAILLES, Jan. 24.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Public Instruction presented a bill making primary education obligatory after Jan. 1, 1880.

LIBEL. Paris, Jan. 24.—The manager of the Lan terne newspaper has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs for libeling Government officials. WILL BE APPOINTED.

Paris, Jan. 24.—It is stated Gen. Davoust will be appointed Chief General of the staff of the Minister of War.

THE COMMUNISTS. Three transports will be sent next month to bring the pardoned Communist convicts from New Caledonia. DENIED.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Hana's Agency uttorly denies the resignation of Du Bort, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. THE VACANT LIFE SENATORSHIP

London, Jan. 24.-A Paris correspondent says M. Renan and Victor Lefranc are mentioned as candidates for the vacant life

THE EAST.

THE BULGARIAN CONSTITUTION. TIRNOVA, Jan. 24.—The Constitution for Bulgaria has been ratified by the Czar, and has arrived here. It will be translated into the Bulgarian language, and communicated to foreign Consuls and the Bulgarian Assembly. The time consumed in the translation will probably retard the meeting of the Assembly to the 6th or 10th of February, when it will be opened by the Russian Governor of Bulgaria.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Golos com-

plains of the delay in signing the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey; advises the Russian Government not to hurry about the evacuation; and says that Russia's opponents are intriguing to delay a settlement of the Eastern Roumelian question until the departure of the Russian army. "It is therefore advisable," says the Golos, "that the troops should remain at Adrianople until April, so that the Porte may still feel the influence of their presence when the result of the election of the Prince of Bulgaria is declared."

AFGHANISTAN. The Golos also says that England is the de facto sovereign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey.

YAKOOB KHAN. The Gazette says Yakoob Khan has fled Afghanistan. SHERE ALL St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—According to

reliable information, Shere Ali will not come

to St. Petersburg, but remain at Tashkend. GREAT BRITAIN. RUSKIN.

London, Jan. 24.-Mr. Ruskin has with drawn his resignation of the Slade Professorship.

Raiston, whose Captain is credited with re-porting to the British Admiralty the suspi-cious acts of an unkn camer, fifty m les

west of Fastnet, state that the affair is either a hoax or a delusion.

ROME.

PAPAL MINISTERIAL CHANGES. Paris, Jan. 24.—It is rumored that Monsignor Ronsetti, the Apostolic Nuncio, who rendered good service at Rio de Janeiro, is in accord with the conciliatory views prevailing at the Vatican, and will shortly replace Monsignor Meglia, the Apostolic Nuncio here. It is also hinted that the Pope intends changing the representatives of the Vatican at Vienna, Lisbon, and Madrid.

ROYAL WEDDING. St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.-The Grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, was married to-day to Prince Frederick of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, at the Winter Palace, with great ceremony. The city is illuminated to-night. Te deums were sung in all the churches. The bells will continue ringing three days.

> TURKEY. NOVI-BAZAR.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-A Berlin dispatch says it is reported that Austria informs the Powers that she will not forego the right to occupy Novi-Bazar, but will not exceed the condaries fixed by the Berlin Congress.

RAILROADS.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FLOUR. Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, has written the following letter to State Senator H. B. Wilson, of Minnesota, in regard to the alleged discrimination of his Company against flour as compared with wheat, etc.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, GENERAL MANASER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16, 1879.—The Hon. H. B. Wilson, Senate Chamber, St. Paul—Dean Sine: I have yours of the 15th inst., inclosing slip cut from the St. Paul Daily Dispatch of the 14th inst. You desire my answer concerning the charges made in the editoanswer concerning the charges made in the editorial article above mentioned. The principal charge s follows:
We understand the facts to be that the rail-

is as follows:

"We understand the facts to be that the railways inniformly discriminate against flour as compared with wheat."

To this charge I answer that it is entirely untrue. From all points in the State of Minnesota, or any other State where our Company has the power to control the making of rates, it is the universal practice, and has been for years, to charge the same price for carrying a barrel of flour which weighs about 220 pounds that we receive for carrying 200 pounds of wheat.

With reference to the other statement contained in the editorial, to the effect that "a still farther discrimination is made against the millers of way points, as compared with those of terminal points," I desire to say that the railway lines leading from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago or Milwaukee do not possess the power to control rates during the season of lake navigation.

It is also true that this Company, during the season of river navigation, is unable to control the rates from local points on our division, on account of competition offered by the stemboat lines. I dare say it will require no argument to convince you that such a situation actually exists.

The Lake Superior lines in summer-time fix the rates for carrying flour from Minneapolis to the seaboard; and it only remains for us to decide whether or not we will carry part of it at equal rates. But during the winter season, when the railway companies control the tariffs, our rates on four from Minneapolis are as high as from stations on our river division, and it may be proper to say that, by reason of yearly contracts which we have heretofore made with millers doing business at Red Wing, Hastings, Lake City, and other places where river competition exists, the Minneapolis millers, during the winter season, bay us a nigher price than millers at Red Wing and other way points on

river competition exists, the Minneapolis millers, during the winter season, pay us a nigher price than millers at Red Wing and other way points on the river division pay us.

Should you feel disposed to make inquiry at Dundas, Faribault, Northfield, or any interior points in your State, located upon our lines, I have no doubt you will at once discover that the charge made to the effect that it is our uniform custom to discriminate against flour, as compared with wheat, is entirely untrue. As a general rule, the millers at all such points control and establish the prices that are to be paid for wheat; and, so far as my observation enables me to judge, I feel warranted in saying that the wheat-buvers at said points are seldom able to purchase wacat for shipment as against the mills. The truth is, that if any discrimination exists on the part of the rainroads it is in favor of the floor business. Especially is that the case when the wheat crop is of poor quality, which is the case at the present time. You will readily see that a sufficient amount of wheat to make one barrel of flour, which we carry at a uniform weight of 200 pounds, would, if shipped as wheat, pay us freight on over 300 pounds.

The editorial article also contains the following atement: "There is also a general discrimination of about five cents per 100 tion or about me cents per low pounds against mili-feed as compared with wheat. I livish to say, in reply, that this statement is also untrue. On the contrary, we carry mill-feed, as a general rule, for much less per 100 pounds than we charge for

for much less per 100 pounds than we charge for wheat and flour.

With regard to furnishing through-line cars, it is probably fair to say that we do not as readily furnish them at non-competing points as we do at competing points.

The furnishing of through-line cars is a matter of great expense to us. The tax against us for mileage of such cars is much greater than the amount of accommodation it affords to the shippers. The truth is, it does not encapen the through rates, as no charge to the shippers is ever made by the roads, so far as I know, for transferring flour, grain, or other through freight from our cars to the cars of Eastern lines. Truly yours,

S. S. Mennill, General Manager.

IS IT VANDERBILT!

That portion of the old Michigan Air Line Railroad between Ridgway and Pontiac was the subject of controversy before the United States Circuit at Detroit last Wednesday. It seems that this road was sold under mortgage foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court in Detroit in April, 1875. It was bought by William Young on behalf of himself and four or five others for \$75,000. In 1877 Rufus Osborn, of Tekonsba, a bondholder, filed a bill asking that the decree of foreclosure and all proceedings thereunder be set aside as having been obtained by collusion and fraud. H charged that the Trustees did not do their duty; that they violated specific provisions of the mortgage, and he claimed the right to be heard as an individual bondbolder on the ground that his Trustees had conspired to defraud him. He asked that the decree be set aside, and the matters and things pertaining to the road put back in statue quo. portaining to the road put back in statue quo. The matter came up for hearing last Wednesday. It was argued by Alfred Russel for Osborn and by Ashland Pond and E. W. Meddaugh for the Air Line, and was submitted for decision. Mr. William Young bought the road for the Grand Trunk of Canada, and the present proceedings were, it is alleged, instigated by Vanderbilt, who is anxious to deprive the Grand Trunk of this outlet, as he has done in the case of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 24.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alpena & Southwestern Railway Company was held here this after noon for the purpose of maturing plans for the construction of a road from Alpena to some point on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad in the vicinity of Standish. The Committee heretofore appointed to negotiate a loan sufficient to build the road made a report, from which it appeared that the capitalists in New York and London stand ready to furnish the means necessary to construct the road, provided the Legislature of Michigan will donate five sections of land to the mile to aid the project. The road is very much mile to aid the project. The road is very much needed by the people in the northern part of the State. They argue that no company can be induced to build the road without assistance from the State, and, until assistance is rendered, 40,000 people must remain isolated from the centre of civilization, and a large portion of the State, rich in soil and resources, must remain unsettled and undeveloped.

It is stated that certain Western roads are so short of elevator-capacity that they are offering special inducements to Eastern shippers to ship rom their elevators, to enable them to get more

The regular meeting of the fast freight lines running over Vanderbilt lines and the Erie will be held at the Tifft House, Buffale, Jan. 28, 29, and 30, to audit and settle up the business for the months of December and January. The December meeting was postponed on account of the snow-blockades in the East.

The Indianapolis Journal states that a general officer of one of the Indianapolis lines addressed a letter to the General Manager of one of the New York trunk lines, urging moon him the necessity of establishing a pool and maintaining rates at Chicago before the pools at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Terre Haute, Cheinnati, and Peolis, St. Louis, Terre Haute, Cheinnati, and Peo-

ria become further demoralized. In answer to

"Can you suggest anything that I can do?" The many friends of Mr. C. P. Atmore General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville, will be glad to know that he is no longer a bachelor, but has finally found a partner in the person of Miss Estelle Williams, to whom he was married on the lötn inst. His friends in this city hope that his joys may be many and his troubles "little ones."

and the troubles and the color and the color and the complied with Commissioner Fink's order to restore the regular rates. They are still making contracts on the basis of 29 cents per 100 pounds from St. Louis to New York on grain, flour, and contracts on the basis of the color and packing-house products. They will probable restore the rates when they have secured enone contracts to last them until next summer. No wonder the railroad managers, parties to the East-bound pools from the above-named points are well pleased with the successful working of the agreement.

The Chicago Railway Association. The Chicago Railway Association, consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city. has instructed Secretary Daniels to keep a record of the names of editors found guilty of selling or offering for sale their free passes or 1,000 mile tickets. There are several names on the black-list already. A week or two ago an editor of a weekly paper inquired of a scalper the price he would pay for 1,000 mile tickets, and stated that he would have two of them to sell the next day. The scalper, however, gave the editor away, and the result was that he was placed on Mr. Daniels black-list and that he had no tickets to sell. Work on the extension of the Northern Pasis.

Work on the extension of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck, D. T., west will be commerced at once. The Railroad Company will erect a temporary bridge over the Missouri at that point for the lumediate transportation of the company of the state of the s point for the influence transportation of the and iron. Twenty-five hundred tons of from were purchased at Springfield, Ill., deliverable at Minneapolis on the cars at \$39 per ton. Samments of this iron will begin this week. Ten jile bridges over the circuitous Heart River will be the state of the state be put in this winter. That will be the principal work of the contractors before spring. The Company have purchased 9,000 tons of steel rails for the Minnesota Division from Sank Rapids to Farro. They will be put down early in the season, making one of the finest roads and America. The division west of Bismarck with the pamed the Missouri Division.

The Detroit Post and Tribune states that two were filed a day or two ago. They are for \$2,000,000 and \$3,200,000 respectively. The first mortgage secures equipment bonds, and was made Nov. 14, 1878, between the Company and Sumuel Laing, of 36 Wilton Crescent, Begrare Square, County of Middlesex, Eng. M. P.; Edward Martin, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont. Queen's counsel; and John Owen, of Detreit, alich., and secures bonds of \$1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable Nov. 14, 1918. The second mortgage secures the same parties \$3,200,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.

CASUALTIES.

ASPHYXIA.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 24.—A horrible affair occurred here night before last, resulting in the death of two boys to-day. The family of Rachel Broadwell, consisting of berself and three boys, aged 17, 18, and 11, slept in one room in a reddence in the west part of the city. Before retiring they built a large fire in a soft-coal stove, and shut the stove tightly. Gas escaping in the night filled the room with poison. Henry and James, the clidest two sons, had their lungs so charged with the gas that they died—one has night and the other this morning—in spite of the exertions of the poysicians. The youngest son slept near a crack in the side of the house, through which oure air entered, saving his life.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.—This afternoon Conrad Nieman, while hauling ice, capsized a load on Humboldt avenue, and was struck upon the breast by a cake weighing several hun pounds. The injuries will prove fatal. N man is 60 years of age.

SHIP ON FIRE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jen. 24.—The British steamer Nio is on fire in the hold. The cargo, 3,700 bales of cotton, will be seriously damaged.

SUICIDE. Self-Destruction of a Man Who Was in His

Right Mind, but Special Disputch to The Tribuna. BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 24.—Thomas N. Darnold, a man about 30 years of age, whose home was near Mediapolis, in this 'county, comm lowing circumstances: Darnold had been in Mediapolis all day yesterday, went home in the Mediapolis all day yesterday, went home in the evening, and returned to town this morning, accompanied by a young lady to whom he is said to have been engaged. They went to Brown & McClure's store, where Darnold had a short conversation with the lady, then went to the rear of the store and wrote a letter at a desk and put it in his pocket. He then left the store and went to Turtle's drug-store, and asked to see some pistols. When handed a pistol he looked at it, slipped three cartridges into it, raised his hand to his head and fired, the ball entering above the eye. He died two hours after, the letter written by him was found on his person after death, and was as follows:

Mr. Eber Luckenbill: When I was at Me-

death, and was as follows:

MR. EBER LUCKENBILL; When I was at Mediapolis vesterday I bid some money. There was a \$500 bill, five \$20 bills, and twelve \$10 bills. I hid it when I asked the old tailor, who has a shop in the rear of Brown & McClures store, where the privy was, and I want this money given to Lily Osborn. She is with me at the present time in the store. I am in my right mind, but since what my sister told me this morning I believe I am crazy. Your brother-inlaw,

Darnold served during the War in the Second Darnold served during the War in the Second

Iowa Cavairy, and only lately returned from five years' service in the regular army. No cause is known for the act. The money described by him has not been found. ARMY NEWS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24.-A Leavenworth Kas., dispatch says three companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under the immediate command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, will leave Fort Leavenworth Monday morning for the new post assigned to the regiment on the border. The regimental officers and band will accompany the detachment. The Eighteenth Infantry, now in the South under command of Gen. Ruger, is assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth. Corporal Adams, of Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, died saddenly this morning of heart disease. He had been a member of the regiment for twenty years, and will be buried with full military honors.

ASTRONOMICAL. Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—The new Washburn elescope was placed in position and the firs observation taken at an early hour this morn

ing. The early part of the night was quite cloudy. Several fine views were finally obtained of fixed stars and planets. The test of the instrument shows it to be perfect in its construction, and Prof. Watson is highly pleased with it. "Poor Little Me."

"Poor Little Me."

Cincinnati Times.

A girl baby about 5 months old was found on the steps of Mr. A. J. Lee's residence. The little waif wore a gold ring, and was provided with a supply of clothing of fine quality. There had also been left with it a bottle of milk, another of paregorie, and a silver spoon. Pinned to the child was the following note: "I am baby Mabei Dore. Please take and care for me, and I may be a blessing to you. Please keep a copy of the morning papers, for, when I grow up to be a miss in my teens, something may turn up that will be of value to poor little me."

A Couple of Mammoth Icicles. Two enormous icicles, weighing 300 or 400 pounds each, were formed on the roof of the Post-Office by the freezing of the condensed vapor from the steam-escape nozzles. These mass hung from the inner wall over the rotunds, abo hung from the inner wall over the rotunds, about seventy feet above the glass roof of that portion of the building. Yesterday morning, as the weather became mild, fears were entertained that they might fall. Capt. McAfee, assistant custodian, took a squad of men to the roof slipped nooses of rope over the icicles, am broke them off, and, lifting them to the top of the dome, had them chopped to pieces and thrown to the street.

England and A Progress of the America ing--- Alarm i For a good many y ustry has ceased to

THE COT

expansive power w world. During the fi growth of the trade v 0,000,000 spindles for The next decade was markable progress.
employed 30,000,000
increase was somew
wants of the world c that large stocks of hands when the Ame producing power was Since 1860 there ha renewal of that extra we were previously at the cotton-trade to-increase during eight or at the rate of 1% against an annual inc the preceding ten yes tion of cotton is now, 1860, but it is to be I last six or seven year increase, and that the the entire period fro only 4½ per cent that to 1860. Even this the increasing requirement well have been expect in excess of actual det probably 25 to 30 per standing idle. Enor-held at home and ab-low that producers at outlays incurred in goods which have bee ioreign markets, no been forced unnatu the action of despe financial reasons. I the assumption is to could not find to-day quantity of cotton in dispose of twenty y constrained to reconstrained to reconstrained to reconstrained is not merely epression, but is

vitality which is now The causes of this find. Many of thos we supplied largely lating the growth wh us, have made great themselves. In 1867 consumed 681,000.00 consumed on that consumption has lbs.—equal to three In 1860 America constook from us 228,000 In 1877 her consumpt lbs, and her import yards. Between 180 pled her machinery at ion to 92,000,000 lbs require cotton clott quantities, but their eaches us. We prothe wants of the wor world has begun in own wants. own wants.

The last few years which can mean noth of a new era in the co ica, and consequently the practice of American for the great Wants of the great Wants of the great was seen to be a seen to be

ment of her great Wa

ment of her kreat was modifies in much large able to settle for by t ductions, and she paid multitudinous bonds supplied us,—someti more frequently to ou years 1898-73 this exe to the heavy aggregat 1874 the tide turned to the paragraph of the present of the paragraph of the pa 1874 the tide turnes personal extravagance imports fell rapidly teacher stimulated and the surplus com-cans were able to sel creased. The export 428,000,000 were £13 has now to receive a 1877-'8 to £52,000,000 with foreigners.
of her own obli Federal debt was he from £150,000,000 thay se stimates that reduced to £50,000,00 Thirty years ago to successful export of India and China. largely from England ton cloths, they she grades which their time their shipments 5000 packages annua markets their good ence over those of the War the trade ce cost resulting from causes made it immanufacturer to com the protected and now enjoyed at hom now enjoyed at hom able to produce mad of cottons decayed, a the War they were to With the return of published. their efforts to gain goods. But the art profection surround hindrances, and for port did not exceed

ort did not exceed ages.
At length the pan quility of that Fo Americans as well been living. Ame themselves burden duction of which thake off. Protection it engendered so ent that they were virtu kets but their own. with vigor to the taculties of their posreduced. Economy ture was, for the fand strictly enforces the people sought e improved appliance production would able expansion production would able expansion tons has been the which had been 12, 106,000,000 yards in only has all idle mand all short time machinery is being years the number of \$500,000 to over 10, Besides this incremanufacturers advite complete supplements. the complete supple country, and have point. The import 226,000,000 yards in had fallen in 1877 can be judged from 1878 will scarcely at The American peor The American peop 000,000 yards of col 000,000 yards of co but the consumptio cent larger), of mant of 50,000,0 left for Englan this sadly reduced t carlous tenure. It carticles of the fines manufacturers hav attention to, but w gradually overtake. arradually overtake, in that direction. from yarn up to Na quantity and bough ported articles of that the production The benief is still glishmen that the c does not pay the m ducted merely in d

lerate, steady tension.

Another idea still protection which gitage, and that where we shall quickly re This also I am com sion. The America tive as a protection tive as a protection of cotton; it is rath competitor. It enha by enhancing the p men use, and thus the American manu

roduction which

t must, therefore, discover no warrantion. On the cont

oralized. In answer to the following reply: f Mr. C. P. Atmore, Gen-ager Agent of the Louis-be glad to know that he br, but has finally found a of Miss Estelle Williams, pe that his joys may be

they have secured enough

had no tickets to sell.

on of the Northern Pacific , west will be commenced and Company will erect a er the Missouri at that

d (Detroit & Milwankee),
two ago. They are for
1000 respectively. The
sequipment bonds, and
between the Company
36 Witton Crescent, Beiof Middlesex, Eng., M.
Esq., of Hamilton, Ont.,
John Owen, of Detroit,
ds of \$1,000 each, bearing
able Nov. 14, 1918. The
the same parties the same parties

TES.

24.-A horrible affair e last, resulting in the The family of Rachel olf and three boys, ne room in a resid Before retiring oft-coal stove, and a escaping in the poison. Henry and is, had their lungs so they died—one last morning—in spite of saving his life.

EATH. 24.-This afternoon auling ice, capsized a and was struck upon will prove fatal. Nie-

24.—The British me hold. The cargo,

Himself.Crazy.

age, whose home n this county, committed his morning under the fol-Darnold had been in and put it in his
ft the store and went
and asked to see some
la pistol he looked at it,
sinto it, raised his hand
the ball entering above
hours after, the letter
and on his person after
ws:
ILL: When I was at Meid some money. There

LL: When I was at Medd some money. There e \$90 bills, and tweive it when I asked the as a shop in the & McClure's store, and I want this money She is with me at the store. I am in my right my sister told me this a crazy. Your brother-in-Thomas N. Darnold. the War in the Second lately returned from the regular army. No the act. The money not been found.

NEWS.
an, 24.—A Leavenworth,
three companies of the
v, under the immediate
C. Davis, will leave Fort morning for the new the regiment on regimental officers in the detachment. The now in the South under ter, is assigned to duty as Corooral Adams, of Company, died suddenly t disease. He had been a ant for twenty years, and Il military-honors. military honors.

NOMICAL. 24.—The new Washburn position and the first early hour this mornof the night was quite siews were finally obtained nets. The test of the in-to be perfect in its con-Vatson is highly pleased

little Me." moaths old was found on Lee's residence. The litng, and was provided with f fine quality. There had a bottle of milk, another ver spoon. Pinned to the gnote: "I am baby Macte and care for me, and I you. Please keep a copy s, for, when I grow up to something may turn up to something may turn up o poor little me."

dammoth Icicles.

ork Times.
les, weighing 300 or 460
rmed on the roof of the
zing of the condensed vapape nozzles. These masses
all over the rotunda, about
glass roof of that portion
therday morning, as the
fears were entertained
Capt. McAfee, assistant
und of men to the roof,
the over the icicles, and
diffing them to the top of
chopped to pieces and

of a bad cough or cold the r to rid yourself of it the the proper remedy for the e's Expectorant.

THE COTTON TRADE.

England and America Competing for It.

Progress of the Americans in Cotton-Manufacturing ... Alarm in England Thereat.

London Times, Jan. 9.
For a good many years the English cotton industry has ceased to manifest the vitality and expansive power which once astonished the world. During the first half of the century the growth of the trade was so rapid that in 1850 20,000,000 spindles found profitable employment. The next decade was a period of yet more remarkable progress. In 1860 the cotton trade employed 30,000,000 spindles. No doubt this increase was somewhat more rapid than the wants of the world called for, and it is known that large stocks of goods lay on producers' hands when the American civil war began. But there is no reason to suppose that the excess of producing power was to any very serious extent. Since 1860 there has not been witnessed any

renewal of that extraordinary energy with which we were previously so familiar. The spindles in the cotton-trade to-day number 39,000,000—an increase during eighteen years of 30 per cent, or at the rate of 1% per cent per annum, as against an annual increase of 5 per cent during the preceding ten years. The annual consumption of cotton is now 20 per cent greater than in 1860, but it is to be remarked that during the increase, and that the average consumption of the entire period from 1860 to 1878 exceeds by only 41/2 percent that of the period from 1856 to 1860. Even this moderate increase, which the increasing requirements of the world might well have been expected to absorb, is very largely in excess of actual demand. A large proportion—probably 25 to 30 per cent—of our machinery is anding idle. Enormous stocks of goods are held at home and abroad. Prices have failen so low that producers are unable to get back their outlays incurred in manufacturing. Of the goods which have been recently sold in the great goods which markets, no inconsiderable portion has been forced unnaturally into consumption by the action of desperate houses operating for financial reasons. Discouraging as it may be, the assumption is too plainly warranted that we could not find to-day profitable sale for a larger reaction of cotton goods than we were able to rould not find to-day profitable sale for a larger quantity of cotton goods than we were able to dispose of twenty years ago. We are therefore constrained to recognize the fact that our cotton trade is not merely suffering under a temporary depression, but is afflicted with a diminution of vitality which is now of considerable standing.

The causes of this decay are not difficult to good when of these countries which hitherto find. Many of those countries which hitherto we supplied largely with cotton goods, emu-lating the growth which proved so beneficial to

ns, have made great progress in providing for themselves. In 1867 the Continent of Europe consumed 681,000,000 lbs of cotton; in 1877 that consumption had increased to 961,000,000 lbs,—equal to three-fourths that of England. In 1860 America consumed 358,000,000 lbs, and took from us 226,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. In 1877 her consumption had risen to 610,000,000 took from us 226,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. In 1877 her consumption had risen to 610,000,000 lbs, and her import had fallen to 61,000,000 yards. Between 1860 and 1877 India quadrupled her machinery and increased her consumption to 22,000,000 lbs. Men have not ceased to require cotton cloth in constantly-increasing quantities, but their enlarged demand no longer reaches us. We provided machinery to supply the wants of the world. Unhappily for us, the world has begun in good carnest to supply its own wants.

Own wants.

The last few years have witnessed a change which can mean nothing less than the opening of a new era in the commercial history of America, and consequently of England. It had been the practice of America from the commencement of her great War to import foreign commodities in much larger amounts than she was able to settle for by the export of her own productions and she paid for the excess by those able to settle for by the export of her own productions, and she paid for the excess by those multitudinous bonds with which she so liberally supplied us.—sometimes to our advantage, more frequently to our sorrow. During the five years 1869-73 this excess of import mounted up to the heavy aggregate of £110.000,000. But in 1874 the tide turned. Adversity curbed the personal extravagance of the people, and the imports fell rapidly. The same wholesome teacher stimulated the national energy, and the surplus commodities which the Americans were able to sell to foreigners larvely decreased. The exports, which in 1865 had been £35,000,000 were £135,000,000 in 1878. America has now to receive a balance which amounted in has now to receive a balance which amounted in 1877-'8 to £52,000,000 on her trading operations with foreigners. She is taking it in the return of her own obligations. A few years ago the Federal debt was held abroad to the extent of from £150,000,000 to £200,000,000. President

from £150,000,000 to £200,000,000. President Hayes estimates that this amount has now been reduced to £50,000,000.

Thirty years ago the Americans conducted a successful export of cotton goods, mainly to India and China. Even while they imported largely from England of medium and fine cotton cloths, they shipped the surplus of low grades which their looms produced. At that time their shipments ranged from 80,000 to 114,000 packages annually, and in many Eastern markets their goods were winning a preference over those of the English. But during the War the trade ceased. The enhancement of cost resulting from the Morrill tariff and other causes made it impossible for the American manufacturer to compete with his English rival; the protected and lucrative market which he now enjoyed at home for all the goods he was able to produce made it unnecessary. Exports of cottons decayed, so that in the last year of the War they were no more than 500 packages. With the return of peace the Americans resumed their efforts to gain a foreign outlet for cotton goods. But the artificial conditions with which protection surrounded them interposed grave hindrances, and for some years the annual export did not exceed from 20,000 to 30,000 packages.

At length the panic of 1873 invaded the tran-

and another some years the annual export did not exceed from 20,000 to 30,000 packages.

At length the panic of 1873 invaded the tranquility of that Fool's Paradise in which the Americans as well as most other people had been living. American manufacturers found themselves burdened with machinery, the production of which their home market could not take off. Protection and the wastefulness which it engendered so enhanced the cost of production that they were virtually excluded from all markets but their own. They addressed themselves with vigor to the task of overcoming the difficulties of their position. Wages were largely reduced. Economy in every detail of expenditure was, for the first time, carefully studied and strictly enforced. The inventive genius of the people sought eagerly and successfully for improved appliances by which the cost of production would be reduced. A remarkable expansion of the export of cottons has been the result. The shipments, which had been 12,000,000 yards in 1872, were 106,000,000 yards in 1877, and still increase. Not only has all idle machinery been put in motion and all short time been discontinued, but new machinery is being set up. During the last two years the number of spindles has increased from 9,500,000 to over 10,000,000.

Besides this increase of export the American manufacturers advance year by year towards the complete supply of the wants of their own

9,500,000 to over 10,000,000.

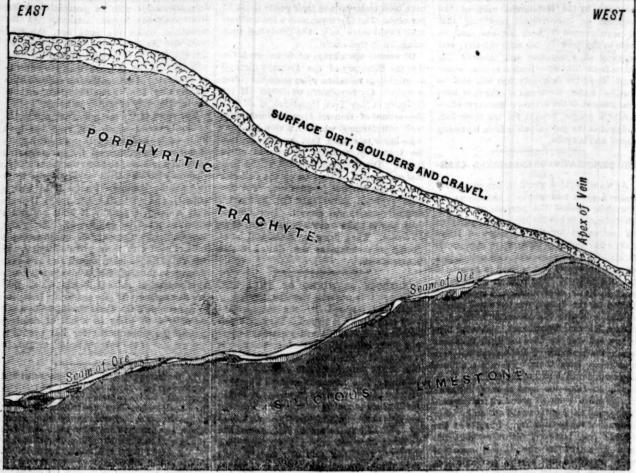
Besides this increase of export the American manufacturers advance year by year towards the complete supply of the wants of their own country, and have now all but reached that point. The import from England, which was 226,000,000 yards in 1860 and 132,000,000 in 1872, had fallen in 1877 to 61,000,000, and so far as can be judged from the incomplete returns of 1873 all scarcely exceed 50,000,000 in that year. The decrean people consume annually 1,800,-000,000 yards of cotton cloth (it was so in 1875, but the consumption is now at least 10 or 15 per cent larger), of which this poor remant of 50,000,000 is all that is now left for England to supply 4 And even this sady reduced trade we hold by a most precarious tenure. It is confined to some special articles of the finest qualities, which the native manufacturers have not yet had time to give attention to, but which they will, no doubt, gradually overtake. There is a steady progress in that direction. Even now cotton goods made from yarn up to No. 100 are produced in small quantity and bought in preference to the imported articles of the same grade. It is said that the production of these finer goods gives promise of rapid increase.

The benefits still cherished by hopeful Englishmen that the export of American cottons does not pay the manufacturer, that it is conducted merely in order to get rid of surplus production which is unsalable at home, and that it must, therefore, soon come to an end. I can discover no warrant whatever for this expectation. On the contrary, specific and reliable information satisfies me that the trade yields a moderate, steady profit, which furnishes sufficient inducement for its continuance and extension.

tension.

Another idea still lingers among us—that it is protection which gives to America her advantage, and that when a reduced tariff is gained we shall quickly reassert our old supremacy. This also I am compelled to regard as a delusion. The American tariff is no longer operative as a protection to the native manufacturer of cotton; it is rather a protection to his foreign competior. It enhances the cost of production by enhancing the prices of articles which workmen use, and thus enhancing wages. Already

THE GEOLOGY OF LEADVILLE.



between Stray Horse and California Gulches.

This includes the Iron, Adlaide, Leadville Min-

diven by water, the more ready adoption of labor-saving appliances by the masters, and the superior intelligence and definess of the operatives. The balance is largely conjectural. My study of the subject inclines me to believe that the Americans now produce cottons of the grades which they have mastered more cheaply than we do.

than we do.
6. The necessities of the American people have made them ingenious, and legiclation has wisely foreborne to lay any restraint upon the free exercise of their inventive powers. For a payment of £6 or £8 an American inventor receives absolute protection for his invention. In England an inventor pays £200 for what may prove to be a more receiver absolute.

may prove to be a mere registration, absolutely worthless as a protection. The result may be easily anticipated. In America every mechanic looks eagerly round for opportunities of improvement, and a public opinion is created highly favorable to the reception of mechanical

nighty tayorable to the reception of mechanical reforms. Every year American inventions obtain the protection of the Patent laws. It is nothing to the purpose that a large proportion of these devices are worthless. Their number evidences extreme activity of the inventive spirit, which is the very breath of life to manufacturing industry. In England, where invention is discouraged 8.900 netering

where invention is discouraged, 3,200 patent are issued annually; but of these only one-tenth survive the series of heavy exactions by which we have arranged to strangle the inventive

From the considerations which I have enu-

merated, and many others which regard to your space obliges me to withhold, I draw these infer-

ences:

1. That our shipment of cotton cloths to
America, already comparatively insignificant,
will continue to dwindle until it becomes aito-

3. That for some time the American manu-

ter position than ever before to produce the appropriate that, indeed, it is probable they are now able to produce many grades of goods at a cost absolutely lower than ours.

4. That our manufacturers, resting overconfidently upon the great achievements of the past, have not been adequately solicitous to keep their place in the van of mechanical improvement.

processes and a warmer welcome to suggestions which point in that direction.

THE BITTER WAKING.

You told me that my life had not begun; You said I had not waked; and told of one, A princess, 'neath a far-off Eastern sun,

Who slept and slept, until one came who spoke

You told me tales of maidens turned to stone,

Waiting without the power to weep or moan, Well knowing there was one, and one alone,

In Love's own language, and the mute-speech broke The mystic spell that bound her—then she woke.

Who could the spell dissolve; and, when he came, And whispered tenderly the potent name, Lo! o'er the marble cheeks a rosy flame

Sped quickly, and the heart, so calm and still, Beat fast with Passion's sweet, tumultuous thrill-

And then you said. straight looking in my eyes:
"I think there waits for you a great surprise:
Out of your sleep, O Soul, I bid you rise!"

The hearts of marble women do not ache:
What matter if a heart should never wake.
When waking only means to ache—to break!
CARLOTTA PERRY.

A DANGEROUS TORPOR.

Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously

The freed soul recognized its master's will.

Alas! the charm is known to mortal men; Alas! 'tis wrought again, and yet again; Alas! the soul obeys it now as then.

the mines of Leadville, Col., that the accomformed in the same manner as a coal vein; that panying geological section will be found to pos

sess interest to those interested in mining. The ore is found in what is known in geology as a "bedded vein"; that is, a vein lying be tween two different strata. In this case it is limestone, more or less silicious underneath, with porphyritic trachyte on top.

This ore bed or vein, which varies from five to thirty-five feet in thickness, consists principally of oxide of iron, carbonate of lead and silver and dips about 25 degrees from the horizontal

his goods still more cheaply, and thus undersell us by a still larger difference. Yet, further, there is a vague hope, recently expressed by Lord Beaconsfield, among others, that the recovery which is now in progress i America will, as of old, extend itself to Er gland. The fallacy of this expectation becomes apparent when the actual facts are looked at. Recovery in America does not mean now, as it once did, merely bount ful harvests and increased power of consump tion by the people. It means, also, increased production of manufactured goods, increased exports, and, consequently, increased competition in foreign markets. An eminent American wrote me some time ago that recovery in America would height decrease description. ica would bring deeper depression in England.

It is difficult to see how it can be otherwise The rivalry of American manufactures is a phenomenon of sufficient magnitude to deserve our most auxious investigation. America has more than one-fourth the number of spindles more than one-fourth the number of spindles which we possess; she is able to find employment for these; and she is constantly adding to their number. Her consumption of cotton is equal to one-half of ours. But a few years ago we shut her out from all foreign markets, and in the face of excessive duties we landed on her shores and sold to advantage large quantities of cotton cloths. To-day she is able to supply almost the whole of her own wants; she meets us in the market of South America and the East,—nay, her clothes are to be found in all our large towns, competing fairly with our own. A strong popular sentiment supports this aggressive movement, and an export trade in manufactured goods has become in America an object ured goods has become in America an object of national desire. Journals specially devoted to this trade have sprung up and appear to flourish. Government has lent its sid by direct-ing all its Consular Agents to collect information fitted to be serviceable to manufacturers. A rivalry which has already achieved so much and aims at so much more cannot be regarded otherwise than as most formidable. I shall not at tempt fully to explain the causes of the success which has thus far attended it; but I propose to note a few tustances which appear very relevant

which has thus far attended it; but I propose to note a few instances which appear very relevant to such an investigation.

1. The Americans have recently made more rapid progress than we have done in improving their processes of manufacture, and thus in reducing the cost of production.

The increase of production.

The increase of production due to improved methods was thus in England 23 per cent, and in Massachusetts 100 per cent. I do not, of course, suppose that the American manufacturer is in advance of his English rival to the extent of this difference, for I presume that he started upon the career of improvement from a lower platform. But a progress so greatly more rapid than ours will be admitted to cast much light on the change which has occurred in our relative positions. I may add that the English side of my comparison can be verified by any manufacturer from his own experience. The American side is drawn from the census of Massachusetts and the reports of the Bureau of Labor—statistics of the highest authority, and, perhaps, the most painstaking and complete of their class in the world. The absence of such statistics in England makes the work—of comparison difficult and its fealls uncertain, and keeps us in ignorance of many things which it might be vitally important for us to know.

21 Not very many years ago the Americans imported their cotton machinery from England. This has wholly ceased. All such machinery is pow made at home. American manufacturers assert that native machinery is cheaper than British, and also that it is more economical in working, as it requires less power for equal production.

in working, as it requires less power for equal

in working, as it requires less power for equal production.

3. The question of the comparative cost of labor in England and America is one for the solution of which we have no sufficient materials. The State census of Massachusetts for 1875 contains the results of returns from 90 per cent of the wage-receiving class, regarding whose earnings we are, therefore, fully informed. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce endeavored recently to collect statistics bearing on this subject, but abandoned the effort in despair, frustrated by the suspicions or the supineness of those to whom they applied.

In 1875 the average annual earnings of females engaged in the cotton trade in Massachusetts was \$199 currency, or about £37, gained by the labor of 252 days. Two years later—in 1877—wages had fallen 9 per cent, and the working-time in 1877 was, therefore, 243 days. The working-time in 1877 was, therefore, 243 days for females and 257 for males, and the wages curned were about £33 and £75 respectively, yielding an average for the numbers actually employed of £50 10s. for 249 days. The Massachusetts working day in all industries (we have no separate return for cotton) averages 10.21 hours for

of £50 l0s. for 249 days. The Massachusetts working day in all industries (we have no separate return for cotton) averages 10.21 hours for males and 10.49 for females. The English working day is 9½ hours.

In Blackburn, where the operatives are reputedly of a superior class, the average weekly earning for male and female togother, and counting two half-timers as one, is 19s., which would yield £42 14s. for 249 working days of the American length.

These data form a very imperfect basis of comparison, but they favor the conclusion that

comparison, but they favor the conclusion that factory labor when calculated by a fixed period, as an hour, and not by a period of varying duration, as a day or week, will be found to cost about 20 per cent more in America than in England.

about 20 per cent more in America than in England.

4. Regarding the comparative quality of labor in England and in America, it is possible to speak only in very general terms. Americans claim for their mechanics a superiority in respect of intelligence, precision, and swift manipulation.

5. Cemparisons such as those I have been asternating to draw are of value only in as far as

5. Cemparisons such as those I have been attempting to draw are of value only in so far as they throw light upon the cost of cotton goods produced in England and in America. It is not creditable to us that on this vital question we should know so little as we do. I have given some reasons for supposing that factory labor is at present about 20 per cent dearer in America than it is here. In Massachusetts labor forms fully one-fourth the entire cost of the finished cotton product. Labor dearer by 20 per cent; add to this the additional cost, if any, of capital in America, the greater cost (of which Americans complain) of conveyance to foreign markets, and the higher price of coal in Massachusetts than in Lancashire, deduct from it the saving in carriage of raw material, the saving in power owing to the lightness of American machinery, and the circumstance that 60 per cent of the factories of Massachusetts are

Geological Section of Hill Through the Carbonate Mine, Owned by the Leadville Mining Company. So much attention is now being attracted to to the east into the mountain. It was probably ing Company, Camp Bird, Gone Abroad, Agai siz, and other mines.

To the north of Stray Horce Gulch the trachyte is, the limestone was first deposited, then on has been scored away and its place supplied by loose water-wern bowlders, intermixed in clay and earth. This formation varies from twenty-five to 150 feet in thickness, and in sinking top of this the iron, silver, and lead ores, and after these the trachyte on top of all. Subsequently all these layers were tilted up by some movement of nature to the angle stated through it the miners often come directly upon the vein. This formation includes the Little This section was taken from an actual survey Pittsburg Consolidated, Little Chief, Carbon of the Leadville Mining Company's mine, but it will apply equally well to all the mines situated

derous, and other mines.

As coal veins have been found to be very con tinuous and uniform, and this vein has been formed in the same way, it is natural to suppose that it will be equally continuous and extensive

his executive ability and energy in the organization of the Colorado Smelting Company, popularly known in Colorado as Hill's Works. Mr. Hill, an Orange County (N. Y.) boy, his youth spent on a farm, entered Brown University in 1853, and in 1860 became Professor of chemistry in that institution. In 1865, while on a visit to Colorado, he noticed the imperfect manner in which the ores were treated, and determined to investigate the subject. Having resigned his Professorship, he sailed for Europe, and spent the winter of 1864-786 in studying ore-reduction in Swansea and Freiburg, and the next year, having shipped a lot of ore to Great Britain, pursued his experiments till he was satisfied how the thing should be done, and then took up his residence in Colorado, where he put in operation his new procorado, where he put in operation his new processes, and has succeeded, with the aid of Boston capital, in establishing the largest and most successful smelting works in the world, which have been recently removed from the mountains to Denver. Mr. Hill is one of those superior works are their experiences by their experiences. perfor men who achieve success by their own abilities, and not by the mere accident of lucky turn of the cards.

CONSOLATION.

I looked up at the sky, and lo! behold!

I read the tidings in the silver-blue,
And in the clouds as they went sailing by:

'She whom you love will soon come back to you.

The birds sang out the news in tender strains, And sent it to me from the quiv'ring trees; I heard the same words whispered soft and low As though the branches crept the morning breeze

continue to dwindle until the decomes alto-gether extinct, or is limited to a few unim-portant articles of the finest grades.

2. That the export of cotton cloths from America is sufficiently remunerative to secure the continuance and extension of the trade. And then I cried: "Farewell, O cruel time That has elapsed since I have seen her face! 3. That for some time the American manufacturers have brought to bear upon ther processes of manufacture an eager spirit of improvement and economy, combined with a remarkable affluence of mechanical invention, and that in consequence they are now relatively in a better position than ever before to produce cheaply; that, indeed, it is probable they are now

"Hasten, glad hour that brings her back to me. She whom I mourned as gone from me for ave!" My heart was throbbing with the joyful news: "Be of good cheer -she'll come to thee to-day." And, while I watched in silent joy for her, Behold: I felt her presence in the room; I could not see her form, nor touch her hand, And yet I knew my long-lost love had come.

I could not even hear her gentle voice, Nor hear her footfall, though she walked so near; Yet to my heart I whispered: "O rejoice! She whom you mournedst as dead is with thee here!"

Just as, when twilight softly closes 'round, And loved ones sit in silence in the gloom, You feel their presence, though you see them a So did I know my love was in the room. Such solace sank upon my troubled heart, Such peace upon my worn and weary brain— Life seemed so good, just as it used to seem, And as I thought it ne er would seem again.

recep their place in the van of mechanical improvement.

5. That the English cotton operative is inferior to the American in intelligence, and therefore in effetiveness as a producer.

The near future of our cotton trade gives occasion for much anxious concern; but in the distant future there is abundant hope. The field is still enormously large. The power-looms of the world produce annually 10,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth. The average consumption of China is said to be twenty yards for each person; of England, it is nearly thirty yards; of America, it is forty yards. Even at the Chinese average the cotton machinery of the world would have to be greatly more than double before a full supply of power-loom cloth could be given. But this splendid vision will not be easily or soon converted into sober I did not speak, yet I had much to say, But she I knew would read anight my heart; Naught was writ there but bitterness and tears Since that sad time when we were thrust apart.

I hear the birds sing sweet and clear outside; The sunshine lies like gold-dust on the floor; The word is fair, and Desth, -there is no Death Since we shall meet and dwell in love once more. could be given. But this splendid vision will not be easily or soon converted into sober reality. There must, first, be wise and sustained national effort to open new outlets. The intelligence of our operatives must be raised, and some measure of technical instruction must be diffused. And our employers must give deeper thought to the improvement of their

Men call it Death; they do not understand They pass to Life those loved who leave us here, And we will follow in His own good time And to as all 'twill some day be made clear. Dry foolish tears! Why weep? The days will pass. And after all thy days will be but few; Through the Dark Valley you must follow her— Upon the hights sho'll dwell for aye with you.

Such thoughts as these my loved one brings to me, And then sne leaves me softly as she came; And yet to day is not like yesterday. Nor will the days e'er be the same again.

She brought me comfort, solace, from the skies;

God sent her to bour baim into my heart.

I have not lost her, though I dwell alone;

She loves me ever, though we dwell apart.

FAITH WALTON.

PLEASANT TO READ.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 24.—A grand sleigning car nival took place here this afternoon for the benefit of the children, which proved a great succers. Nearly 400 cutters and sleighs, carry ing an aggregate of some 2,500 children, were in the procession. The city schools were closed, and the teachers accompanied their schools. The line formed on Cass street, east of the academy, and after passing through some of the principal streets, struck the road to Lockport, and a visit was made to that suburb. As the procession passed the St. Nicholas Hotel the procession passed the St. Attonals Hotel the children were liberally supplied with apples, fifteen barrels of this fruit having been purchased by subscription during the afternoon for distribution. Boyne's Military Band furnished music, and everything passed off in good style and without an unpleasant incident to mar the happiness of the event.

Death in Church.

dangerous to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetier's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver, and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb. Death in Church.

Boston Globe.

At the early mass in the St. James Catholic Church at So'clock Sunday morning, Mary Lally, aged 25 years, was one of the attendants. She was kneeling, in common with the audience generally; and remaining in that position after the others had resumed their seats, a lady touched her upon the shoulder, but no response was given. Closer investigation revealed the fact that the spirit of the woman had left her mortal body, and that, while in the act of worship, the angel of death had claimed her. Medical Examiner Draper was called, and pronounced it a case of heart disease. The New Colorado Senator.

St. Pout Pioneer-Press.

Prof. N. P. Hill, who was recently elected United States Senator from Colorado to succeed Mr. Chaffee, is a rather remarkable man. Though belonging, like Jones, Sharoo, Chaffee, and other Senators from the mining States of the Rocky Mountains or Pacific slope, to what may be called the argentine group of nouvenux riches, who have made their fortunes in mining, he differs from the rest in the fact that he has not made his fortune through inchy mining speculations, but through the nobler paths of science; that is to say, by the application of scientific methods to the treatment of ores and by

An Englishman Who Confesses that He Didn't Know Everything.

Mr. Alfred Eastlake came into a large fortune at 21, and for twenty-four years enjoyed his leisure at Notting Hill, near London, in studying natural history and philosophy. He declared that if he could not make a full discovery of the things he was seeking he would "part with life," and "do it with honor, like Cato and Addison." He filled his pockets with stones, tied a rope around his waist, fastening the other end to the seat of a row-boat, rowed out into the

Thames, and overturned the boat. He left a let-ter to a relative in these terms:
"LONDON, Nov. 18, 1878.—My dearest Char-ley, you know my old lad, and you may think as you please, but I know it is to be discovered; as you please, but I know it is to be discovered; however, although it is so, I will carry the search no further, but keep the promise to take the alternative step—suicide; and you need none of you grieve, you will be fools if you do, as I die with the greatest of glee, knowing I shall be tormented no longer by the riddle. Wishing you all joy at Christmas, your affectionate cousin, Alfred."

DENIED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.-A statement, made upon apparently good authority, was printed in THE TRIBUNE to-day, to the effect that a partial freight blockade exists at Luding ton. This the managers of the Grand Trunk line denv to-day. They say that not only is there plentv of store-room for wheat in the elevator, but freight of all descriptions is being forwarded to New England points as fast as received from this port.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS ch Offices in the different Divisions, as designs days: ii. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SIMIM. BOOKSCHEEF Stationer, etc., 1009
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Maddson-st., near Western-av,
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Denot, 1
Blue Island-av, corner of Halsted-st.,
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. BOARDING AND LODGING.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in sertion, Each additional line, 10 cents. South Side.

146 STATE-ST. - VERY PLEASANT AND WELL with or without board. North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$3.50. 217 ILLINOIS-ST. - FIRST CLASS BOARD, with rooms, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sta. Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE-100 WELL FURNISHED (*rooms-Nos. 351, 353, 355, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Paimer House. Board and room, per day. 81. 50 to 82; per week, 35 to 810. Also furnished rooms to rent without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transfents, \$1 per day. II ASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.-II Comfortable warm rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$10 per week: day-board, \$4 per week. TRVING HOUSE—218 WASHINGTON-ST.—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day: reduced rates by the week. Table and rooms unsurpassed. Table board, \$4.50. Call MEET ME AT THE GARDEN CITY HOTEL, 40 and 48 Sherman st., is the parting salutation of the drover as he leaves the Stock-Yards for the city.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1, 25, \$1,50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders. Sands Housz, Corner Wabash-Av. And Madison-st. -Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and sec. Windsor House. 7:60. Sand Transient, \$1.00 per day. with board, \$5 to \$7 per week. Transient, \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY GENTLE D man and write (no children). Sunny room, bot and cold water a requisite. North Side preferred. Would furnish room if desired. Address K 9, Tribune office. DOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NORTH SIDE private family preferred; state terms and location address E 32, Tribune office.

A T THE FACTORY-ORGANS AT PRICES BE yond competition, \$50 and upward; best in the market. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 E. Indiana-st

DECKEE BROS. PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS, PEASE PIANOS ESTEY ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, General agenta, 188 and 189 State-at.

General agents, 188 and 180 State-at.

FOR SALE—JULIUS BAUER & CO., 283 AND 265
Wabash-av., are offering
GHEAT HARGAINS IN
THE FAVORITE BAUER
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS,
McCammon (Boardman & Gray) pianos.
New England parlor and church organs,
25 second-hand pianos.
25 second-hand organs,
26 second-hand organs.
27 second-hand square planos to rent.

POR SALE-A SOUARE GRAND CHICKERING pisno, nearly new, at a great bargain. Can be seen at 205 Wabash-av.

M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—THESE favorite and reliable organs, in new and beautiful styles, at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy monthly or quarterly payments. The best and cheapest organ in the world. Within reach of all. A few second-hand at bargains. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS,

For sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVE.

MENTS IN OUR BUILDING
We offer great inducements in planes and organs:

AT HALF PRICE,
AT HALF PRICE, We offer great inducements in pianos and organs: A beautiful tone second-hand plano, \$100: a fine tone perior organ for \$40; extra fine tone organ, only \$50; rich and powerful tone organ for \$75, catalogue price, \$200: magnifacent rosewood planoforte, new, \$160; very elegant unright planoforte, only \$100; exquisite tone equare grand plano, for \$100; very elegant unright plano, cost \$1,270, only \$400; magnifacent concert grand plano, cost \$1,270, only \$400; Magnifacent concert grand plano, cost \$1,270, only \$450; Mason & Hamlin organ, \$400; New England organ, \$450; Waters' organ, only \$50. Five years' guarantee with each.

R. T. MARTIN, 263 AND 267 STATE-ST.

THE MAMMOTH ESTAPLISHMENT FOR BARGAINS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

WE OFFER

WE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN
LADIEN ELEGANT CLOAKS.
THE RESULT OF THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK
OF THE BRANCH OF A LARGE
NEW YOLK HOUSE,
the goods being of the finest quality, made expressly
for the best retail sales. We can guarantee them
to our customers in every particular. Every garment is cut in the latest side, and the trimmingare the richest and best. We are willing to sell
100 cloaks at \$3, well worth at least double. We
have 225 handsome matelasse, disgonal, and beaver
cloaks which we offer as a special inducement at \$6, 50
each. They are stylish goods and trimmed handsomeily. Special statention is called to the line of cloaks and
dolmans at \$10. They are without exception the nicest
goods ever, shown at such a price. Cloak houses charge
\$20 to \$30 for them. The choicest garments in the
stock we have marked at the ridiculously low price of
\$15. These are cut in the dolman as well as cloak
shape, and are made from rich baver, elegant camels'
hair cloths, and stylish diagonals; the trimmings are
perfectly splendid. For the accommodation of those
out of the city we will send, on application, by express,
garments of different styles, allowing examination before payment. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 state-st.,
Chicago. The Mammoth Bargain Establishment.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED AND well-known wholesale and retail house; good location and paying business, but more capital required. Takis is an excellent opportunity for advactive man with from \$5,000 to \$5,000 to step into an exabilished trade. Address, with real name and state where an interview may be had, E 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A LEgitimate business (with \$500 or \$1,000 cash and services) that will pay \$1,500 yearly salary. E 14, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 TO \$4,000 cash, to manage Western business of an Eastern manufacturer of staple goods and a monopoly; no agents, Address with name E 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-BED-LOUNGE (WOVEN-WIRE MAT-tress) in perfect order, or will exchange for other furniture. Address E 10, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVE-WE ARE MAKING SOME DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN ELEGANT FURNITURE. WE SELL EITHER FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. R. T. MARTIN, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST
Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
easy payments for low prices.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE-HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS, cleenbant follo, with the suppressed plates (scarce). Cost \$150; will take \$30. CHAPIN'S Cheap Bookstore, 85 Madison-st.

BIOTE, B5 Madison-st.

10.000 BOOKS AT HALF PRICE—AMERICAN Law Register (bound), vois, 1 to 8, two series, \$10; Macaulay's History of England, \$2.50; Hume's England, \$6; sheep, \$40; Irving's Worka, \$1 a vol.; Dickens', 15 vois, cloth, \$9; Waverly Novels, 23 vois, (mo.) \$16. Cash paid for books, magazines, and music. Down stairs, at MILLER'S, 102 Madison. MACHINERY. PININTERS' SUPPLIES - NEW AND SECOND-hand job-presses and paper-cutters bought, sold or exchanged; agents for the National Monitor Frinting-Press and National Paper-Cutter. Call and see us. GOOD/WILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED-ONE NO. 3 OR 4 STURTEVANT EX-haust and blower; must be cheap. Address Z 66, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOUPE WANTED FOR SPOT CASH FOR ONE horse; must be in good order and cheap. E 15, ribune office. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S RIG.

Phorse, harness, and Willett's side-bar top wagon;
horse is a dark brown. 16 hands high, 7 years old, and
perfectly sound and perfectly broken to city use, not
afraid of cars, and will be soid for less than the horse is
worth. Can be seen at 79 Dearborn at. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

TIRE PROOF SAFE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a gold hunting-case watch or fine jewelry. Adress B 95, Tribune office. PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THURSDAY, ABOUT 1 P. M., TWO ladies kandolph-st., corner Sheldon, to Clark, where can I see you? Address B 183, Tribune office. SEWING MACHINES. EW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Hoom 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE-26 BY 115, MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Adams-st.
Three-story marble-front house, Michigan-av., north
of Twenty-second-ac., \$15,000.
S0 by 1-30, with two-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennes-av., \$5,500.
Two-story and oasement house, with lot, Fourth-av.,
near Harrison-st.
25 by 125, with cottage, West Huron-st., east Ashland-av., \$1,100.
Two cottages, with lots, Twenty-ninth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
Twenty lots, kgan-av., near Wentworth-av.
Twenty lots, west brie and Huron-sts., near Nobie-st. bie-st. Fifteen lots, Vincennes-av., corner of Forty-sec-

Fifteen 10ts, villocants that Moore-sta.
Twenty-five lots, corner Leavitt and Moore-sta.
Twenty-five lots, corner Thirty-seventh-st.
25 by 160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., 51,000.
50 by 160, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

OR SALE-SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE RESI Constant of the city of the city at decided bargains; a central business block very cheap; also an elegant residence in one of our finest suburbs. E. R. HORD & CO., Ricom 6, 106 Fifth-av. FOR SALE-FOR CASH-LOT ON ILLINOIS-ST., between Dearborn-av. and North State-st.
Lots on Greenwood and Woodlawn-avs., thetween Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Apply to the own H. M. THOMPSON, 101 Washington-st. FOR SALE-HOUSES NOS. 116 AND 118 SOUTH Sangamon-st., with 100 feet front: \$8,700: very easy terms. YOUNG & SPICEAS, ROOM 6 STYAN Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-GROVE LOT AT KENWOOD, 100X180 corner, choice, at \$25 per foot cash: great bargain. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CHOICE 200 ACRES PRAIRIE, NEAR sedalla. Pettis Co., Mo., cheapt cash and time or exchange for Chicago property. E 26, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-SUBURBAN HOUSE, WELL LOCATED.
I have an inquiry for a good place. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. WANTED-TO INVEST-\$50,000 CASH IN PAY ing business property on good street, near the centre: would prefer two pieces. Address R 56, Tribune.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

South Side.

South Side.

To RENT-ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN THE family, a fine house on Michigan-av., between van Buren and Twelfth-st., completely furnished for housekeebing; possession given a tonce; reat very reasonable to responsible party without children. Address H., 15 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS AND SMALL barn, \$13 to a good tenant; Butterfield st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. E 14. Tribune.

TO RENT_ROOMS. South Side. TO RENT-412 MicHiGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF 3 or 5 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping. Rent can be paid in board.

West Side. O RENT-THE LOWER PART OF 770 CARROLL av., 6 rooms, with good barn, \$12.50 per menth. C b, Wilson, Room 1), 85 Dearborn st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-A DESIRABLY LOCATED STORE, IN a live business city near Chicago. Address M, fribune office.

TO RENT-DOUBLE STORE, 36 AND 38 RIVER-st. 1. P. COATES, 95 Washington-st. Offices. TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED OFFICES, formerly occupied by Jordan & Fisher, 156 Washington-st. very low; funiture and carpets can be bought very cheap; possession given at once. Inquire of MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalie-st.

Miscellaneous. O RENT-FARMS OF 40 TO 160 ACRES AT HINS dale, 16 miles from Chicago, just right for dair usiness, \$2 to \$3 per acre. 9. J. STOUGH, 123 Dear

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO RENT A WELL-FURNISHEE house of seven or eight rooms, with bath-room water-closet, etc., in-doors, in fashionable neighbor hood, for one or two years; possession required about April 1; must be cheap. Address, giving description terms, etc., Mrs. ISAAC J. ALLEN, Avondaie, Cincinnati, O.

W ANTED-TO RENT-BY A YOUNG LADY. A room in a private family; would like to help or pay for it in sewing. Best of reference can be given and required. Address E 17, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN. A furnished room near Jefferson Park. Address stating location and terms, R 27, Tribune office. MISCELLANEOUS. A NY ONE WISHING TO START IN THE FURNI A ture business in a live town address Lock-Box 26 Chatsworth, Ill., for information.

A CHOICE SEAT FOR SATURDAY MATINES (Gerster) may be had by addressing Z 57, Tribune CASH \$5,000 (MORE OR LESS) FOR STOCK OF woolen cashmeres and tailors' trimmings. The Tailor and Cutter John, 436 West Madison-st. FOR LEGAL ADVICE REGARDING THE NEW back-pension law, pensioners may address E 49 Tribune office.

POSITIVE CLOSING OCT. POSITIVE CLOSING OUT MARTIN'S, LADIES' FINE FURS, LADIES' FINE FURS, LADIES' FINE FURS, MARTIN'S,

SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS AND BOAS,
MINK MUFFS AND BOAS,
ALL KINDS OF FURS,

AT HALF PRICE,

AT HALF PRICE,

AT HALF PRICE,

AT HALF PRICE,

Being determined to close out positively our entire
Fur stock, we have made the most decided reductions
on every article—in some instances have cut our famous
low prices in half.

FOR INSTANCE:

Our \$40 MINK SETS REDUCED TO \$20

Our 40 SEALSKIN SETS REDUCED TO 20

Our 40 MINK SETS CUT DOWN TO 13

Our 20 MINK SETS CUT DOWN TO 19

Our 20 BLACK MARTEN REDUCED TO 12

Our 12 KUSSIAN OTTER REDUCED TO 60

Our 7 FRENCH SEAL SETS ONLY 4

Our 7 FRENCH SEAL SETS ONLY

MISCELLA NEOUS FURS.

ALASKAS, \$2.50 A SET. SQUIRREL, \$3 A SET. FRENCH SEAL, \$2.50 A SET. SQUIRREL, \$3 A SET. FRENCH SEAL, \$2.50 A SET. CONEY, \$2.50 A SET. FULL TRIMMING.

SOC. TOS. SEAL SACQUES

SEAL SACQUES

SEAL SACQUES

SEAL SACQUES

SEAL SACQUES REDUCED TO \$100.

SEAL SACQUES REDUCED TO \$100.

We will send goods by express C. O. D., subject to examination.

R. T. MARTIN.

265 and 207 STATES.

THE MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMENT QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE ment; doctor in constant attendance; strictly confidential and private. Box 363, Chicago. THOSE WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FUR-nished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with or without board, or flats for housekeeping, or those want-ing desirable tenants or boarders, should call on us, we deal with reliable people only. No charge to ten-ants or boarders. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED—TO ADOPT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, a little girl 12 or 13 years of age; one that is smart and of good parentage; there are no other children; a German, Swede, Dane, or Scandinavian, Address, for one week, 5% North Wells-st. Address, for one week, 5's North Wells-si.

WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, starching-machines, coliar-ironing machines, shirt-ironing machines, calandering-machines, for sale by 6. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., 66s Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN REPRESENTing an Eastern firm in lowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, wishes to take one line to sell on commission. Best references given. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—AUTHORS' MSS. IMMEDIATELY placed if available to any publisher: correspondence invited. ATHER ZUM BURKAU OF LITERATURE, 252 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP OF Chicago Board of Trade. Address K, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE-LADY'S GOLD SET, PEARLS inlaid, never used, cost \$30; would take shirts, clothing, cigars, or liquors. E 14, Tribune office. O near town and railroad, in tracts to suit, for Chicago property. A. M. HITT, 30 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—275 ACRES, SLIGHTLY INCUMbered: the best located stock and grain farm in Central lows; well improved, timber and grain farm in Central lows; well improved, timber assume; will take small grist-mill, planning-mill, elevator, hotel, or town property. Address, giving full description and lowest price of property. E. C. S., Post-Office Box 48, Colo. Story County, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT 66X165, IN ROCKFORD, Ill., for building material, orick, or lumber; title perfect. Address S J B, 88 White-st., Chicago.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A FINE crayon portrait of yourself or friend? can work from old pictures. E 23 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN UNINCUMbered iot on Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 30x 124 feet, for a house and lot south of Lake-st., within a few blocks of Union Park: will pay difference of \$2,000 or \$2,500 in cash. Address Z 51, Tribune office, stating location and price.

FOR SALE.

TOR SALE-12-500T CIGAR SHOW CASE, \$25, cost \$40; 4-foot counter case, \$8; 6-foot silverpiated show case, \$15; also, 9-foot case, \$15; 10-foot one, very handsome, only \$25, cost \$50; outside show cases \$5, \$10, and \$15 each; several counters at low figures. These are all bargsins, as we want the room for others more suitable for our business. 193 Dearborn FOR SALE-2 OPERA MATINEE TICKETS, 4 SATurday night tickets; first row, parquette circle. Call before 10 a. m. at 70 Madison-st., basement.

TOR SALE-LOT MASQUERADE COSTUMES AT quarter cost, on payments to suit purchaser. Other property taken as first payment. \$18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHI-POPETY TAKEN AS BYSE PAYMENTS OF THE CHI-POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHI-cago Dally and Sunday Tribune for the year 1878. Price. \$10. Address A B. Tribune office.

DULL BOYS—A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF high standing and experience in training the young wishes a few private pupils in bookkeeping and counting house branches. Farents wise enough to know what alls their stupid boys are cautioned against both medical and commercial college quackery, and advised to try an expert teacher who will employ moral snasion while imparting a thorough business education. Confidential correspondence solicited by R 28, Tribune.

FOR 15 LESSONS IN PENMANSHIP AT THE Lakeside Writing Institute, 77 Clark-st., Room 1b. Day and evening classes. WATCHES AND JEWELBY. DIAMOND JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER AND diamonds reset at trade prices by A. LAUDER-BACK. diamond jewetry manufacturer, 70 Madisonat. corner of State, second floor.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED - BY WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS house, an experienced entry-clerk. Address Z 4, Tribne office.

Trades WANTED-25 SHOEMAKEMS: THOSE UNDER-standing string work preferred. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wasseb-av. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS ON light lathework at 15 South Canal-st. WANTED-SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING, carpenters with tools, at Haisted Street Opera House, corner Haisted and Harrison-sts. EGAN

Employment Agencies. WANTED-50 MORE WOOD-CHOPPERS AT 81 per cord; one man cook for the country. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING man, perfectly familiar with all the wholesale grocer trade of Ohio, indiana, and filinois, to sell to bacco. Address, stating terms and giving reference, P. O. Lock Box 1307, Cincinnati, O. WANTED-A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE with capitalists would find it very much to his advantage to address Z Si, Tribune office. WANTED-BOY TO DO ERRANDS AND MAKE be intelligent and well recommended. Apply at 236 South Clark'st.

WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC CANVASSERS; will pay a weekly salary of \$10 to the right party.

128 Washington-st., Room 50.

WANTED-SHIRT-MAKERS AT ONCE BY HURS-SELL & WHEAT, 304 West Madison st. WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND GER-man girl for errands at 171 North Clark-at.

WANTED - NURSE GIRL. INQUIRE IMME-

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-50 YOUNG LADIES FOR KIRALPY'S grand spectacular "Around the World in Eighty Days." Apply at stage door this 10 a. m. THOMAS J. WOOD, Haverly's Theatre.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. CITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAVING 10 years experience in wholesale and retail dry goods in Eugland is deairous of a similar engagement; reference. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED - AS BOOKKERPER, clerk, or any place where a young man can make a lying. Good references. £ 21, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF SI 19 as cierk in drug store or as bookkeeper. Address A. J. WRIGHT, Lombardville, Stark County, III. Traces

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, in private family. Good references. Address E. DETHLOFF, 504 Blue Island-av.

CITUATION WANTED—ANY PARTY WISHING TO engage a reliable man, (or man and wife), in honorable position, city or country, please investigate. Have had experience, and full charge, in many capacities which will be made known, with references, at interview, or in answer to letter. Guranteed capacity at whatever I advertise to do. Best references as to honesty and sobriety. Address A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LAWYER OF ENERGY, experience and integrity, desires an engagement with a good house as traveling collector. Salary moderate. Address E 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FOR A SPLENDID COOK and waitress, by party about giving up housekeeping: recommend them both very highly. Address H., 15 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WIDOW of the open control of the wanted more than wages; references given if required. Gentlemen with homes address Mrs. L E. Leyden Centre, Cook Co., Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY VALUABLE CANADIAN PATENT FOR A PARTY WITH \$300 CASH CAN PURCHASE THE right of this State of a new patented article. Will self-tast. Address Z 55, Tribune office. selfast. Address Z SS, Tribune office.

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WANTED—PARTIES WHO CONTROL A VALUable commercial article desire a partner who has
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many large and well-known houses, such as Dears
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machinery will be large consumers. The business will
be heavy and profits astifactory. This is a rare opportunity for a party who has money to engage in a profitable business. Apply in person or by ietter, for sea
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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1884.

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POUND—A BUFFALO ROBE—ON RINZIE-ST., T about the 1st of January, 1879. Call at the soan factory, corner Superior and Kingsbury.

LOST—A BLACK SHAWL AT HAVERLY'S L Theatre, Thursday evening. Any person returning the sains to Merchant's Savings Loan & Trust Co., will be rewarded. F. C. OSBOKN. LOST-AT THE OPERA THURSDAY EVENING, a camel's hair scarf. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at 49 Dearborn-st., and will be suitably rewarded. L OST-YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Clarendon House and Carson, Piric & Co. 's Western Store, a Lady's Geneva gold watch, stem-winder, No. 94, 767, made by Albert Laveliee. A very liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. B. LONG, No. 117 Franklin st.

117 Franklin st.

OST - AT THE OPERA TUESDAY EVENING
L a solitaire diamond carring. A suitable reward will
be paid for its return to 308 Michigan-av.

OST - AT HAVERLY'S THE TRE ON THUESday evening a gold black-enameled bracelet with
raised ornament and pearl in centre. Whoever will return the same to the janitor of the Appellate Court.
Grand Pacific Hotels, will receive \$10 reward.

\$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A BAY
port-av. E. KUSTMANN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre dison street, between Dearborn and State. es." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagem Her Majesty's Opera. Afternoon, "Lucia di La moor." Evening, "Traviata." Hooley's Theatre.

rendolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Er gagement of Joseph Murphy. "Shaun Rhue." After poor and creulag.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monro ety entertainment. Afternoon and evening. Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Variety

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Germany, Austria, and Russia are con certing measures to ward off, if possible, the terrible places which has swept with such relentless fatality through Central Asta. quarantine system has been virtually agreed upon, and if this shall prove to be insufficient to meet the necessities of the situation actual non-intercourse with the region affect ed, or likely to become so, will be insisted

One of the most important measure which, should it attain to any fruition, will signalize the wisdom of the reigning Govrument in France, is the pending bill look ing to a system of compulsory education in that country. There appears to be a decided tendency in this direction in the Legislative Chambers now sitting at Versailles, and it i probable that the scheme will meet with little opposition.

The Senate Democrats, realizing that there is little for them to gain in any discussion relative to the binding force of the Constitutional Amendments and the necessity for additional legislation in that direction, strenuously oppose the opening up of the debate on Senator EDMUNDS' res They fought its consideration stubbornly yesterday, and were able by a bare majority of one to stave it off for a few days.

There is hardly any doubt that the Presinearly the entire Cabinet regret its passage at this time, and steps will be necessary forthwith to provide the millions needed to carry out the law. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that about \$36,000,000 will be immediately required, and nobody seems to know just how much may b needed when the new scheme gets into full

ST. MARTIN, the latest prize product of the POTTER Committee, was yesterday subjected to a severe cross-examination relative to the points in his recent affidavit in which various persons, among them a member of the Com mittee, were made to assume unpleasant prominence as procurors and suppressors testimony. He seems to have horne the ordeal with fortitude, and to have so far disappointed the expectation of demolishing him as to make it no longer possible to exclude his affidavit from the record.

" Emotional insanity " is to be the defense in the case of PETE STEVENS, who in June last undertook with the aid of a revolver to correct what he conceived to be improper freedom of deportment on the part of his child-wife, and succeeded so thoroughly as to place it beyond her power either to repent or reform, much less to prove herself unde serving of his foul suspicions. There have been juries before now, and will be again, no doubt, so "emotionally insane" as to hang men for just such murders as Pete Stevens

The reported return of SITTING BULL to the United States, owing to the scarcity of game and the danger of starving to death in the Northwest Territory, has been the subem is, what to do with the 15,000 people who fight with S. B. If they return they must eat, and if they eat somebody must foot the bill. There is no appropriation for beans and bacon for the rd of copper-colored flends whose most eminent exploit was the massacre and mutilation of Custes and his command at the Little Big Horn, and it is safe to presume that there would be a very emphatic objection to creating an unlawful deficiency by furnishing food for this big gang of cutthroats and horse-thieves, who, as SITTING Bull impudently observes in his message to the Government, quit the war-path only because they were compelled by starvation to stop fighting and go to hunting

The extracts from the affidavits of the London importers relative to the valuation of kid gloves, given in our dispatches this morning, leave no room for further argument as to that particular instance of fraud and mismanagement in the New York Custom-House. In every case the verdict of the London men was that the gloves submitted were of first quality and worth 52 francs. One firm hit the nail the head when it declared that if this glove had been going into the United States which unquestionably it was. A French man-nfacturing firm testify that the actual cost of manufacturing a glove in quality scarcely equal to the Alexandre glove is a ction over 46 francs per dozen. Here there is one case indisputably

frauds on the revenue, and it is such proof as this that ought to alienate from Mr. CONK-LING the support he has gained in favor of rejecting the pending nominations. Unless his friends and sympathizers can demonstrate that it is a Senatorial prerogative to keep inefficient and corrupt men in office, there should be no opposition sufficient to defeat confirmation.

Some of the papers that call themselves 'bloody-shirters" are boasting that MATT CARPENTER's election to the Senate is a reinforcement to the "stalwart Republicans. This is rather a laughable claim, seeing that Senator Howe, who is deplaced, was himself an ultra stalwart and an implacable "bloodyshirter"; whereas CARPENTER, in his Milwaukee reception speech, thus declared him-self on the "bloody-shirt" issue:

"A chief duty, and a chief means to increas the prosperity of the country, is that the existing differences in the South be healed. Bayonet rule has had its run as long as it was useful, and civil government is now the proper instrumenta use in dealing with the affairs of the South."

President Hayes has never gone farther than this in any expression of views in what is called his Southern policy. CARPENTER has thus placed himself on the HAYES platform, and will be an "Administration Senator" on the anti-bayonet policy. It turns out, then, that the "bloody-shirters" have lost a Senator in Wisconsin and the advocates of "civil rule" have gained one.

INTER-STATE EXTRADITION OF CRIM-

While the relations between the United States and foreign countries in the matter of surrendering fugitives from justice are in a fair way to be settled satisfactorily to all parties, and may soon be expected to be governed by laws both just and efficacious, it remains a fact that as between the Govern ments of the States of this Union there is no authoritative law on the subject, and the surrender rests upon the mere will or caprice

of a Governor. A British Commission to inquire into the whole question of the surrender of fugitive criminals has recently made an elaborate report, which is perhaps the ablest as well as the most comprehensive article on this general subject. That Commission asserts that the extradition of criminals rests upon the common interest of all nations that crime against persons and property shall be properly punished, and on and more selfish interest which each nation has in having all persons guilty o crime removed from its borders. They therefore, on the first ground, urge that all Governments should unite in a measure for the general benefit. The Commission further advises that statutes be made for the delivery of all fugitive criminals found in England, no matter whether there be any treaty arrangement for that purpose existing. They even go so far as to advise that if a British subject commit a crime in a foreign State and be found in England, he be delivered up to the other State to be tried. They advise that the surrender shall extend to all offenses against persons and property. including frauds, forgeries, and embezzle ments, excluding only those of a political the territory of another. or local character, police regulations, violations of church ordinances, and

offenses against military or naval laws. Revenue laws are considered as local. They no longer object to the extradition of a fugitive charged with one crime and his trial for another crime, provided the latter be not a local or political offense. It is probable that the rules set forth in this report will be generally accepted by all civil-ized nations; certainly they will form the preparing between the United States and While this is the condition of affairs on

this subject as between the United States as a nation and other independent national sovereignties, there is a woful lack of harmony or reciprocity between the "sovereign States of our own Union. There have been numerous controversies of this kind during our history. In times past these contro versies have mainly grown out of the institution of Slavery. Grand Juries in the Southern States have indicted persons residing in Northern States, or escaping there from Southern States, for various offenses against laws existing only in slaveholding States, and Northern Governors have been called upon to surrender the accused to be tried at the South. On the other hand, negroes residing at the North have been seized and carried off to the South as slaves, and Northern Grand Jurors have indicted the captors as kidnappers, and have sent requisitions for the surrender of the accused. In all these cases, and others of a similar character, the controversy has been mainly between border States, though it has cometimes existed between States located more distant. Of course, no surrender was

made in any of this class of cases. Two cases are now pending on this subect,—that is, pending to the extent that the lemands for surrender have been refused. and that refusal is final unless the objecting Governors shall change their opinions and give up the alleged criminals. In one of these cases the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois are the disputants The allegations in this case are: That some years ago a murder or murders was commited in the mining districts of Pennsylvania ander circumstances of atrocity; that, like all such cases, all knowledge of the perpetrators was hidden; that during the last few years the Pennsylvania authorities have been able to penetrate the mysteries of oath-bound criminal associations of that State, and have. drawn to light the evidences of many murders, and have been able to convict and execute perhaps over a dozen persons of the erimes; that in this search they discovered the evidence of who committed this almost forgotten murder, and in due time indicted and arrested two men living in Illinois, and who had been living in this State all the vears that have followed the crime. The surrender of these men, that they be taken to Pennsylvania to be tried, was demanded and the Governor of Illinois has refused to give them up. The other case is one between the Governor of Massachusetts and the Gov. ernor of South Carolina. It appears that one of the State officers of Carolina, one KIMPTON, was accused of misappropriating public funds, and changed his residence to Massachusetts. In due time KIMPTON was indicted. and an officer was sent to Boston demanding his surrender. It is no doubt true that official crime was not of such rare occurrence in South Carolina that the outraged virtue of the people of that State should send outside to find some person to punish. But Krarp-

TON was a politician, and the new State Gov-

ernment of South Carolina wanted him very

much at home. Gov. RICE, however, refused

to surrender him, on the plea that the arres

was not bona fide, but for ulterior purposes.

erned by law. The Constitution of the United States provides that "A person charged in any State with tre

felony, or other crime, who shall fice from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from whe

having jurisdiction of the crime. This provision of the Constitution has been supplemented by a statute of Congress as old as the Constitution itself. These laws admit of no discretion; the law being complied with, the surrender must be made. The Supreme Court has affirmed more than once that, where the requirements of the law have been filled and the demand made, the dovernor has no jurisdiction over the case, and has no authority to adjudge of the merits of the charge, nor of the motives of the demand, but must surrender the fugitive

In the absence of any treaty or law between nations, it rests with the sovereign power within whose territory an accused erson is found to surrender him to the Govrnment of another nation or not. Thus Tweep found safety in Spain, where there was no treaty with the United States for the extradition of criminals, and he was voluntarily surrendered under circumstances which romised him immunity and protection. Had ne, instead of going to Spain, crossed over into New Jersey, nobody on earth could have compelled his delivery to the authorities of New York. All he would have to do would be to so manage the politics of New Jersey that he could have a Governor of his own naking. With his money he could have lived undisturbed in purchased safety and protection in any of the impecunious States naving a friendly Governor, and this, too, in defiance of the Constitution, the statutes,

and the judgment of Courts. The defect in our inter-State system endering fugitives from justice is the want of authority to compel the Executive of the State to do his duty. The Governor, in refusing to surrender a fugitive from justice, as in the case of Governor Cullom in refus ing to respect the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, of necessity violates the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the law, but where is the remedy? What is the Governor of Pennsylvania going to do about it? Is he to treat it as a cause for war, and act according ly? The Governor of Illinois being subject to no penalties for his refusal to execute the law, simply refuses to do his duty, and that is the end of it. Considering the proximity of our States and the ready means of es caping from one State to another, this refusal to surrender fugitive criminals is liable to be abused, and be made a means of official corruption. When the Governor of one State can offer an asylum and sanctuary for all the criminals of all the other States and such a thing is possible, then the Governor capable of this proceeding will be able

to convert the business to his own profit. Our purpose is to point out the fact that while the United States are seeking to establish extradition treaties with all foreign nations, there is no legal authority anywhere to secure the return of any criminal in this country who may escape from one State into

PATENT LEGISLATION. While it may well be doubted whether the bill codifying the patent laws just passed by the Senate can work a complete reform in the patent system, it may be expected, in case it shall become a law, to afford a large measure of relief from the abuses common to the existing intolerable condition. The prospect of its passage in the House is said to be favorable unless too much time be exin debate and the effort to and it will probably be better to accept the bill as it is than than to prolong the confu-

sion and injuries incident to the laws as they

Some of the important changes sought to

now stand.

be effected by the Senate bill may be briefly stated. It fixes a limitation upon the period during which suits for damage may be brought for infringement. As the laws now are, there is no such limitation, but under the new bill suits brought for damages can only apply to an infringement on the use of a patent during the four years next preceding the commencement of suit. The bill changes the system for measuring damages suffered infringement or unauthorized use patents. The present statutes and the construction put upon them by the Courts provide that the user of the patent shall account to the patentee for all the profits accruing therefrom, and this provision has worked gross injustice in many instances. The new bill provides, however, that in those cases where a certain fee has been established by a number of transactions for the use of the patented article, then the patentee shall be entitled to collect the same fee for unauthorized use, gauged by the term of infringement; in cases where to fee has been established by practice, a fee is to be determined by the Court and jury from evidence taken as to the commercial value of the patented article, with provision that, when the infringement has been willful, or the defense vexatious and malicious, the Court may assess a further penalty for plaintiff's fees and expenses in maintaining the action. A stay of proceedings is provided by the new bill in order to enable the person sued to take an appeal, and the power of the Courts to issue injunctions is more explicitly defined. One provision for the benefit of inventors is to the effect that a reissue of patents may be made, after proper investigation, to cure errors in specifications that arise from accident, mistake, or inadvertence, and thus render the original patent invalid. There is also a provision for the payment of periodical fees, which is expected to wipe out the mass of useless patents that are used only for blackmailing purposes; a fee of \$50 must be paid the Commissioner of Patents four years from the date of the original patent, and \$100 nine years from the same date, and it is made the duty of the Commissioner to publish annually a list of patents that have been forfeited by reason of non-payment of fees. The most important feature of the new bill, and the one which is expected to prove most valuable, was secured by Senator WINDOM in the shape of an amendment. It provides that when suit for infringement is brought against a person who has bought a patented article for his own use, and not for sale or for making a product to sell, then a verdict for nominal damages shall throw the entire legal costs on the patentee bringing the suit, and a verdict not in excess of \$20 shall cause the patentee to pay his own costs. This section is designed to shut off the mass of cases in which a patentee forces the user of his patented article to pay him for such use

While it will be readily admitted that all While it will be readily admitted that all & Co.'s Alexandre glove is 52 francs, or 10 certificates of the organization of the com-these amendments are in the direction of francs more per dozen than the price at panies. All the conditions of the law have

rather than submit to the cost of a lawsuit,

though justice requires that the patentee should sue the manufacturer and not the

patent system could be infinitely more improved by a statute fixing a scale of royalties, seasured by the commercial value of the invention or improvement, providing that all manufacturers of such articles shall be liable to the patentee for such royalty, and releasing all purchasers and users of the article from liability. Such a system would break down the monopoly that will still be possible under the terms of the new bill; would secure to the inventor the easy collection of a proper reward for his invention, and protect the general public from harassing claims and lawsuits.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL QUAR-As we anticipated would be the case, Gen.

Bragg's plain and patriotic utterances in

protesting against the purpose of the ex-

Confederates to use the Democratic party as instrument for the collection of Rebel claims was promptly taken up in caucus. It s stated that Brace was denounced as a traitor to his party and advised to go over to the Republicans. The violent tirade dehvered by ELLIS, of Louisians, in replying to Brage in the House, was tame and puerile as compared with the denunciation in which MILLS, HOOKER, BLACKBURN, and other fireeaters are said to have indulged in caucus when the restraint of Republican listeners was taken from them. There was a fierce disposition on the part of the Southern Democrats to force the fight at once, but more conservative counsels prevailed for the time being, and the caucus would not authorize a renewal of the controversy. In spite of the caucus gag, however, another outbreak was imminent in the House, and was only prevented by shrewd parliamentary tactics on the part of Speaker RANDALL and those Democrats who wish to avert this family row as long as possible. It is certain that this struggle between the Northern and Southern factions of the Democratic party must come sooner or later, and when it shall come the Democratic party will think that there has been a dynamite explosion in its household. The Democrats of the South have no conception of a party organization of which they are a part except one abjectly submissive to their dictation. That was the condition of the Democratic party before the War, and is the condition which they now insist upon as precedent to the solidity of the South. This determination to rule characteristic enough of Southerners under any circumstances, is intensified by the overweening desire to recoup the Southern losses neident to the War at the expense of the North. This desire includes a general payment for War losses, and a further rein bursement in the shape of subsidies, on the ground that the South did not receive its share of the spoils while it was engaged in rebellion. It is the intention of the ex-Confederates to whip the Northern Democrats into acquiescence in these schemes of plunder as a condition of a "Solid South" for the Democratic party. The ex-Confederates will not succeed in this bulldozing programme without a struggle which will shake the party to the very foundations. Democrats of the North do not entertain for the Democrats of the South the same affection, respect, and holy fear which they felt before the War. Many years have intervened, and Northern Democrats have acquired a sense of independence; they feel, too, that the misfortunes of their party and its long exclusion from power have been due to the perfidy of their former associates at the South. In common with Northern Republicans, the Northern Democrats have a material interest in visiting every haust Northern resources for the sectional benefit of the South, and to reduce Northern prosperity in order to make good the damage suffered by the South in a war of its own suggestion. This resistance on the part of the Northern Democrats will be general and stubborn. Those politicians of the North who shall yield to ex-Confederate dictation will be repudiated and dismissed by their Northern constituencies; and, if the "Solid South " shall prevail in the party and prostitute the caucus to its own ends, Democrats at the North in large numbers will desert the organization and seek an available protection

and

through stage-doors would have been as use-

less as the regular entrance at front. No

one present on that evening will find it diffi-

cult to imagine the horror that would have

followed the smallest alarm. There is no

excuse for such rapacity as occasioned

this dangerous condition of things.

Had the managers contented themselves

with selling the seats at the high

prices asked, they would have been amply

egal, to impose upon the public or to risk

thousands of human lives for the sake of a

gain beyond this. It was the duty of the

police to interfere for the prevention of this

reckless overcrowding. Theatres are licensed

institutions, and especially subject to police

supervision so far as public safety is con-

erned. Had there been a catastrophe Thurs-

day night, the police would have shared with

the management the fearful responsibility

for its occurrence. The public have right

respect if they will not voluntarily defer t

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

niles long from San Francisco, in California,

to Fort Yuma, the junction of the Colorado

and Gila Rivers. Yuma is on the river

tory of Arizona. The Company having

reached this point at once began work ex-

tending its road eastwardly through Arizona

to the boundary of New Mexico, where

will meet and connect with the Atchison

Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, thus complet

ing a direct Southern railroad to the Pacific

from Kansas City, Mo., to San Francisco

This railroad from the eastern terminus to

San Francisco will, when built, be construc-

ed by private capital, and without any other

subsidy than a grant of land for so much of

Upon the meeting of Congress the friend

of the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme had a

resolution passed demanding of the Secretary of the Interior by what authority the

Southern Pacific Railroad Company was con-

structing a railway over and across the public

lands of Arizona. To understand the point

of this interrogatory it should be remembered

that Congress, many years ago, gave a grant

of land to aid in building a road through the

Territories to the Pacific Ocean. The Texas

Pacific Company now holds this grant. The

road now building is over nearly the same

route selected by the Texas Pacific, and

along which they propose to run their road.

are asking Congress for an indorsed-bond

subsidy of \$30,000 per mile. The road now

building is costing its stockholders only

neither subsidy of land, money, nor bonds,

was constructed, as it was depriving them of

the route as lies in Kansas.

In addition to the lan

which is the western boundary of the Terr

which greedy managers must be forced

proper considerations for public safety.

rewarded. They had no right, moral

chievement than the disruption of the Democratic party. THREE FRANCS MORE. A. T. STEWART & Co. continue to wine under the infliction of the late kid-glove decision which by inference makes them smugglers. For years they entered their vast importations of Alexandre kids at 42 francs per dozen for two-button gloves. with a rise of only three francs the button for those above two-button. Col. KETCH. UM, the General Appraiser, after an exhaustive investigation, found the foreign value of the gloves to be 52 francs per dozen. But through the timidity of the Treasury Department and of Collector MERRITT, a successful effort was made with Col. KETCHUM to induce him to concede away three francs per dozen of the advance sustained by conclusive evidence. Hence the final compromise ecision fixing the foreign value at 49 astead of 52 francs. Now we are credibly informed that not only all other kid-glove importers, but STEWART & Co. as well, are actually entering their gloves at 49 francs. But, not content to rest under the stigma of the charge of having been engaged in smuggling for a series of years, STEWART & Co. have lately made a highunding appeal to the Senate of the United States to redress their grievances! They declare in this appeal or memorial that the Secretary of the Treasury has dictated apraisements of fictitious valuations, and so erverted the law and imposed upon them anjust penalties. In short, they fear that confidence will be shaken abroad as well as at home, in the administration of our rev enue system," unless the Secretary of the Treasury is restrained in his mad career of usurpation. And this all, let it be borne in mind, merely because the foreign market value of two-button Alexandre kid gloves has been found to be 49 francs in. stead of 42 francs, the rate at which STEWART & Co. have been in the habit of invoicing them. Curiously enough, almost simultaneously with the promulgation of this screed of STEWART & Co., we have a new ray of light on the kid-glove question. \$12,000 per mile to construct, and it has It seems, as soon as his decision was rendered that Col. KETCHUM sent the gloves in quesand hence the Texas Pacific's friends in Contion to England, and obtained the opinion as gress demanded by what authority such road to their value of the largest dealers in that country; and they all agree that the Alexandre glove is worth in Paris 52 francs per dozen instead of 49 francs. As all roads once led to Rome, so in the kid-glove controversy all evidence tends to establish the

fact that the true market value of STEWART

in a "Solid North" under any party name.

The Southern politicians are playing a des-

perate game, with small prospect of further

reform, there is reason to believe that the which they were formerly invoiced. This does not prove STEWART & Co. to have been smugglers, but it seems to prove that they have been undervaluing their goods about 25 per cent. The Government is a loser of revenue all the same as if the goods had been smuggled to that extent.

Of course the charge of STEWART & Co. that the Secretary of the Treasury dictated an exorbitant valuation upon their kid gloves is without any foundation whatever. If the Collector at New York interfered at all with the action of General-Appraiser KETCHUM, such interference was with a view to securing a lower rate than that arrived at from the testimony, namely, 49 instead of 52 francs. THE TRIBUNE insisted at the time hat such action on the part of the Collector was utterly without justification. The Endish evidence shows that Col. KETCHUM'S original decision was correct. It will be his inty now to make a new advance from 49 to 52 francs. Then STEWART & Co. will be at liberty to memorialize the United States Senate afresh.

ANGEROUS CROWDING OF THEATRES. Though it is probable that the newspaper statements inspired by the managemen vere exaggerated in regard to the number eople present at Thursday evening's operatic performance in HAVERLY's Theatre, s certain that the crowd was vastly in excess of the proper and safe capacity of the ouilding. The managers evinced a reckless lisregard for human life as well as a selfish indifference to mortal comfort in jamming the aisles and lobbies to satisfy their cupic ity. We believe the seating capacity of the building does not exceed 2,000, and, as a natter of fact, any sale of tickets beyond the seating capacity is an outrage upon the public. But on this occasion probably fifteen hundred persons choked up the passages on the lower floor and in the galleries. The peculation in tickets for this particular ight, and the excitement which it produced, probably led to the rush, for on no other ight has there been any such frightful cram, and the managers took an unfair advantage of the fictitious interest which had been thus awakened. People who had purchased their seats at the high price of \$3, and those who had paid the ticket-scalpers and speculators considerably more, passed, in some cases, fully an hour in struggling to reach their places, lost a large part of the performance hemselves, and interrupted and marred the enjoyment of all the rest of the audience by being compelled to elbow and crowd through entire rows of seats. All this would have been bad enough, but the situation was rendered worse by the peril to human life. Had there been the slightest alarm of fire, or so much as a creak in one of the galleries, a panic would have set in immediately, for sense of danger was uppermost in the minds of all; in such case the result would have

been frightful and horrible. It is believed that this theatre, adapted since the fire to theatrical purposes and formally known as the Adelphi, and designed for a variety theatre, was hurriedly constructed, while there is reason to think that the old Post-Office walls are sound, there is naturally a good deal of apprehension as to the strength of the galleries, one of which simply hangs by fron rods from the roof and has no supports from and mortgagee will be required to com beneath. Had this hanging-gallery, which was fearfully packed, given way, the lower galleries would probably have fallen from the shock, the gas fixtures would have been demolished and the light extinguished, and perhaps hundreds of lives would have been lost. But even the suggestion of an accident would have been sufficient to bring resident or dishonest mortgagees bave at pr were so excessively crowded that any sudent in competing for mortgages. den movement would have produced a jam and dead-lock, and the exits indicated

SPEARE was a stalwart at heart, for his symps thies were strongly with Collector ARTHUR through the whole of his celebrated play about the Custom-House. ARTHUR is made to say, i will be remembered: O, save me, Hubbert, save me! my eyes are out Even with the fierce looks of these bloody men.

And HUBERT, after some hesitation, replies:

Silence: no more: go closely in with me. Much danger do I un'ergo for thee. It is a pretty conceit, we think, that leads the mmortal bard to apply the name of HUBERT t Senator Conkling; but the courtly manner and grand compassion of the Senator entitle him to all that the name implies. He has, moreover, this advantage over any historical character of that name: whereas there were many HUBERTS.

J. CHARLES SCRIBNER, head of the bouse of CHARLES SCRIBNER'S Sons, was only 26 years of age. He had been with his father in business from boyhood, and was everywhere recognized as a worthy successor to that enterprising publisher. He had everything to make ife pleasant and bright before him, - a calth, position, agreeable family surroundings, and the esteem of the community in which he lived in n unusual degree for one so young. "It rarely happens," says the New York Tribune, "that the death of a young man makes so deep an mpression in the best circles of American so ciety, and brings sorrow to so many hearts."

The old Troy & Greenfield Railroad's "bill in quity" against the State of Massachusetts to ecover from it the Hoosac Tunnel on payment of \$2,000,000, is derisively spoken of by those who ankrupt when the State most reluctantly took the work of completing the tunnel off its hands The tunnel has cost the State, all told, \$18,000,-000. Yet the Company now sets up that, when compelled to relinguish the work to the State t was prepared to carry the thing through at an expense of \$2,000,000, which it therefore offers nagnanimously to refund now for work done by

dertakes to lecture THE TRIBUNE for its course uring the recent Senatorial contest, and charges that it did not pipe OGLESBY to loud enough praise. The Republican set out to elect GROVER Senator of Missouri, who had been a Union man during the Rebellion. It sounded his praise in its highest notes, fifed and drumdles, and fired off plugged anvils,-but all in vain. The ultra Rebel VEST was nominated and elected by a "large majority." could not pull down its VEST, the Republican would do well to wipe off its chin and the cease teaching other people how to elect Sena

The St. Louis G.-D. paper which pitched into its course towards him then and now ago we neither know nor care. We do know, however, that be is right now." This don'tcare-a-d-n-ativeness elucidation of its reasons for its change of front has at least the merit of Boss Tweed's famous reply to the accusation that he and his pals had stolen twenty millions from the City of New York,-" Well, sirs, suppose it is true; what are you going to do about

The late JAMES S. ROCKWELL, of No. 44 gress anthorizing the construction of railtague Terrace, Brooklyn, built a beautiful house roads over the public lands upon certain at an expense of over \$75,000, lived in it a short conditions of filing maps of the route and ime, and died of malarial fever. Investiga by the health officers showed that his house was

been complied with, and the Company has therefore a legal right of way. Twenty miles of track have been already laid, and by next July 200 miles will be completed, being about half-way across Arizona. In the meantime, under the same law, the road from the east is pushing southwest on through New Mexico, and by next July there will not be a gap of more than 500 miles to be completed of the continuous railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to San Francisco, without the least subsidy of money or bonds. The spirit of the resolution demanding the

authority under which this road has been built or is building to the Pacific implies that it is unconstitutional for private capital to build a railroad, and that the Texas Pacific Company have a patent which entitles them to build the Southern Pacific Road with subsidy, and that all other roads through that country, especially if built without subsidy, must be suppressed. Every day the California Company is constructing a mile of road with their private capital, and the Texas Pacific lobby regard this as a daily damage to them of \$30,000, as it represents that amount of subsidy bonds which they are demanding. If the California Company is not stopped, the Texas Pacific fellows will be obliged to bring in a bill of damages against the Government for lost profits to the amount of the subsidy bonds, or \$30,000

In the smoke and noise of the Senstorial contest at Springfield the degree of influence exerted by the Inter-Ocean over the votes of its own disciples has been overlooked. While 20 of the honest money and resumption member whom THE TRIBUNE helped to elect supported the re-election of Senator Ogi ESBY, and the rest of the hard-money and resumption member whom it also belped to elect went contrary to its advice and voted for Logan, not one of t ten inflation and anti-resumption member whom the Inter-Ocean helped to elect voted for either LOGAN or OGLESBY. Every one of its kind of members supported ALEX CAMPBELL, of La Salle. Here is the way the ten Inter-Ocean members in the General Assembly voted:

FOR ALEXANDER-CAMPBELL (FIATIST).

Nearly all of these members were elected Republican districts by the votes of citizens who had previously been Republicans. They were readers of the I.-O. weekly, and become fully imbued with the inflation and anti-resumption doctrines of that sheet, and refused to listen to THE TRIB When the ten Flat Representatives were elected, the I.-O. put forth all its influence to induce them to support Logan, who was sailing under the hard-money and resumption flag, but not one of its ten disciples could it persuade to flop. They all followed ogical deductions of the I.-O. preaching, and voted for CAMPBELL, who was a living emboditaught by their organ. They regard its inelection and after the election flopping over to the hard-money party on the Senatorial ques self in following the somersault of his organ.

A bill has been introduced in the Massacht setts Legislature which, the Boston Advertis thinks, will settle the much-vexed question of the double-taxation of mortgages in a satisfac tory way. In all cases the property will be taxed to the owner, unless the mortgagee, by agreement, is to pay all the taxes. The mortgagor terms as to the taxes before the trust-deed is signed, the one being permitted to deduct from share of the tax, and the other to require from the mortgagor, in addition to the interest due the mortgagor's share of the tax. The Advertise thinks that this law would have a direct tenden cy to reduce the rate of interest on mortgages, as well as to diminish the advantage which non

There is no longer room to doubt that SHAR

there is only one CONKLING.

The St. Louis Republican, of all papers, un-

ors-in classical language, to dry up. LOGAN two years ago most furiously for bolting the caucus and defeating Judge LAWBENCE, the Republican nominee, made this explanation of Whether Logan was right or wrong two years

the expected plunder.

To this question Secretary Schuzz answered that there was a general act of Conthe apex of a sewer system, and acted as an ex-

penst of all the polsonous gases in the pipes. It was, in short, a vast receptacle of bois noxious gases, causing the sickness in turn of nearly every member of the household, and the death at last of the master of it and his favorite grandchild. There are now many houses in Chi. cago, built in the same beautiful and expensive way, the defects in which could be remedled at mall expense and trouble by any architect who inderstands his business. Two rules that ought never to be neglected are the following: ways let the soil-pipe be carried up three feet above the roof. Always let the end of the drain open into the kitchen flue, or, better still, into a flue adjoining it. Those who doubt the use lulness of these precautions can test them in a oractical way by going on top of a house thus entilated in cold weather, when the noxious gases can be seen issuing from the soil-pir

The Indiana Farmer knocks the bettom our of the recent meteor canard, as follows:

A most wonderful occurrence was reported in the daily papers of this city last week. It was the hitherto unneard-of event of the death of a man from the fall of a meteor. The name of the person and all the circumstances attending his death were published in full. A farmhouse near Newton. Fountain County, was the place at which the swift messenger was said to have fallen. So strong was the belief in the truth of the strange story that Prof. Cox, the State Geologist, sent a gentleman to the village, named as being near the spot of the occurrence, to learn full particulars and procure the scrohite. Great was the disgust of messenger and Professor to learn that the whole story was a hear. No meteor had fallen there or been heard of except through the report in the newspapers. of the recent meteor canard, as follows:

It is doubtless true, as the Atlanta Constitu tion remarks, that W. T. THOMPSON, of Savan uah, is the author of "the only purely pastor love-story ever written by an American, and perhaps the only book of American humor will outlive the present." But who may W. T THOMPSON be, and what or where is his book! The Atlantic, some months ago, had an amusing article on the average quality of Southern liter ature, and the opinion in which it is held at home, that ought to throw some light on the

WILLIAM S. JACKSON, of Colorado Springs, atorial candidates in Colorado who didn't have much of a show when the distinguished met talurgist HILL got down to his work. HILL, for an ex-Professor, did an immense amount of wire-laying before election, and really had ilmost a caucus vote when the Legislature met. He is, however, a very superior man, and one is inclined to be glad that he knew how to he

Of course MATT CARPENTER did not get his eat without mortgaging Senator CAMERON's The other Senator from Wisconsin must tremble in his boots whenever he thinks of the contest take that North American Review article was! There are plenty of men in Wisconsin, comes to that, who can beat Senator Cavenor in opposition to the Administration and a pure

Judge Hilton has been remarkably quiet ince the English kid-glove dealers have been neard from. A few months ago, it will be remembered, he said the dry-goods house of overnment or anybody else. Now the Go ment dictates to STEWART & Co., and STEWART & Co. submit. The worst of it is that the undervaluations of kid gloves by STEWART & Co. re proved.

Mr. WHISTLER'S abusive pamphlet of Mr. RUSKIN has come out in London, and the only effect of it has been to turn public opinion which was moving against Ruskin, back towar him. WHISTLER has proved what RUSKIN only asserted, -that he is a coxcomb. The pamph s sort of nocturne in mud.

HENRY M. HOYT, the new Governor of Pent sylvania, is the only man ever elected to the office by a minority of the whole vote cast. Seven hundred thousand votes, in all, were cast at this election, and Horr received 20,000 more votes than his nearest opponent, though 60,000 less than all others combined.

going to be "Despot" TECUMSER I. after all. This will be a cruel disappointment to the opponents of the Army bill. Senators OGLESBY and Howe must expect to

get a good deal of sympathy from the person who have beaten them. Sympathy is cheap. Nephew Palton was a spy in the National

Democratic Committee. That is why they have him on a string now.

The Governor of Texas remarked to bis Legislature about thirty columns of things.

MARINE.

Outline of the Improvements Contemplated

on the Shores of Lake Erie During the Coming Season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24 .- Col. Wilson, the new Engineer of this district, having in charge the lake improvements, has just got well settled to a Leader reporter in regard to the improve ments contemplated during the coming season contract for 1,000 feet on the Cleveland break water bad already been let. This will earry it out to the shore arm of the structure. work will be pushed forward just as fast as the means will allow. Soundings have been made during the past week on the ice to ascertain the depth, and stone have been put dared not continue. As soon as the ice breaks up and goes away, a careful survey will be made of the present harbor, and an examination of the west pier. That pier will be put in complete repair, and the piles and other obstruct tions which have been, it is said, for a long time impediments in the channel, will be re-

out of the harbor.

At Sandusky the work of dredging will be continued with two or three dredges, widening and deepening the channel. Through the outer bar and in the bay this will be done under contract with E. C. & J. H. Davis, of Toledo. At Toledo the work will be pushed vigorous

moved. This cannot be done till the ice goes

ly. As soon as navigation opens dredging will be undertaken in Maumee Bay with five dredges. A strong effort will be made to get a depth of at least fifteen feet up to Toledo during the coming summer.

At Fairport the work during the coming season

will probably consist of dredging the channe

will probably consist of dredging the channel and repairing the piers.

At Ashtabula the east pier will be carried out 200 feet further into the lake.

At Conneaut part of the east pier was carried away during the heavy gale last fall. There is no appropriation for this harbor, but a careful examination will be made as soon as the ice will bermit, and a sneedal report submitted to the authorities at Washington.

At Erie, Pa., during the coming season a large amount of dredging will be done, and an effort will be made to obtain a depth of at least sixteen feet up to the town. The piers will be repaired and the protection fence at the head of the peninsula strengthened where necessary.

At Monroe, Mich., the piers will be repaired. At Vermillion, Huron, Port Clinton, and the mouth of the Black River, there are not sufficient funds available at present for anything more than surveys and examinations.

ROCKFORD, 111., Jan. 24.—The twentieth iversary of the Burns Club of this city occurre this evening at the Holland House. There wa a very large company present. An elegant sup-per was served, and speeches made by several of our prominent lawyers and others. Burns and Sectland were lavisbly and loyally toasted to. The whole concluded with a hop, which proved to be the most fashionable and enjoyable one of the season.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 24.—The 120th anniver-sary of the birthhay of Bobby Burns was duly celebrated here to-night by a supper, touch

STATE The Trouble Mr.

to Secure R Kar Causes which Hav

Persons wi Unsuccessful Ba tor in the A

ista Proceedings in the

Indiana, Wi Special Correspond

Scate and House of State vote for a United ceed John J. Ingalls.

tense, and there is grei sult all over the State. seat by the success of sent by the success of spiracy, and what prodeath of old Pomeroy of York was the mean in the highest position people of Kansas. He ured, and dignified, splendid parliamentaricant unfortunate apportunate apportu some unfortunate apportrouble in securing a appointed one Scho appointed one School torney, who proved scoundrel, and who is He then appointed Ca Marshal for the district resignation was found debt to the Government one Miller Tongh's suc for maifeasance in o galls made another mis Speaker of the House for the position, but Simpson was appointed from Washington, is el and is now fighting I appointment and uses vance his own candid friend, as most men made a bitter enemy, ment to use against enworth delegation ar he did not pass a bili he is being opposed by for Federal office; est practices in offi office; Hodge, remove you will see he has a h ever, with all these Mr. Ingalls is in the 1 most important cand who will probably rece the balance will be dist

eighty-six to elect. night's meeting on the ciple theme of discussio The Anthony men clair them. Ben Simpson of for himself in the action claims that his support of the caucus. The Ph tend the meeting. It that the Greenbackers as their candidate. Republican strength .five. Anthony has at twenty-eight, and Inga men, as a matter of votes are necessary next Monday night. day. It is almost cert secure eighty-five in e will amount to nothi caucus will be held, as clined to give it

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Democratic candidate.

election depends Simpson's strength, votes from either And The railroad quest House this afternoon great majority of me emphatically in favo stringent laws in r view to wholesome fares.

MIN Special Dispate bers of the Legislati gone with the Prise State Prison at Stillw In the Senate, bills the salaries of county, and to ame to the Stillwater & L County of Pipestone.
A proposition to al

Commissioner was finally made a special In the House, Jone amendment of the Probate Courts by bate jurisdiction, with District Courts of money, and in crit The House passed

Special Dispo INDIANAPOLIS, Ja blocked with bills, a passed in reading the to committees. A b

City of Crookston.

Both Houses adjou

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Madison, Wis., J sented in the Sens Synod of Wiscons persons, praying f Constitution prohiting liquors, and a Army asking that t legal hotiday. The

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THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE TROUBLE.

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24.—Col. Wilson, the strict, having in charge has just got well settled ome interesting remarks regard to the improve-ing the coming season is district. He said the is district. He said the on the Cleveland breaklet. This will carry it of the structure. The rward just as fast as the indings have been made on the ice to ascertain one have been put weak that the workers soon as the ice breaks eful survey will be made

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BURNS. to The Tribune.
24.—The twentieth and ub of this city occurred esent. An elegant supand others. Burns and th a hop, which proved e and enjoyable one of

1.—The 120th anniver-Bobby Burns was duly t by a supper, toasts,

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Trouble Mr. Ingalls Will Have to Secure Re-Election in Kansas.

Causes which Have Inspired Certain Persons with So Much Hostility.

Unsuccessful Balloting for Senator in the Arkansas Legislature.

Proceedings in the Assemblies of Ohio' Indiana, Wiscopsin, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 23.—Next Tuesday the Senate and House of Representatives of the State vote for a United States Senator, to sucgood John J. Ingalls. The excitement is intense, and there is great interest felt in the result all over the State. Mr. Ingalls secured his seat by the success of a very questionable conspiracy, and what proved to be the political death of old Pomeroy and the utter disgrace of York was the means of placing Mr. Ingalls highest position within the gift of the people of Kansas. He is highly educated, cultured, and dignified, cutting in debate, splendid parliamentarian, and, were it not for some unfortunate appointments, would have no trouble in securing a re-election. But he first appointed one Schofield United States Attorney, who proved to be a notorious He then appointed Capt. Tongh United States Marshal for the district, who when asked for his resignation was found to be considerably in debt to the Government. He then appointed one Miller Tongh's successor, who was removed for maifeasance in office. Then, again, Mr. Ingalls made another mistake-Sidney Clarke, now Speaker of the House of Representatives, asked Simpson was appointed. Clarke comes home from Washington, is elected to the Legislature, and is now fighting Ingalls. Simpson gets the appointment and uses his official position to advance his own candidacy for the Senate,—so Mr. Ingalls, instead of making one friend, as most men would have done, really made a bitter enemy, and gave a rival an instruenworth delegation are fighting Ingalls because he did not pass a bill providing for the erection of a Custom-House in this city. In the House he is being opposed by Clarke, defeated aspirant for Federal office; Miller, removed for disbonest practices in office; Eggers, removed from office; Hodge, removed from office, etc. So you will see he has a bard road to travel. However, with all these impediments in the way, Mr. Ingalls is in the lead, and will receive on the first ballot Tuesday about 55 votes. The next most important candidate is George T. Anthony, who will probably receive about forty votes, and the balance will be distributed among Simpson, Phillips, Clarke, Anderson, Horton, and the Democratic candidate. Mr. Ingalls is the choice of about fifteen or twenty who on the first bal-

eighty-six to elect. Special Dispatch to The Tribine.
TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 24.—The result of last night's meeting on the question is still the principle theme of discussion in Senatorial circles. them. Ben Simpson sees a gleam of promise for himself in the action of the meeting, and claims that his supporters dictated the officers of the caucus. The Phillips men declined to attend the meeting. It is now definitely known that the Greenbackers have settled on Phillips as their candidate. This gives him nine teen votes in addition to his straight Republican strength,-a total of about twenty five. Anthony has at least forty votes, Simpson twenty-eight, and Ingalls sixty-five. This estimate leaves about twelve votes to be cast for Gen. C. W. Blair, Democrat, and other gentlevotes are necessary to a choice in the caucus next Monday night. The same number is required to elect in joint convention on Wednes day. It is almost certain that no candidate can secure eighty-five in caucus, hence the balloting will amount to nothing, and it is doubtful if the caucus will be held, as the members are not inclined to give it any attention. Ingalis' election depends entirely upon gaining Simpson's strength, as he cannot hope to draw

votes from either Anthony or Phillips. The railroad question was again up in the House this afternoon, and the temper of the emphatically in favor of the adoption of stringent laws in relation to railroads, with a view to wholesome reductions in freights and

MINNESOTA.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 24.—Just enough mem bers of the Legislature were in town to-day to make a quorum in each House, the rest having gone with the Prison Committee to visit the

State Prison at Stillwater.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to reduce the salaries of county officers 10 to 20 per cent, according to the population of the county, and to amend the swamp-land grant to the Stillwater & Lake Superior Railway. The Senate passed the House bill organizing the

County of Pipestone.

A proposition to abolish the office of Railroad Commissioner was discussed at length, and finally made a special order for Wednesday next. In the House, Jones, of Olmsted, proposed an amendment of the Constitution for replacing Probate Courts by County Courts having pro bate jurisdiction, and jurisdiction of appeals from Justice Courts, concurrent jurisdiction with District Courts in actions for the recovery of money, and in criminal cases where the pen alty may be less than seven years' imprison-

The House passed the bill incorporating the City of Crookston. Both Houses adjourned to Monday morning.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—The Legislature is blocked with bills, and two or three days will be passed in reading the second time and referring nittees. A bill has been prepared pro viding that, in all cases where insanity is the defense in case of murder, the jury shall flud whether the prisoner is insane, and, if they so and, and he is acquitted, the Court shall order

and, and he is acquitted, the Court shall order the prisoner into an asylum to remain until cured, and, if the insanity is hereditary or constitutional, his confinement shall be during the term of his natural life.

The Senate to-day ordered a special committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the affairs of the Soldiers Orphans' Home, to see if the Trustees have charged and received more for their services than the law allows, as has been asserted in the public pritts. The same Committee is authorized to investigate all the benevolent institutions of the State for the same purpose.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—Petitions were presented in the Senate from the Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin, representing over 8,000 persons, praying for the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a memorial from the Grand Army asking that the 30th of May be made a legal hotiday. The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Gov-

To the Honorable the Senate: I have the honor to nominate to the Senate Dr. J. T. Reeve, of Outagamic County, for the appointment as a member of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics for the term commencing the first Monday of February, proximo.

WILLIAM E. SMITE, GOVERNOR.

A joint resolution cutting off new pusiness

after the 1st of February was laid over till In the Assembly, among the bills introduce was one appropriating \$95,000 to the Northern Insane Asylum; for a fish-hatching house in

Milwaukee. Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening Nearly all the members have gone home to enjoy a rest after the exciting labors of the past

оню. COLUMBUS. O., Jan. 24.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced giving the officers of the agricultural societies power to arrest persons for

selling liquor on the fair grounds. In the House, bills were introduced to abolish the office of the City Marshal in cities of the second class, third grade, and to transfer the duties to the Chief of Police; also directing the compilation of county directories annually, and extending the provision of the criminal code relative to perjury cases where oath is required In the House a bill was introduced to reduce

homestead exemption in real estate from \$1,000 to \$500, and personal property from \$500 to to \$500, and personal property from \$500 to \$250.

The House bill to regulate the transportation of freight on railroads so as to place timber and staves in the same class as pig-iron was defeated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—The only thing that transpired in the Legislature to-day of general note was the joint report of the Committee on Railroads and Public Lands, recommending the extension of time for two years, making three n all, for the completion of the Mackinac & Marquette Railroad. There is atrong contest between James F. Joy and his friends, who are in favor of keeping the grant intact, and those who favor immediately restoring the lands to the market, at least in Chippewa County, to actual settlers. There will be a strong lobby here on both sides, but as yet there has hardly been discussion enough to predict how the vote wil result.

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24.—Representative

Fishback, Chairman of the Special Committee to collect evidence of fraud under Republican rule in Arkansas to send to the Blaine Committe at Washington, made report of the work accom plished. Adopted. In joint session the sixth ballot for United

States Senator stood as follows:

Necessary to a choice, 62. Before balloting, Senator Judkins witndrew Baxter. Several votes were cast for him notwithstanding. Several eloquent speeches were made, notably that of Representative Burke, of

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HUGUENOTS.

| Raon| Sig. Gillardi | Nevers | Sig. Del Puente | Sig. Del Puente | Sig. Gillardi | Marcel | Sig. Foli | Queen | Millo Lido | Urban | Mune. Pisani | Valentin | Marcel | Marcel | Constant | Marcel | Constant | Marcel | Constant | Marcel | Constant | Con There was a very large audience in attendance last evening upon the presentation of "The Huguenots," an opera which has always been a

favorite in Chicago, and which has been inter preted by some great artists. Its latest per lot will compliment their friends. It takes formance, howaver, only goes to show that, while her Majesty's troupe has a superb en-semble for the old standard Italian operas, especially those of Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi, there are very weak places in its repertoire, three of which have been exposed in this brief season,-the "Marriage of Figaro," the "Magic Flute," and the "Huguenots." The east was not a strong one. It necessarily brought two of the best artists in the troupe-Galassi and Del Puente-in roles where their real power is not shown except in a single scene. The smaller parts, which in this opera ought to be strong, were lamentably veak, especially the Queen (Mile. Lido), who could hardly be more unqueenly, and Urban (Mme. Pisani), whose brief but very beautiful part, including two of the best and most attractive numbers in the opera, was constantly marred by her false singing and by her utter want of high voice. Mmc. Roze makes a very beautiful Valentin in presence, but the part is not adapted to her method of singing, or her dramatic quality. The result was that while her personation was very smooth and beautiful, it was lacking in the intensity and vigor of dramatic expression that are essential to its success. It is a role which must be given with passionate abandon and with a fervor bordering on frenzy,-a pitch of dramatic power, which Mme. Roze can hardly expect to reach. Gillandi made a praiseworthy effort to fill the role of Raoul, which is conceived in the same intense spirit as that

of Valentin, but his action was crude and conventional, and his false intonaalmost constantly marred the ef-of his singing. Foll's Marcel was not such a representation of the stern old Huguenot soldier as we have been accustomed to. His action was stiff and measured, and his singing lacked that unction and freedom, as well as impressiveness, which characterize the music of the part. The "Piff, paff" was his best work. It was sung with great spirit, and made a very decided impression, but why will he strain to reach low notes which are not in his voice? Under such disadvantages as we have mentioned, it is not remarkable that the performance as a whole was weak and unsatisfactory. The first act fell almost lifeless, and was full of fault. In the second act, the "Rataplan," which was admirably done, aroused the first enthusiasm of the evening, and the duo between Marcel and Vaientin secured both artists a recall. In the third act, the "Blessing of the Poignards" was given with great apirt and vigor, and its finale reached a degree of impressiveness and power that has never been equaled here. The great duet closing the act, which severely taxes the resources of any artists, was sung with intelligence and a good deal of spirit, but it was not conceived or best work. It was sung with great spirit, and of any artists, was any what he had a good deal of spirit, but it was not conceived or executed with that high degree of vocal and dramatic power which it calls for. The fourth act was cut entirely, and the opera closed with the exit of Marcel to join his brethren and Valentin was cut entirely, and the opera closed with the exit of Marcel to join his brethren and Valentin in a swoon, leaving the listener in a state of distressing uncertainty as to what becomes of them. It was some time before the audience, accustomed to witness the denouement, understood the situation, and nine-tenths of the people complacently waited in their seats for the next act until the extinguishing of the lights warned them that it was time to go. The official announcement on the programme says: "The opera will conclude, as in Europe, with the celebrated window scene, at the termination of the fourth act." If this is the way it concludes in Europe, it is a very impotent conclusion, for it destroys a dramatic climax of great beauty and power, and some of the best music in the opera, notably the beautiful trio for Valentin, Raoui, and Marcel. The very generous and aggravating cut could only add to the general dissatisfaction with the performance the troupe has given of "The Huguenots" in this country, perhaps it was only a full dress rehearsal.

This afternoon "Lucia" will be given, and this evening "Traviata" will close the very remarkable and enjoyable season. In view of its close, the following statement of gross receipts, those of this afternoon and evening be-

not mean the legend, as that can be obtained through librette, but of the maste, and oblige.

Our correspondent makes a very unreasonable request at a very unreasonable time.

"Traviata" has been given by almost every opera troupe, Italian and English, that has ever visited Chicago, and ought to be familiar as a household word. We may say to him, however, that the general character of the music is very empty and morbid, and that on the whole it is a very unhealthy story, set to quite superfictal music. We hardly know what portions of the music will attract our correspondent, but he music. We harvly know what portions of the music will attract our correspondent, but he will be expected to applaud with the rest of the house, Afredo's aria. "Libismo," a very pretty drinking-song in the first act, and to enthuse over the very brilliant aris for Violetta, "Ah! fors e lui," in the same act, and get wild over its allegro, the "sempre libera." In the second act he will find two very attractive songs, the "Para siecomi un Angelo" and the "Di Provenza," sung by Germont, and as he will want to hear the latter a second time he should applaud lustily. He can then go to sieep without any detriment until the duo for Violetta and Afredo in the third act, "Parigi o eara," which is of a very passionate sort. Haying heard that he can go to sleep again until his wife wakes him up to go home, and he won't lose anything.

HOW IS THIS, MR. HAVERLY! To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Jan. 24.—Knowing that it is easy,

n certain moods of the mind, or in peculiar states of the weather, for persons of small pow ers of instant reflection to mistake the inevitable for the avoidable,-and being prepared at all times to encounter much that is disagree ble when in quest of pleasure,-I have delayed for some days writing, to complain of Mr. Haverly's management of his theatre during the engagement of Col. Mapleson's company. But delay has only served to clear away all doubts as to the real condition of affairs. I am certain. as the public at length appears to be, that Mr. Haverly has committed, or winked at the committal, or has not prevented, a great outrage on the patrons of the opera in this city.

Several of your correspondents have already sent you their protests against the "selling out" of the house wholesale, and, strange to say, in some quarters this fraudulent business has found apologists. "Mr. Haverly could not help delivering his tickets, wholesale, if required, to first comers," it is said, and "Mr. Haverly is not to blame." Speer nonsense! It is adding insult to injury to set up that kind of a defense. In only one case is there the slightest excuse for selling seats in blocks. Let the cigar and news dealers at the hotels, by all means, have their usual allowance for helated travelers. There is no objection to that; but there let the favoritism stop. All the house besides belongs to heads of families and individual patrons. It is an affront to common sense to say that it is not for Mr. Haverly to limit the members of a family to a certain num-ber. That is not the point. But when a scalper (these active vermin are known to the employes in the ticket office) presents himself, and offers to buy twenty-five seats, or one, or even two, rows all round the parquet, or dress circle, or balcony,—is it is pretended that there, and in that case, Mr. Haverly is blameless if he sells them? And yet as bad as this, if not this very thing, has been done,—mad Mr. Haverly and his extraordinary crowd have pocketed the swollen gains. Our meek—meek for once—nable, have pocketed the insult.

—public have pocketed the insult.

Worse than all this is Mr. Haverly's sale of standing tickets. This proceeding is not merely an outrage,—it is a crime. The scene in the theatre Thursday night will never again be wittheatre Intrisaly night with never again be wit-nessed in Chicago, unless theatre-goers are will-ing to have their breaths squeezed out of them, their bodies trampled on, and—the horror will suggest itself—possibly burned to cinders, that first an avarictous manager may amass a fortune

in a fortnight.

The performance is grand. I would not have a seat vacant. All the reward that, consistent with good morals and the public safety, can be given the manager, let him have, and a large welcome. But indecent greed there must not be, without the lash of public criticism is applied until signs of shame are seen. Standing plied until signs of shame are seen. Standing tickets were sold for Thursday night, twice over tickets were sold for Thursday night, twice over the capacity of the aisles and lobbies. Numbers who had tickets for seats, and who did arrive late, found the aisles so blocked that a perilous retreat was the only course. I am mistaken if those who thus lost their right to enjoy the opera have not a good cause of action against Mr. Haverly. Nothing of this sort was ever seen, nor would it have been tolerated, before in this city. Fortunately, no lives were lost, nor limbs broken; but many barely escaped in a fainting condition.

fainting condition.

If I were a lawyer, I would not besitate to say that an indictment would lie against the man-

ROSNATI'S INFELICITIES. New York Herald, Jan. 23.
The non-appearance of Signor Rosnati, who had been advertised as the leading tenor of the

Strakosch Opera Company, and duly announced to open in "Un Bailo in Maschera," has excited no little speculation and disappointment in musical circles. This being the case a repre-sentative of the *Herald* called upon the tenor at the St. Denis Hotel to ascertain the facts regarding the withdrawal of the singer's name from the announcement for the current week of opera at Booth's Theatre. The tenor was found in his room pacing somewhat excitedly about the apartment, his dark brilliant eyes flashing about the hight of Campanini, and similarly built, although heavier. His features are strong and expressive, his profile being especially good. In years he looks to be between 40 and 45.

A BITTÉR DOSE. The writer, perceiving that the artist was quite prepared to rise and explain, opened the ball with the suggestion, "We have not had the opportunity of hearing you in New York this season." this season."
"No, and it is not probable that the New York public will do so, I fear. Ah, it's bitter,

bitter!"
"May I ask what is the cause of the singular withdrawal of 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' in which you were announced to open?"
"Well, you can judge for yourself. Here is a letter that was sent to me at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th inst." The letter bore the heading, "Strakosch Italian Opera," and read as follows:

as follows:

New York, Jan. 8.—Dear Rosnatt: Miss Kellogg is sick. I will be compelled to give "Favorita" to-night. Your friend,

Max. "Well, what did you have to say to this?"
"Oh, I got a physician's certificate that I was not able to appear, and dispatched that to Strakosch."

"And did that settle the matter of singing in 'Favorita':"
"No, indeed, for back came the following note from Strakosch, which, as you see, is by no means as friendly as the first: NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Signor Rosnatt: I'll beg of you to be ready to sing same evening. Medical certificate don't satisfy me. If you cannot sing your engagement is broken.

STRAKOSCS.

"And what was your reply to this?"
"Well, I wrote a letter explaining what
Strakosch already knew perfectly well. Here is

the copy: the copy:

St. DENIS HOTEL, Jan. 8, 1879. Mr.

STRAKOSCH: I cannot sing "Favorita" for my
first appearance in New York. If you want to ruin
me by compelling me to appear in a selection that
is not my choice I have no intention of assisting
you to do so. I wish to know in the morning what you to do so. I wisd to show in the morning what I am to sing in the evening in so important a place for an artist as New York. At all events, you know that my debut is in 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' as previously announced in the newspapers. Rosnatz.

"Would you have consented to sing first in 'La Favorita' under any circumstances?"

"Yes, I think I would, if I had been quite well and Strakosch had come to me in a proper way, asked me as a favor to sing and offered to advertise the change in the newspapers. But, my God! to receive a letter of two lines like that! He had to learn that I was not a dog, not a servant to clean boots! Oh, this makes me sick!"

gentleman, but, if' so, he is of a very peculiar

"Now, Signor Rosnati, it seems evident that there exists some strong motive for Mr. Stra-kosch's action in this matter. Can you explain the real source of the trouble!" The tenor besitated. "I would prefer that you should judge for yourself," he finally answered. "After my first appearance in Philadelphia in 'Un Bailo Maschera,' which was very successful, Miss Kellogg's manner toward me exhibited a paloable change. In every possible way she avoided me in the necessary stage me exhibited a palpable change. In every bossible way she awdied me in the necessary stage business of the opera, and showed, as only a woman can, a decidedly aggressive temper toward me. Miss Kellogg, you know, is Mr. Strakosch's partner in his opera enterprise, and he very naturally takes his cue from her. An amusing instance of this occurred one day while we were traveling. Mr. Strakosch, accompanying Miss Kellogg, passed through the car in which I was seated. Her nose was high in the air, as it usually is when she sees me, and Strakosch, not daring to notice me in her presence, pointed his nose in the same direction, and they doubtless both enjoyed the cluders more than looking at me. When Strakosch had escorted Miss Kellogg to her seat he came into my car, rushed up to me, and, putting both hands upon my shoulders, exclaimed, 'My tenor of tenors, accept a thousand apologies, but you know I couldn't notice you when with Kellogg! Now, as to Strakosch's action here, it is probably due to the two causes that I have named and the manager's impecuniosity. Miss Kellogg did not wish to sing with me in New York, and it was a very good way for them to save my month's salary for themselves."

emselves." you think Strakosch can compel you to "Do you think Strakosch can compet you to ferfeit the amount?"

"Well, no, I don't think he can. The Court will believe my doctor's certificate if he does not, and a singer is not, according to custom, mulcted ot his pay, unless he is sick for longer than a week at a time. Strakosch cannot claim that I was. He knows very well that if he had permitted me to debut in 'Un Ballo in Maschara,' according to my written contract with thera, according to my written contract with him, that I would have sung any part he wished me to after that, except Don Jose in 'Carmen.'" "And why not Don Jose?"

A COMPLIMENT TO A BROTHER ARTIST. Well, I consider that role one of peculiar ficulty. The music is for a light tenor in the difficulty. The music is for a light tenor in the first two acts, for a dramatic tenor robusto in the last two. I could get along very well with the last part, but the first part was not for me, and I told Strakosch so decidedly."

Did not Mr. Strakosch urge that Campanini

had sung the part, and that you were engaged for the same line of business?"

"He did, and I gave him a little information that seemed to be quite new to him—viz., that Campanini has an exceptional voice; in short, hat he is both a di grazia and a robusto, and it y opinion the only tenor in the world whose sice is adapted to sing the music of 'Don

Jose.'"
'You think well of Campanini, then?"
'Indeed I do. He is a fine artist, and so is Gayarre, of Covent Garden, and Fancelli, of Her Majesty's, although the latter is an indifferent

"What is your own special line of art, then?" "What is your own special line of art, then?"
"I am distinctly a dramatic tenor, finding my
best opportunity in the heaviest roles known to
the operatic stage, and I have sung such all
over the world except in New York and London."

"What opera have you sung in in the provinces since you opened in Philadelphia last Oc-

"In 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Rigoletto,' 'La Favorita, and 'Aida,' and with genuine suc-cess, too. See here " (pointing to a notice in a Cincinuati paper), "this is what I might have had said of me in New York had I had a man for a manager, and what has been said of me was spontaneous. I have never sought a news-paper man, nor paid one, during the entire campaign."
"Why is it that, with the exception of 'Un

Ballo, you seem to have selected the same repertoire as that in which Campanini has just repertoire as that in which Campanini has just sung i' "Now, don't you say that! It is not my fault. Why, I toid Strakosch the very first of the season that he was making a serious mistake in producing the same operas as Col. Mapleson, whether his troupe was equally good or not. 'Bring out the heavy operas, like "La Juive," 'Le Prophete." and "L'Africaine," I told him, then you will have some character in your then you will have some character in your season,"

"And did he welcome your suggestion?"
"No, as you have seen. Perhaps he was too busy with his baby—which occupies more of his time than his business does—to attend to the production of such operas." WHY ROSNATI CAME TO AMERICA.

"And now may I ask you how you happened to come to America this season?"

"Why, two years ago, Biscaccianti, the violoncello player, stirred me un to come here, where, he said. I should make a great success. I had been a very King among tenors in Australia, under Lyster, the well-known manager there, and was treated by him and the public with great consideration, and to think I traveled 14,000 miles to sing in your metropolis, only to 14,000 miles to sing in your metropolis, only to be treated like this. My God! Why, in Paler-mo, where I sang with Lagrange, the leading musical society of that city gave me a gold medal, and I have many other such bonors, gained in Spain, Constantinople, and elsewhere. Oh, what does such a man mean by treating me

Oh, what does such a man mean by treating me thus!"

"And shall you not sing in New York at all?"

"Indeed, I do not know. Not with Strakosch, certainly. My engagement with him was for four months, terminating Feb. 1. As I am not to sing this week, there will be no opportunity, as my engagement will not be renewed, of course. I have had offers from other managers, a definite one from Havana, and an intimation that an engagement could be effected with Col. Mapleson."

"You will not sing in concert here, then?"

"Not if I can debut in opera. The concert stage is not for a dramatic tenor. I have sung in concerts, and have pleased, I believe, doing it to oblige Mr. Strakosch, although my contract permits me to refuse all concerts, but I cannot make an appearance satistactory to myself ex-

make an appearance satisfactory to myself ex-

TOO MUCH VOICE FOR KELLOGG. "Then the especial trouble that has culmi-nated here was owing to the fact, that you sang better than was agreeable to Miss Kellog, was

"That is not for me to say. I will not say that I think she found my voice too powerful, as she is not really a dramatic singer. I do not see why they engaged me to support other than a dramatic artist, for my reputation has long been well known to opera managers."

"It seems to be the Wachtel-Pappenheim imbroglio reversed?"

"Yes, very much like that, and I am not the first artist that Strakosch has left high and dry. Ah, what a man to be tied to the skirts of a woman!"

Here the interview terminated, the tenor waving his hands with a gesture suggestive of a fearful fate for M. Strakosch and displaying the enormous Australian pebbies that gleamed as fercely as the glint in the tenor's blazing black

APOPLEXY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 24.—Robert Warneck, of Normal, fell dead in the street to-day apoplexy, aged 61. He was a native of the North of Ireland, and was noted for his peculiarities. He was a laboring man, and for years had lived entirely alone, saving money until he had accumulated a large fortune.

The Princess Louise at Ningara.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 21.—Their Excellencies the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise arrived here this af-Lorne and Princess Louise arrived here this afternoon. They were accompanied by Lady MacNamara, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Col. Littleton, Capt. Chater, the Hon. Charles Harbord, and Col. Gzowski. Mr. E. J. O'Neill, Superintendent of the Viceregal party, was also present. An agent of their Excellencies arrived here some days ago and engaged the entire Prospect House. The Marquis' apartments consisted of a bedroom, a dressing-room, and a bath-room,—the apartments being exquisitely fitted up, and the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An excellent luncheon was provided, after which

remarkable and enjoyable season. In view of the control of gross receipts, those of this afternoon and evening be land Strakosch had come me in a proper way, asked me as a favor to sing and offered to the way of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An analysis of the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes which are received the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes way asked me as a favor to sing and offered to walk and tables adorned with flowers. An anchol of the princes was from the Prospect through the wall and tables adorned with flowers. An excellent luncheon was provided, after which the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes was from the Prospect of two lines like and the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes was from the Prospect of two lines like and the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes was from the Princes of two lines like and the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes was from the Princes was from the Princes of two lines like and the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the Princes was from the Princes of the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the party went out for a walk, at the surgestion of the party went out for a walk and tables adorned to a tree walk of about 10 the party went out for a walk and tables adorned to the party went out for a walk and tables adorned to the party went ou

MINNIE HAUK.

Brilliant Reception to the Opera Singer by the Calumet Club.

Elegant Toilets, Brilliant Costumes, and a Large Attendance.

The Calumet Club opened its doors last night, and, in its most becoming garb of hospitality, extended a cordial welcome, in the name of a reception, to Miss Minnie Hauk, of Her Majes ty's Opera. Few such receptions have of late years been offered to any dramatic or musical artist. The greatness of the attendance, the beauty of dress and person, the excellence of the general appointments, and the pleasure and satisfaction evinced by all present, combined to make the evening one of unusual brilliance,—one that will long remembered by those who participated in the festivities and by her in whose honor it was so marked. As before stated, the attendance was great. Nearly all of the members of the Club were present, each with a lady, and of the 300 invitations issued to persons whose names are not upon the club-rolls nearly all were accepted. Eight o'clock was the hour set for the arrival of the guests and 10 o'clock as the time of the closing of the reception proper. The guests came and staid till Miss Hauk had sung, so that up to about 10 o'clock, at which time the cantatrice took her departure, the spacious parlors of the Club were crowded. They resented a very attractive appearance. The adies were, with a few exceptions, in full evening dress, many of the costumes being very beautiful and costly, and they were offset to the best advantage by the gilded uniforms of a large number of army officers—in attendance upon the Reno investigation-who were present. The floral decorations, too, though not profuse, were beautiful and in taste. The most conspicuous devices were a lyre, a harp, and several hanging-baskets, all of exquisite design, and on the plano used by Miss Hauk was a bank of roses and tube roses, in which was interwoven the word "Vienna" and the figures "71,"—a very complimentary and delicate allusion to Miss Hauk's appreciable efforts in behalf of the sufferers by the great and never-to-be-forgotten mismity of 1871.

Miss Hauk arrived about 9 o'clock. She was received by Mrs. Charles J. Barnes and Mrs. William Chisholm, who throughout the evening assisted in the reception and introduction of guests. The reception lasted till after 10 o'clock. Then, by request, Miss Hauk sang the "Serenade Berceuse," words by Victor Hugo and music by Gounod. In respone to the encore she gave "L'Incontro," by Luiri Arditi. Later in the evening she sang "La Sorente," from an unfamiliar French opera, and "I Know a Maiden Fair to See." It is perfectly unnecessary to remak that she was awarded the heartiest applausand thanks. Miss Kittle Ward also sang, her selection being Rubinstein's "Page's Song." Prof. S. G. Pratt presided at the plano, except for the last two songs by Miss Hauk. The accompaniments for them she herself played. Miss Hauk arrived about 9 o'clock. She was After the music and the succeeding refresh-

ments the guests began to depart, only those remaining who desired to dance. The floors had been canvased, and Hand's orchestra led the erpsichorean pastime till a late hour. THE TOILETS. For the information of "the ladies" a few of

For the information of "the ladies" a few of the costumes worn were taken note of. It may be thought that some have been slighted in being unnoticed. A lack of space is all that excludes them. Miss Hauk wore a very becoming costume of delicate green silk, richly brocaded with autumn leaves and vines in bronze. The corsage was cut low and filled in with point lace, and the trimmings were knife-plaitings of silk and a heavy fringe of the two shades. Ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Noble Judah was attired in white gros grain silk, worked with seed pearls and trimmed with lace. Diamond jewelry. trimmed with lace. Diamond jewelry.

Mrs. William Henry Smith was dressed in black silk velvet with long train, relieved by havender brocade trimmings and fringe. Diamond in the state of the state of

Mrs. William Penn Nixon wore a rich toflet of cardinal silk, combined with delicate blue brocade and trimmed with point lace. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Gen. Chetlain appeared in a dark blue silk, with elaborate trimmings of point lace. Opera hat and coral ornaments.

Mrs. O. D. Ranny wore a stylish costume of

white silk brocade, trimmed with Spanish lace and flowers. Diamond jewelry.

Mrs. Gen. Merritt, of Cheyenne; a handsome robe of black velvet, trimmed with black lace, and fichu ol old point. Diamonds.

Miss Stager, a costume of white silk and brocade, finished with fringe and satin and ornamented with garlands of roses.

Mrs. J. W. Doane was dressed in a dark-blue silk with fichu and flounces of Duchesse lace.

Pearl ornaments. Pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Byford Leonard, a becoming combination costume of mauve and black silk trimmed with lace. Pearl ornaments.

Mrs. William Tucker wore a reception costume of black silk velvet, relieved with lace, and white opera hat.

and white opera hat.

Mrs. Jennie Kempton wore a wine-colored silk velvet, embroidered with flowers and trimmed with fringe. Pearl jewelry.

Mrs. H. E. Wheeler, a handsome black velvet and brocade, trimmed with pink satin and black lace. A light opera hat and diamond ornaments completed the tailet.

order the toilet.

Mrs. R. E. Goodell was dressed in rich black proceeded silk trimmed with flounces of lace and clusters of Marshal Niel roses.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey was attired in a combination of purple velvet and mauve silk, re!

and clusters of Marshal Niel roses.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey was attired in a combination of purple velvet and mauve silk, relieved with lace and cardinal roses. Diamon of ornaments.

Mrs. Edson Keith wore a dinner toilet of black satin lace, trimmed and finished with white lace, Diamond jeweiry.

Amono Those present were

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Judah, Mr. and Mrs. William Peno Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. William Peno Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. William Peno Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Coob, Gen. and Mrs. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Coob, Gen. and Mrs. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Phelos, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Seiberger, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Phelos, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. S. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. S. Guick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. S. Guick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. S. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. and Mrs. C. Q. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. and Mrs. C. Q. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. George Whitmans, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. William Chisholin, Mrs. C. P. Peck, Mrs. Alward, Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Ghord, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Letter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mrs. A. C. W. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mrs. A. C. W. Drew, Mrs. Mrs. George Whitman, Mrs. Barkweather, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Asidrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doone, Mrs. S. Berran, Mrs. A. C. W. Berran, Mrs. A. C. W. C. W. Berran, Mrs. George, Mrs. A. Berran, Mrs. George, Mrs. A. Berran, Mrs. A. Cooling, Mrs. A. Berran, Mrs. George, Mrs. A. Berran, Mrs. A. Cooling, Mrs. A. Berran, Mrs.

Haker, William A. Angell, William McMillan, Harry Rogers, Mills Rogers, J. B. Whitney, Courtney Cambbell, William T. Carleton, Charles Mapleson. W. S. Carver, John Roe, Ernest Hammill, Dr. H. T. Byford, and others. It was expected that Madame Gerster would be present. She was absented by sickness, which also detained her from the reception at Mrs. Phillman's.

BILLIARDS.

Samples of the Perfection to Which the Experts Have Carried the Art of Playing Three-Ball Caroms.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 .- The first week of the Brunswick and Balke tournament, after chronicling the largest run on record, closed with two brilliant displays of scientific billiand-playing.

In the afternoon Slosson, the Chicago star, played Helser, and won an easy victory. In the evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen were entertained with a fine game between Sexton and Daly, in which the latter was defeated. Both games were marked by large runs. The players took some time to warm up to the work, and neither scored anything of account until the seventh inning, when Slosson gathered the balls on the top rail and began tapping out carom after carom. The balls clicked out 140, and still obeyed the young magician's cue. At 170 they began to grow refractory, wer quickly brought under control again, how ever, and rolled on, journeying along the right side rail toward the point at which they originally started. They "froze" on the 208th shot, but Slosson made a pretty stroke from the string, and resumed his post tion. He retired, after having made 215 carome, his score standing 231 to Heiser's 8. Heiser was too nervous and afraid of Elosson to do anything, and Eloson added 59, having, in thirty-seven minutes, counted 300 points by play that for grace, skill, and judgment could not well be surpassed. After five innings of small count, Slosson set to work again with 51, and followed with 54. At this point Heiser and made but nings, in which Heiser ran 34. Then Slosson added 130 to his score, retiring 533 to Heiser' 65. The young Bostonian played a splendid round-the-table position-shot, brought the "crotch," ivories in the left upper rail, but, unfortunately, made a "miscue" and retired after making forty-seven. Slosson played neatly for thirty-four, seemingly cuing" purposely on an easy shot, to give Heiser a chance to increase his score. The

chance, however, was not taken, and with thirteen caroms the Chicagoan closed the game, ading another piece of brilliant work to his credit. Following is the score: Slosson -6, 0, 4, 2 4, 0, 215, 2, 59, 0, 8, 1, 13, 51, 64, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 130, 34, 13-Heiser — 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 5, 0, 34, 1, 0, 1, 7, 1, 0, 47, 3—115. Winner's average—23 2-26: loser's 411-26. Best runs—Slosson, 215 and 130; Heiser, 47 and

tant innings. Sexton then gathered the balis and played in his old-time style. As he drove the ivories along the rail, counting with great the ivories along the rail, counting with great rapidity, and apparently having the balls in perfect control, it looked as though be would run the game out, but, on the 214th shot, a freeze occurred, and Sexton failed to count from the string. He had an immense lead, which he kept despite a pretty run of 173 by Daly. Sexton followed the 214 with 128, added 77 four innings later, and went out with a run of 116 on the fitteenth inning, making an average of 40, and showing himself to have regained his nerve and skill. Monday Slosson and Garnier will play.

LONG JONES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WARREN, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Hon. A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, arrived home this evening Some 300 of our most influential citizens, regardless of party, headed by a brass band, proceeded to his residence and congratulated him upon the success of the campaign. Mr. Jones proudly exhibited the handsome silver service presented to him at Springfield. Speeches were made and responded to by Mr. Jones, and a general good time had.

DAMAGES ALLOWED. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24 .- In the United States Court to-day, a verdict of \$5,000 was rendered in the suit of Samuel Kraus against the City of Milwaukee for injuries caused by being thrown from a wagon through a horse taking fright at the careless opening of a hydrant. Kraus' de-mand was for \$20,000. Motion for a new trial will be filed.

OBITUARY.

lowa Citt, Ia., Jan. 24.—Mrs. A. A. Guthrie, wife of the City School Superintendent of this city died to-day. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the Rev. S. M. Osmond, D.

D., and had been married only a year. She leaves an infant son 4 months old. Gambetta at the Bar.

Gambetta at the Bar.

Paris, Jan. 8.—To-day there has been the spectacle of M. Gambetta's reappearance at the Bar for the first time since 1870. M. Challemel Lacour, Senator and editor of the Remblique Française, having been libeled by an obscure paper styled the France Nouvelle, M. Gambetta undertook to conduct his case and addressed the Court for half an hour in support of the demand for 10,000l. damages. The article represented M. Challemel Lacour as refusing payment of a gambling debt at a club; whereas he assured the Court that he belonged to no club, and never gambled. While in general indifferent to calumnics, he had deemed himself bound to vindicate the honor of the Senate and make an example of such assailants. M. Gambetta urged that the outrage was the more serious, inasmuch as his client was on the point of representing France at Berne. He asked the Court, adopting the new French device, "Sub legs libertas," to strike such offenders heavily in the shape of fines. There were in political life, as his client had remarked, days of sadness and bitterness; but for these cruel moments there were compensations, such as when a man recollected that he was an advocate and douned his robe to fullif I the pleas ng duty of defending a friend against calumny. The Public Prosecutor joined in demanding a seyere penalty. The editor of the paper pleaded good faith, without attempting a justification. The Court inflicted a fine of 2,000f., with 10,000f. damages.

Washburn's New Mill.

Washburn's New Mill.

La(rose Chronicle.

Before the close of the week the forty-one run mill of the Hon. C. C. Washburn, at Minneapolis, designated as "Washburn B" mill, will be running and turning out from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of flour per day. A portion of the workmen were discharged last week, and the balance are now engaged in putting on the finishing touches. It is pronounced by people competent to judge the finest, best built, and most complete mill in the world. Aside from the fact that the machinery is the finest which could be manufactured, and embraces all the latest inventions in milling machinery, the mill is provided with every conceivable safeguard against explosion, and means of escape in case of fire. The Copeland fire-ladder, with which the building has been provided, is regarded by the workmen who have been engaged to work in the mill with great approbation as a reliable means of protecting them in their avocation.

RUPTURE THE COMMON-SENSE TROSS. MENT as the best Truss in use. It is a well-known fact the Government secures the best instruments for testing the weather, etc. It is a fact that equal care was taken in testing and examining Trusses.

The same instrument being selected by Surgeons from Europe for their Emperors personal ase, as the best adapted for the cure of Hernia, is evidence of unperiority. Parker's Retentive Common Sense Trus, patented July 9, 1878, excels any Truss ever invented in retaining bod rapture.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PAR-KEH, Office SS State-st., Chicago, Ill., Manufacturers of Beamless if sel Elastic Stockings, patented March 28, 1878.

Millers, Warehousemen, Tanners, Brewers, and Machinists supplied with our unrivaled specialties—i. e., Rivet Elevator Buckets, Patent Iron Conveyors, Belting, and all Elevating and Conveying Machinery. Also The Hoosier Power Corn Sheller and the Bradford Portable Mill. N. HAWKINS & CO., Supply House, 224 Washington-st., Chicago.

DRY GOODS, Etc. OPPORTUNITY!

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES West End Dry Goods House. Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Clark and Erie-sts. In all such cases as this the Earliest Selec-

North Side Dry Goods House

tions secure the Best Bargains. \$1.25 fine Bleached Table Damask for 90 cents. A 50c Loom Damask Tabling for 87 1-9a.

A 50c fine and heavy Damask Towel for 25 cents. A \$4 Marsellles Quilt for \$2.50. 12 1-2c Fine Dress Cambries for 6c. Light Shirting Prints at 4c.

A 75c Black Cashmere for 50c. A 75c Black Cashmere for 50c.

200 pes. Assorted Dress Goods, geed
styles, reduced from 25 and 80c to 15c.

Lot Winter Dress Goods formerly 25, 35,
and 40c, now 19c.

Lot best plain Poplin Alpacas and Fancy
Dress Goods reduced from 40c to 25c.

One Lot Black Lyons Satin Finish Gres
Grains worth \$1.60, now \$1.26.

Lot Satin Finish Cachemira Sublime Bill.

Lot Satin Finish Cachemire Sublime Bla. Gros Grain, a rare bargain, \$1.41. Balbriggan Stocking well worth 50c,

A Wamsutta and Fine Linen Bosom Shirt, great bargain at 65c. Hamburg Embroideries from one cent yard upwards. Roal Torehon Laces 3c yard upwards.

An All-Wool Matelasse Cloak, Silk and Fringe trimmed, for \$5.

A Diagonal Cloak, Velvet and Moss trimmed, for \$7.50; was originally \$15.

A 4-4 Scarlet Twill Flannel worth now 60c, for 50c.

4-4 White Domet Flannel worth 35c A 5-lb White Blanket for \$1,75.

The above are only a few of the many bar-Golden Opportunity

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, Etc.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Closing Sale of Hamburg Embroidery, Torchon Laces,

Ladies' Hdkfs. 3,000 Pieces Fine Hamburgs, 5 cents to 50 cents.

For goods worth 8 to 75 cents! 1,500 Pieces Fine Torchon Laces.

5 cents to 50 cents.

Well made, and worth a third more!

3,500 Doz. Ladies' Hemmed, Hemstitched, Colored Borders, and White and Colored Embroidered, at prices a third lower than can be found elsewhere.

Well Made, Selected Patterns, Good Value ! Always the Lowest Prices For good Goods!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

POCKET BOOKS, E. J. LEHMANN, Diamonds Cor. State and Adams-sts., Sells Lake George Diamonds, set in solid gold, at 50c. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM. SSOO BEWARD
COLOR OF THE STATE OF THE SUPPLIES BLOTCH ES. FRECK LES. MOTU, ETC. from the fine of any and every Lanv or Gray that uses it. It cleanes Malaria from the system, brigatemy that uses it. It cleanes Malaria from the system, brigatemy that uses it. It cleanes Malaria from the system, brigatemy that the system of t

REVOLVERS E. J. LEHMANN.

ROVOLVETS Cor. State & Adams-sta.
Salis V-shooter. Mickel-Proted Revolvers at \$1.18.

The Connecting Arches, the Rotunda, and the Attic Story.

Suggestions to Be Made to the Council and County Board.

The Special Committee of the County Board and the Council Building Committee had another talk vesterday afternoon with referen to "our respective halves of that building," as Fitzgerald would say. There were present Commissioners Stewart (who presided), Burling, Boese, Wood, and Coburn, and Ald. Phelps and Baliard; also Commissioner Chesbrough, representing the Department of Public Works, Architects Eagan and Cleaveland, Commission-ers Wheeler, Ayars, and Fitzgerald, the latter as lookers-or

Before being called to order there was an in formal conversation regarding
THE BIDS FOR THE RETUNDA,

been received, and which the Co missioners proposed to open, the Council Committee having opened those for the city's half in the morning. The Clerk of the County Board was telephoned to fetch them over to the Council Chamber, and did so, but when he stated that the Board had a rule that bids should be opened only at its sessions, the Commissioners declared that it was not wise to assume the responsibility. Whereupon the Clerk put the bids into his pocket and tramped back to the North

Commissioner Burling said they had met to discuss the question as to what improvement ould be made, if any, in the building that would be for the joint interest of the city and county. It had already been pretty generally rstood that the arches were to be lowered, but the material was still unsettled. As to the rotunda, nothing could be done until the bids were opened. The remaining question was as

MODIFICATION OF THE ATTIC STORY.

MODIFICATION OF THE ATTIC STORY.

He thought it could be modified with advantage, and, for the purpose of having a basis on which to act, offered the following:

Resolved, As the sense of the Joint Committee, that the appearance of the City-Hall and County-Building will be improved and the cost of the building reduced by the following-named changes:

First, the lowering of the hight of the connecting arches, and dispensing with the work immediately over them, thus allowing the work immediately over them, thus allowing the buildings to be finished separately above the cornice of arches. Second. a reduction of the hight of the outside wall of the attic story of two and a half feet, together with the chanblature of the balustrades as now designed, and the substitution of pliasiers and supporting columns in the place of the curved figuring.

supporting columns in the place of the curved ag-uring.

And that the City and County Architects be re-quested to prepare plans in accordance with the above, and submit the same for inspection and ap-proval to this Committee.

Nothing could be done, Commissioner Bur-ling said, until the architects had definite in-structions. With these plans and the rotunda bids, the Committee of the County Board could meet the representatives of the city and be able to make a joint report as to what should be done. A sketch of the front elevation, with column

A sector of the front elevation, with columns substituted for the caryatides, the wall lowered two feet, and without a balustrade, was brought by Architect Cleaveland and examined by the

Committee.

Ald. Ballard expressed himself in favor of all the changes,—of lowering the arches, and taking off the work over them, and doing away with any projections that would obstruct the we draughts showing the connecting arches

ere also exhibited, each of the architects having made one, but Egan said he and Mr. Cleave These drawings were merely to give the Committee an idea of the work as it would appear, and were not submitted with the expectation

or hope that they would be adopted.

Commissioner Wood said the resolution might be construct as a direction to the architects to proceed to get up plans now. He supposed before that could be done; the County Board would have to take action. If the design was to submit the take action. If the design was to submit the resolution to the Board, and, on its approval, to tell the architects to go ahead, that would be right. He didn't think the Committee had power to incur any additional expense. Commissioner Burling said his notion was to

of what was conceived to be a difficulty. He beheved Mr. Cleaveland was perfectly willing to aid in it, and there would be no expense to the city, for he was in its employ. As to Egan, although he would be put to the expense of making the plans, he (Burling) only desired him to show what could be done. If Egan said he must be paid for his labor that was another question.

Architect Egan said he would not expect to be Architect Egan said he would not expect to be paid for sufficient preliminary drainage to enable the Committee to come to a conclusion; but if compelled by resolution to go over the entire work and remodel and prepare drawings, the case was different.

The officials who were present as hearers, haying been invited to say something if they wished to.

to.

Commissioner Ayars asked if there would be any considerable reduction in expenses on account of the contemplated changes? Would not necessary additions owing to the modification offset them?

Architect Egan replied that it was understood

t the last meeting that he was to present at his one an estimate of the

SAVING ON THE COUNTY'S PART. SAVING ON THE COUNTY'S PART.

He bad applied to Walker as to the reduction be was willing to make in case the plans were changed, and he said he wouldn't make any reduction in his price, but would oppose the reduction of his contract in any way whatever. But the power to make changes was vested in the County Board, and to adjust the reduction from the contract price by his (Egan's) valuation, or by arbitration, whichever might be deemed for the best interest of the county. If Walker persisted in his present attitude, Mr. Egan thought there would be a conflict between the Board and Walker, and he feared the result would be litigation.

Egan thought there would be a conflict between the Board and Walker, and be feared the result would be litigation.

Commissioner Ayars inquired if Mr. Egan had made any estimate of the probable saving? Architect Egan answered that a serious difference in the cost was involved in the changes,—getting rid of the caryatides and a good deal of the caryatides and the contractor had taken, he had really not given the matter much attention. He thought he would state the fact, and leave it with the Commissioners to any whether they would exercise the power invested in them. He, however, didn't recommend its exercise. The \$25,000 represented simply what would come off the cut-stone contract now operative. The arches were entirely separate. The contractor hadn't yet received the plans for the attic story.

Commissioner Boese, while favoring the passage of the resolution, was opposed to constructing the arches and rotunda now, owing to the financial condition of the city and county. All that should be done was to agree on plans, leaving the work to be done in the future.

Architect Egan remarked that so far as the central connection, or rotunda, was concerned, plans had been prepared and adopted by the Committees of both bodies, and proposals for building it were in their hands. Unless there was dissalisfaction, and another plan for some other kind of a building was wanted, he considered that the Committee had gone as far as it could in regard to that matter. With respect to the arches, a design had been submitted which, he believed, was satisfactory to both Mr. Cieaveland and himself. But it was immaterial which was adopted. The next question was as to

THE MODIFICATION OF THE ATTIC STORY.

Commissioner Burling said that that was the question. If the top story were to be modified, now was the time to consider it, before any work was done. They were there for that purpose. The proposed alterations would be an improvement. The balustrade, etc., would cost a great deal of money. The changes, in his opinion, were judicious, and ought to be made. The only way to make them was to have a properly prepared plan, and then have the Committees come together in a spirit of fairness, and compromise, and conciliation, and say what was to be done; and, having reached a conclusion, to report to their respective bodies. The contractor for the county had reached the point when he had to get out the stone for the attic story. He wanted to put his men at work, and as soon as the weather moderated would do so. It should be decided whether the contracter was to follow the first or a modified plan. Regarding the rotunda, the plan adopted modified very much the stairwars in the building. They must be constructed upon the old plan,—not a good one, as it contracted them,—or the rotunda must be built. The rotunda was a necessity. There

certainly must be some connection between the Commissioner Fitzgerald believed the resolu-tion was a little premature. He thought it would be wise to find out first from the County Board and the Council whether they would be willing to reduce the height. Ald. Phelps asked what the County Commit-

tee was appointed for.
This provoked a half-hour's discussion as to the powers of the Special Committee.

Commissioner Fitzgerald contended that the County Committee was appointed on account of a communication from Egan, saying the city was putting in its half of the arches, and the object was to receive the contended of the committee in the committee in the contended of the co ject was to meet the Council Committee in or-der to harmonize the connections. They were

or to harmonize the connections. They were not instructed to do anything else.

Commissioner Burling said the Committee was appointed to consider with the Council Committee whatever concerned the buildings. The plans for the rotunda would be submitted to the Board with the Council Committee whatever the control of the council but the control of the council but the control of the council but the the Board, which could throw them out; but to the Board, which could throw them out; but the didn't think they would. What the Committee was striving to do was to obtain such formation as would enable it to go before the respective bodies and say, "this is the conclusion we have arrived at, and recommend that this be done." If the bodies approved, all right; if not, the original plan could be followed. Commissioner Wheeler made a long speech, the burden of which was that

THE COMMITTEE HAD EXCEEDED ITS AUTHORITY ALREADY,

and was undertaking to do things which it had no warrant for doing. He was opposed to cutting down the building, because its appearance would be injured, and no money would be saved, as it would give rise to litigation.

Commissioner Stewart objected to the first clause of the resolution, since it made the Committee express the opinion that the changes would be better. He couldn't tell whether he would approve of them until he saw what they were, and heard the reasons for them. If changes were to be made they ought to be agreed upon before the stone was cut. If the matter was referred to the County Board and the Council, nothing would be done until summer.

In obedience to suggestions, Commissioner Burling modified the resolution so that it read, "As it has been suggested to this Joint Committee that the appearance, etc."; and he also put in "opeliminary" before plans.

Commissioner Wood said the Committee hadn't taken an unauthorized step as to the rotunda. There was a disposition on both sides to come to a conclusion, to act in harmony,

hadn't taken an unauthorized step as to the rotunda. There was a disposition on both sides to come to a conclusion, to act in harmony, and the changes might all be agreed upon now Nothing without any particular wrangling. Nothing had been done so far that was not in harmony with the design for which the Committee was

The resolution, as amended, was then adopt ed, and a motion to adjourn for one week was

THE ROTUNDA. The Department of Public Works opened the following bids for the construction of the city's half of the proposed rotunds ro connect the City-Hall with the County-Building:

Masonry. Cut-stone. \$15,500 10,000 15,645 Wm. McNeil & Son. . John Argus Tomlinson & R..... Union Foundry

Globe Iron-Works

P. J. Sexton 1,550

P. Fanning 2,030

P. Fanning 2,030

As the work can be let separately, a combina-on of McNeil's bid of \$15,500 (which covers tion of McNell's bid of \$15,000 (which covers cut-stone work and masonry) and Sexton's iron bid, \$6,532, makes the lowest one—\$22,032. The others are: McNell and Clark & Raffen, \$23,200; Angus and Clark & Raffen, \$23,700; Sextou (Bedford'stone), \$23,931; Sexton (Lemont stone), \$24,873; Tomlinson & Reed and Sexton, \$23,728. The contract was notjawarded.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

An Open Letter to His Excellency the Go ernor of the State of Illinois, and the Legis lators Convened in General Assembly. EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 24 .- As the one inalien ble right of tax-paying, native-born women citizens of the United States of America is that of "petition," on behalf of many women-citi-

cens of the State of Illinois the earnest reques is hereby presented that any and all laws which eprive the State of the voice, vote, and judgment of women upon all questions relating to our public schools and educational methods be romptly repealed.

We make this appeal without besitation, since you have already taken the initiative steps by an act which became a law July 1, 1873, whereby it was enacted "by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State," and that in ten (or more) counties women are filling acceptably the office of County Superintendent. Is it not an anomaly in jurisprudence that women are eligible to offices of authority and trust and yet be deprived of the right of an elective choice of representatives? Furthermore, such legislative action would not be without precedent in our national legislation, since, as you are aware, the States of New Hampshire and Minnesota have, by legislative enactment, conferred this right upon their women-citizens.

We point with pride to the record of women Superintendents of Schools in our own State, and to national recognition of woman's qualifications as teacher.

and to national recognition of woman's qualifications as teacher.

As patriots and defenders of justice, will you
earnestly consider this question: If the education and care of the children is almost exclusively delegated to women in the home and the
school-room, would it not be safe and wise to
allow this varied experience to crystallize into
helpful methods and laws for the State, the

state being only an aggregation of families? espectfully,
ELIZABETH BOYNTON HARBERT.

To the Editor of The Tribune FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 20.—Having notice several articles in your journal advocating what the authors thereof are pleased to term a reform in spelling, I trust you will allow me, on behalf of the abused orthodox orthography of our language, a space in your columns to make penetrant efforts in its defense. I suppose, if he question had been put to him, that Sir Roger de Coverly, if he did not faint at the mere suggestion of such a barbarism, might have allowed that much might be said on both sides of the question, and if he had been living in these presnt days, when so much itinerant trash is spurted forth to listening crowds of ennuied idlers seeking amusement and ever ready to accept any new folly from sheer love of excitement, he would undoubtedly have been right in his conecture; nevertheless the truly educated pertion of English-speaking humanity, a part of whose religion, like that of the scholars of all nations, is a jealous supervision over the purity of their mother tongue, would as undoubtedly have asserted that little could be said in favor

of such a scheme, and that little crude, ill-advised, and illogical.

Let us now consider some of the arguments advanced in support of the proposition of these advanced in support of the proposition of these iconoclasts.

One writer states that three years of a child's life are spent in learning the radiments of the present mode of spelling, which time, he says, under a phonetic form, might be employed in more advanced studies. This is a psychological error, for the irfant mind is strengthened, and its memory exercised and improved, in learning the rudiments of spelling at its mother's knee, or at a dame-school, long before it is capable of comprehending more advanced studies. In fact, after a child had mastered the phonetic system, it would be imperatively necessary that he should master the ideagraphic form before he could read the literature of the day, or that of the mighty past, for it is not to be supposed that the biblicism of the world is to be rewritten to save him the labor of learning to spell it; thus at a later day, when his memory may be less tenacious, he would have to lose time, which then might be better employed, in studying a form of spelling quite new to him, while his advance in that study would be constantly impeded by his previous phonetic acquisition. After leaving the dame-school and commencing to read, the child unconsciously and imperceptibly gains a knowledge of spelling pari passu with his advance in his various other studies, particularly in learning to write. Thus he may eventually become a well-grounded orthographist without having spent much time in its study. Such was the case with the writer of this article, who was passed almost direct from a dame-school to a classical institution and the Latin grammar, after which his knowledge of spelling was gathered from the headings of his "copy-books," and from the corrections of the English rendering as might be obtained in the retired village in which his Alma Mater flourished. But this is a digression, revenues a now moutons. Another writer or lecturer states that, "if a child should ask his teacher why a word was one writer states that three years of a child's

spelled so and so, the answer must be, Your grandfather spelled it that way, so do 1." Now, this answer would be correct if the question should be asked some hundred years after phonetic spelling had been established, but, as the question reterred to the present orthography, his teacher, if he was fitted for his position, would have stated that its spelling was in

the question felcities, if he was fitted for his position, would have stated that its spelling was in accord with its derivation, either of Greek, or Latin, or otherwise, as the case might be.

There are numerous assertions in the articles referred to which have no ioundation in fact, and others which are utterly subversive of truth. Here is one assertion which every thinker must denounce. It is a statement that "our present mode of spelling could not make a thoughtful, self-reliant man,—that its tendency was to form a sense of helpiessness and willingness to be led by anything that might seem authorative"!

After such an assertion, some better evidence would be required than the bare word of an enthusiast, or zeaious partisan, to prove that any thusiast, or zealous partisan, to prove that an Philological Association or Board of Educatio Philotogical Association of Board of Education was moving in accord with this so-called reform, or that any progress had been made in that direction either among the Savans of England or among those of any other country.

Words are but symbols or images of ideas. In

words are but symbols of these images having different forms may have a common pronunciation, whilst in other instances a single image may represent several ideas. Such cases occur in most languages. For instance, there are several words in the Latin language which have from ten to thirty significations respective. have from ten to thirty significations respective have from ten to thirty significations respectively, and probably 10 per cent of the remainder have from five to ten, whilst the bulk of the balance have from two to five. How far such instances would be increased in the English language by the adoption of the phonetic orthography may be understood by a perusal of the following fonetic orthografy:

A fu ese fonetic lesons for children ov a larger rath vice were larged from the "pura

groth who can't lern to spel from the "pure well of English undefiled." LESON NO. 1. Tis true, brevite is the sole ov wit And ese, as the sole ov sur wel fit, But howeer u pared ur wit it nevr lookd Haf so temtin as a pare ov soles wel kook d.

Mi hart is sor with greef Yon bledin hart to c
(Far from his hom ov leef,
And bawkd by the rollin c.)
Torn bi dogs for sport
Thru man's innumanite.
LESON NO. 3.

Ah! deer to me the mountan pas
Thru which the deer for safte fle,
In won week there I shot thre oux,
And a smal fawn was won by me. lite, week thing, and shinin ther In the mornin lite, I cawt a fle.

1.ESON NO. 4.
From Beechwood Place 1 stroled won da Down to the c-beech shor, And ther I cawt in Blak-rok Ba Thre place and a jonne dor.

Grat is Diana of the Efesians! Grat is Diana of the Essains!
So red tha wonce, those children of the past;
But yrat the grat upon ther ful-blon prid,
When her ore her tempel Erostratus cast.
O! bas-born hind, castin distorted moid,
A grat thi prison for thi life al told;
Anda hen dred Atropos cut this worthless thred,
Sat cold oostrution's moid for aye upon thi hed.
There can be no force in the argument that a
becastif form of spelling should be adopted to

phonetic form of spelling should be adopted to facilitate a knowledge of our language by for-eigners, whose relative languages contain similar obstacles and inpediments to their acquisition by those not to the manner born. The difficulties to be surmounted in a study of the French language are pronunciation, idioms, rregular verbs, and genders; and in the German we find instances of three images being required to furnish the idea conveyed by an English monosyllable.

There have been several attempted innova

ons in English orthography, but they have een condemned by all scholars, and can never take root in the language. One notable in-stance was shown in the transposition of the two final letters in the word theatre, the ac-cusative of which word, in its new form, would be simply ridiculous.

For a universal language the Latin has the

dvantage over all in being at the present time common means of intercourse between the cholars of all nations.

I conclude this paper with a few words of advice to the young student of English, composed several years ago, with a view to mental ab-straction from pain and tedium, during a pro-

tracted sickness.

THE FLEASANT PATH TO KNOWLEDGE.
Would you to Wisdom's fane direct your way,
To catch a spark from her celestial ray?
Would you to knowledge seek the pleasant shade
Of Clios loved, then muse on all that's made,
By Nature's ever-willing bounteous hand,
T' adorn for use of man this fruitful land?
Admire how full with him these gifts have grown
Through all the fitful changes he has known?
Would you o'er meadows ever green and new. Through all the httpl canges he has known? Would you o'er meadows ever green and new, Your cheerful task untiring still pursue? Let the sweet maid who first taught mengto know The grace with which her golden numbers flow Direct your steps each region to explore, — Point out the road, and mark each hostile shore. The favored mortals blessed by her divine, Who mark each fact, and laws and truths combine. Give taste for knowledge, and that taste refine, Entice with vineyards hanging fair with fruit, Where full ripe clusters tempt, each taste to suit. Here youth or age will find, wrapped up in sweets. Large stores of learning drawn from their retreats; The dry details of History's events, Delightful music charms, fatigne prevents; The child will listen and improve his mind When sweet conceits lead on the good behind, And once the palast taught this taste to feel, Again to feast th' unsated wishes steal. Here all the graceful forms which language knows Peep from their cells or calmy take repose, Or gayly lead along the dancing hours, Where thirst for knowledge calls upon their powers.

What, drawn in plainer terms, would scarce con-

Excite in all a quick desire to learn
What, drawn in plainer terms, would scarce concern;
Tis here the value's learned, the full intent,
Which words can bring t' adorn the subject
meant:
Their measure judged with skill and meaning
weighed.
Th' appear like little fairies newly made,
Bright, merry children, laughing as they run—
A string of gems that sparkle in the sun!
Those pearly drovs in sweet proportion smile
When the fresh thought is robed in fitting style;
Nor think these garlands formed for vase alone,
Attired in prose, still see their instre shone
As truth most shines, amid the gloom of doubt;
So the sweet shade but throws their light more out.
This gracious art to no one style's confined;
Conveyed in proper turns 'its still refined,
And owes its richness to the well-stored mind.
Those priceless sparks we from this mine can wile,
Enchant the gay, the duli of care beguile.
Promote the laughter which to wit belongs,
And raise up heroes in a nation's songs.
Cail forth from sympathy the ready tear.
Support the timid, cause the reckless fear;
At misery's sigh will lend their willing aid
Sweet Chairty to guide, that Heaven-born maid;
With magic skill give fancy boundless scope,
And ever near to gild each ray of hope:
By holy will direct us how to live,
In matchless form the living promise give,
Incite to virtue, point to views on high,
Then still with kindness teach us how to die,
Beyond ail tins by power supreme possessed.
They lead, through Faith, to everlasting rest.

JOHN W. WHINFIELD.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

It is reported that Jules Verne, the novelist, is in this country; was at Montreal last week, and at Spencer. Mass., watching bootmaking, a few days ago. He is taking in America quietly. The story may be true; and, if not true, is a very small perversion of fact beside Verne's.—Hartford Courant. may be true; and, if not true, is a very small perversion of fact beside Verne's.—Hartford Courant.

The story is not true. We have found it printed as a true story in several of our exchanges. A man appeared in Spencer, who said he came from Montreal, and called himself Jules Verne on the hotel book, and in conversation with those to whom he introduced himself. Last Friday a letter from bin, dated at Spencer, came to the senior editor of the Spp. It was signed "Jules Verne, Paris, France." He said in it that he had been recommended to the "hospitality" of the person to whom it was addressed by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France, and asked to have this hospitality begin with the sending of a carriage to meet him at the station in Worcester at a given hour that evening. The carriage was not sent. Next morning be presented himself at Mr. Baldwin's house as Jules Verne. After a few questions had been asked and answered, he was told with some emphasis that he was not Jules Verne; that there was nothing French about him; that both his handwriting and his accent were wholly American; and that Jules Verne, visiting this country, would not be first heard of in Spencer, nor expect the hospitality of any stranger without letters of introduction. Finally, after much more had been said, he admitted that he was not the French writer whom he was personating. At last he went his way, and we have not heard of him since. The man was evidently a New-Englander, who had undertaken to play a part for which he was not qualified.

Debts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Cities.

Gov. McClellan called the attention of the New Jersey Legislature, the other day, sharply to the enormous burden of indebtedness assumed by some of the cities in that State. Nine cities have incurred debts amounting to \$36,500,000, or one-sixth of their total valuation of taxable property. Rahway, for instance, has incurred a debt of \$243 per capita. These cities lying around New York have made great efforts to attract population, and now the severe taxation is driving peoplo back to New York City, where the depreciation of property and the opening of rapid-transit roads are recopulating the upper end of the island. Gov. Hartranft also took a gloomy view of the ability of the Pennsylvania cities to pay their debts.

INK, NOT BLOOD.

Duel on the Snows of Humboldt Park.

Capt. George Miller and a Jealous Saloon-Keeper.

The "code" has long been considered among the lost arts. This is especially true in States where an appeal to law for redress of grievances, real or fancied, obtains, rather than an appeal to arms. But that it slumbers still in the chivalric hearts of imported citizens of Chicago, and only needs provocation to manifest its existence, will be seen from the follow ing: Capt. George Miller is a well-known barrister, who is identified with litigation in the courts of the West Division. He is a barrister, politicien, and the commander of a squadron of " Hussars." Hence his title. He is said to e a fearless foe and a magnanimous victor. In appearance he is a man who would attract attention. Of herculean build, imposing presence, genial manners, the attributes of popularity are so woven in his compositiou that he is said to be universally popular. DIEDERICH HERMAN

is the head light of a beer-saloon located at the corner of Randolph and Union streets. He is a devoted follower of Gambrinus and the "fearless foe" of "crusaders" in the cause of teetotalism. He is abbreviated in length, breadth, and thickness, and when seen last evening pos-sessed little of that sweetness characteristic of sessed little of that sweetness characteristic of Capt. Miller. A young lady from Germany, who resides in Joiet,—the niece of Herman's partner, who was sought after in marriage by Herman,—is the third party in a serio-comic drama which occurred yesterday afternoon. She is comely in appearance, winning in her ways, cuquettish, and asserted to be discriminating. Herman's love for the fraulein, the fraulein's admiration for the Captain and his mustache, and the Captain's irrepressible dispomustache, and the Captain's irrepressible dispomustache, and the captain's irrepressible dispo-sition to twit Herman yesterday involved those gentlemen in a quarrel which led to a resort to the "code," with consequences which, though heroic, were happily bloodless. As stated, Diederich was in love with the Teutonic maid, which she failed to reciprocate as he could wish. She didn't care for him who said and lost no opportunity to for him, she said, and lost no opportunity to convince him that his affection was unrequired. But he wouldn't see it, and, though refused as a suitor, sought every occasion by his words and nanners to assure her of his devotion. Last Thursday night, worn out by his importunities, she accepted his escort, and attended the recep tion given that evening by Mapleson's sweet singers. They had not been long established in one of the boxes Haverly keeps for the occupation of dis-

guished patrons before Diederich became uneasy and wanted to go home. The sweet strains of "Lucia" possessed no charm for his oblegmatic soul. There was no music there for him; he preferred the jungle of the piano in his saloon, when the foaming lager adds zest to the music force that the same lager. But his companion furnished for customers. But his companion refused to be influenced by such feelings. She'd come to hear and see, and refused to listen to his persuasions. She staid it out, while Her-man, it is said, ungailantly slept. This act on his part confirmed ner previous impressions, and when, a week later, he invited her to secompany im to the Academy she declined. At this poin Capt. Miller comes in. The young lady is partial to the Academy, and it she had a man to take her, she would go. That's what it is reported Capt. Miller heard her say in the musical tongue of the fatherland. Upon this hint he spake. She consented, and the twain visited Halated street, leaving Herman over-

COMBINED EFFECTS OF BEER AND JEALOUSY. About 11 o'clock Thursday night they returned, and found the unrequited surter in a condition

and found the unrequited suitor in a condition of ferment bordering upon madness.

"I'll get even with you," quoth he to Milier.

"You can't take my promised bride off in this way without giving me the satisfaction due a gentleman," he added.

Miller, at first suspicious that Diederich had become insane, refused to listen to his threats. But the latter lost no time in convincing him that he meant business and after a brief perbut the latter lost no time in convincing him that he meant business, and, after a brief parley, it was decided to meet yesterday morning and arrange the terms. The loving beer-tapper bemoaned his fate in numbers that are said to have been profane. It was pitiful, he reflected, that he, a bachelor who had wooed his partner's nices and who had money at his command and niece, and who had money at his command and the influence incident to his business, should be ilted for the smiles of "that big Dutchman

iller accepted. Herman Lue Haisch, venerable residents of West Chicago, took charge of Herman's interests, while Baron Von Manteufell carried Miller's sponze. Prosecutor Linscott had agreed, it is said, to act for Miller, but at the critical moment backed out, and the Baron was accepted as a substitute. According to According to

THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT,

the antagonists, with their seconds, were to proceed to Douglas Park at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Each man was to be armed with an improved navy six, which was to be loaded to its full capacity. The men were to be placed at a distance of fifty feet from each other, to begin shooting at the word "three," then advance and continue fifthe rull the learner. other, to begin shooting at the word "three," then advance, and continue firing until the last barrel was exhausted or one was killed.

When these preliminaries had been completed, the bloodthristy "chivalry" started to place their houses in order for the event. Herplace their houses in order for the event. Herman made a will, which was drawn up by a brilliant chancery pleader on the West Side. In it he bequeathed all his estate, real, personal, and mixed, with the good-will of his business and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to his friend and adviser, William Haisch. Miller took a glass of beer. When that settled he took a "schnit," and, visiting Beutenmiller's gun-store on Randolph street and Fitth avenue, arranged for a loan of the weapons.

avenue, arranged for a loan of the weapons.
This was accomplished without delay, and the barrister returned to the West Side to wait the progress of events.

About 3 o'clock those who had been advised About 3 o'clock those who had been advised of what was to be began to gather at a saloon near the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets. In the meantime it was reported to the challenger that the authorities had gotten wind of the affair, and had sent a squad of ten policemen to Douglas Park to interfere with the plans agreed upon. This unexpected halt in the arrangements caused a brief delay. After some negotiation it was decided to change the base of operations to Humboldt Park, and those present agreed to go thither. Carriages were procured, and the excursion set out for its destination. Herman occupied one carriage, supported by his seconds, Haisen and Lueders; Miller and the Baron came next; Beutenmiller and two immense blunderbusses were stuck in the third; and the fourth was devoted to the exclusive convenience of Dr. Molk, with his bandages and instruments. The rest of the train was made up of Tom Barrett, Henry Meyers, John Graff, Andrew Kurr, John Scheyer, Fred Pingle, the Adjutant of Morrison's court, "Niger Bill," and a large number of others as yet unknown to fame. This was the company which made its way yesterday afternoon to Humboldt's plain of unstained snow. Arriving there at dusk the final arrangements were completed, each man being first disarmed of any weapon he might have in his possession. The duts were Loaded

his possession. The distance was measured,

THE GUSS WERE LOADED

with blank cartridges, the men were placed, and the count began. Miller maintained his outward complacency, but Diederich was observed to be in a decidedly shaky condition. He braced up by the time the word was given, and, firing, began to advance on his antagonist. The latter met him half way, when the former halted, having been struck on the arm with the wad of Miller's pistol. The halt was a signal for the seconds to interpose, and Hisch, grasping his "man," who was reeling, deluged him with red ink or some aniline dye, until he bore the appearance of the proverbal "stuck pig." He wiited completely at the sight of the carmine color, and in a fainting condition was borne to the carriage and returned to the city in that state of insensibility peculiar to a badly scared man. The rest of the party hustled off after the "wounded," and arrived at the saloon as he was being assisted into that establishment. After prolonged efforts and the employment of beer and Vienna wurst, he regained his consciousness, and, realizing the "game" that had been made of him, rivaled the monkey's treatment of the payrot in his treatment of those present. He destroyed his will, exiled his former friends from the hospitalities of his saloon, swore to be revenged on "the big Dutchman with a big mustache," and went to bed. An effort was made to interview the parties interested, but all were disinclined to converse, and some of the witnesses had not yet mastered a complete knowledge of the English tongue. Between those who wouldn't and those who couldn't talk little was to be obtained. But the foregoing are the essential facts. THE GUNS WERE LOADED

The following story about President Lincoln was recently repeated by Bishop Simpson: I was informed one day that a Committee from New York, composed of leading citizens, went

to see him in reference to the conduct of the War. After they had transacted their general business, and the Committee were making their way to the door,—he was standing in the other part of the room,—one of the gentlemen, who presumed on nis acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln to ask particularly searching questions, stepped up to him, and in the lowest tone of voice said: "Mr. President, I would like to know where Burnside's fleet is going." Burnside had just sailed with a fleet, but the destination was unknown. "Well." said Mr. Lincoln, in a low tone of voice, "would you very much like to know!" "Yes," he said he would. "Well, now," said Mr. Lincoln, "if I would tell you, perhaps you would tell some one else." "No," said he, "I would not." Then Mr. Linco'n, putting up his hand to his face, and as if to whisper, said loud enough for all to hear, "He's gone to sea!"

RELIGIOUS. PENTECOST AND STEBBINS

The subject of yesterday's lesson at the noot day prayer-meeting was announced as "Ten and selected his text from II. Corinthi ans, seventh chapter, ninth to eleventh verses; also from the second chapter of Mark, first to twelfth verses, inclu sive. The city ministry was numerously represented, and occupied prominent seats on the platform. Among them were the Rev. M. Mor-

ris, M. M. Parkhurst, J. M. Worrall, J. M. Caldwell, A. Youker, and E. R. Davis. There were also present John V. Farwell, Capt. Robert smith, M. Hubbs, W. O. Lattimore, and Samuel Pike. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn, "I will guide thee." Rev. J. M. Caldwell led in prayer, be seeching the blessing of heaven upon all revivals; that through these labors His name might be lifted up and sanctified; and that all men who sought might find, and seek the more earnestly. "Hiding in Thee" was sung, followed by the following requests for prayer: For a lover of strong drink; by a sister for a devoted brother who is sick; for the Y. M. C. A. Convention to be held at Battle Harbor; for the Gospel tem erance work in our city; for a Christian brother, perance work in our city; for a Christian brother, that the Holy Spirit may possess him wholly; for a self-righteous man, that he may see himself a sinner; for a man who has no interest in religion; for a young man who wants to be a Christian; for a man who does not realize the need of a Savier; for these young men who wish to have

for a man who does not realize the need of a Savior; for those young men who wish to have nothing to do with these meetings; for a sick man who has no hope in Christ; for a wife who does not desire to become a Christian; and for a blessing upon the labors of Gospel meetings now being held on the West Side. The Rev. J. M. Worrall offered prayer that these several requests might be granted; that it might please God to win to salvation and Christ those who were insensible to His admonitions; and that this city and country and the world might become altogether and all over a Christian land. To-day's services will consist of a general con-To-day's services will consist of a general con morrow. Next week the prayer-meetings will be continued in Farwell Hall, and also at the Congregational Church at the corner of Washington and Aun streets.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost advised a purchase of hymn books on sale in the hallway. All could nymn books on sale in the hallway. An event then lift up their voices in praise, and swell the song of thanksgiving. The story had been circulated that the Rev. Mr. Stebbins had a royalty on the sale of each volume. This was one of the devil's lies. He did not get a cent. At the conclusion of his explanation he began his ser-

non on Gospel temperance, taking his text as bove. Drunkenness had caused more sin than any other power in this world. The Scrip recognized it as one of the capital sins drunkard should inherit the kingdom of (recognized it as one of the capital sins. No drunkard should inherit the kingdom of God. It was a sin as well as a misfortune. Every intelligent man knew that the only hope for the drunkard was the grace of God. What did the drunkard need! He needed the forgiveness of his sins, and the interposition of divine power to save him from his taste for liquor. The speaker had no doubt that the love of strong drink was a bodily infirmity. But if the drunkard presented himself to God he would be forgiven of his sins. After his sins were forgiven. God was sented himself to God he would be forgiven of his sins. After his sins were forgiven, God was able to make the drunkard stand forever against the demon of drink. Did man expect God to work miracles! Why, of course he did. He could work miracles, and did, and would, in the eradication of the love for strong drink.

The speaker related an incident that came under his observation in Boston. A young man came into the Gospel meeting in a state of maudlin drunkenness. He fell to the floor, and while prostrate the speaker, with others, prayed that when he regained consciousness he might be saved. The inebriate was taken home raving in the delirium of the tremens. He iffled for the smiles of "that big Dutchman in the delirium of the tremens. He with a big mustache."

Yesterday morning the "fighters" met in the saloon of Diederich. The latter challenged;

Christ, was saved in answer to that praver.

remained absent about ten days, when he came to the meeting, and acknowledging Jesus Christ, was saved in answer to that praver. This was followed by a similar incident seen by the speaker in Philadelohia. Of course Christians expected Christ to do miracles. As He said to the leper, "Take up thy bed and walk, thy sins are forgiven thee," so He says to all suffering from sin and wickedness, down in the deep slough of trouble, disheartened, distressed, outlawed, "Thy sins be forgiven thee; take up thy bed and walk." Might all who sought Him to-day find Him, be forgiven of their sins, and take up their bed and walk." Might all who sought Him to-day find Him, be forgiven of their sins, and take up their bed and walk.

The Rev. Mr. Stebbins sang "Where Is My Boy To-night" in a touching manner, after which a number related their experience. Mr. Hubbs was called on, and spoke of his previous life; he was gratified to be able to say that through the saving grace of Josus Christ he had been cured. He had tried every human agency. He had taken medicines and become an inmate of an inebriate asylum. But it did him no good. Thirty-six months ago he found himself in this city a wanderer and an outcast. He went to Jesus Christ in his hour of affliction, and was accepted. He had taken away all desire for strong drink. He trusted Him fully, blessed be His holy name.

Mr. Gilman had been an inveterate drinker for twelve years, but through the same influences that had caused the reform of the previous speaker his salvation and reformation had been accomplished.

Capt. Robert Smith drank when he was a boy, continued it during manhood, and after attacks of deliritum tremens without number, and after making every effort to stop, he at last found peace through the blessed intervention of Jesus Christ, and for twelve years had been apreacher of the Gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Von Schlumenboder, Secretary of the German Branch of the Y. M. C. A., told of his conversion. Ten years ago he beionged to a German organization in Pennsylvania. One S Christian man.

A young man on crutches in the body of the house spoke to the same effect, after which the services closed with the hymn, "All bail the power of Jesus' name," and the benediction.

SPOONER'S RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—The change in the office of United States Marshal for this State is one that has been expected for some time. Gen. Spooner sent his letter of resigna-tion on the 22d, in which he alluded to the fact that had held the office for fourteen years, and also that he knew the President was desirous of appointing some one else. His successor is Col. W. W. Dudley, of Richmond, Cashier of Col. W. W. Dudley, of Richmond, Cashier of the Savings Bank of that city. He lost his leg in the battle of Gettysburg. He has been twice elected Clerk of Wayne County, and is a member of the State Republican Central Committee. He is a fine business-man, of unblemished character, and very popular throughout the State. The Rev. W. W. Curry, a weil-known Republican campaigner and ex-Secretary of State, will be Chief Deputy. It is stated that the authorities at Wachington have not been fully satisfied with the manner in which the business of the office has been conducted.

A correspondent, writing from Brussels on the 29th of December to the Paris Press, relates the following incident, which is causing much talk in the Beigian Capital:

"An extraordinary event has just taken place here. At No. 17 in the Pig Market, in the midst of one of the most populous quarters of the city, lived a dame named Perdegel, aged more than 80 years. Finding herself to be seriously

ill, she caused her confessor, Father Hyacinthe, of the Order des Conventuels, to be sent for. The latter, on arriving at the bedside of the invalid, requested her niece and a maid-servant to withdraw, and was left alone with Mme. Perdegel. Shortly afterward he recalled them and demanded that the niece should deliver to him a cash-box containings all the fortune of the dame. The damsel refused. Father Hyacinthe was annoved, but soon found out from the maid-servant where the valuables were kept. He went to the place, took possession of the box and its contents, of no light weight, and with some aid conveyed it to a cab and drove off. A complaint was at once made by the young lady to the police, and a judicial inquiry was commenced. Since then Mme. Perdegel is dead, and it has been ascertained that by will she disinherited her family for the benefit of Father Hyacinthe. According to the information which has been given me, the box contained about 300,000 francs. The burisl of Mme. Perdegel took place yesterday. Father Hyacinthe and other ecclesiastic followed the coffin; some bisses were heard as they passed. Seals have been placed at the residence of the decessed, and the law will have to give a decision on the value of the testament made in favor of Father Hyacinthe, and on the manner in which he possessed himself of the property of the old lady." ill, she caused her confessor, Father Hyacinth of the Order des Conventuels, to be sent fo

CANADA.

Lorne-The Warehouse Flurry at Tore The Banks of Montreal Desirous of Fol-lowing the Spencerian Plan of Swallowing

Special Dispatch to The Tribune NIAGARA FALLS (Canada side), Jan. 24.-Lord and Lady Sundridge, the titles under which the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise registered here, left this afternoon by special train for Ottawa. Since their arrival, on Tuesday last, they had been on a continual tramp of sight-seeing and expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit. A large crowd lined the road be tween the hotel and the station, and cheered lustily as Sundridge and his wife stepped on board the cars. They will go straight through O Ottawa, arriving there to morrow morning

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The fall in stocks has riven rise to several rumors of failures being nminent, but in only one instance is there be ieved to be any foundation for the report. It is reported to-day that Messrs. Galbrath, Christie & Co., wholesale dealers in bats, caps, and furs, have suspended. The liabilities will probably reach \$250,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Jan. 24—The banks are engaged in investigating the warehouse receipts, on which they have made advances, it being feared that Moir, the absconding warehouseman, has been issuing a great many for which he held no roods. Andrew Ritchie, who obtained the advances from the banks, is held in custody, in

The stock market was fairly active to-day Prices were somewhat irregular, but generally etter than yesterday. Competent authorities believe that the banking capital generally is too arge, and should be reduced. There are too many traders in business, and a want of con-nidence obtains to a large extent. At the morning and afternoon meetings of the Stock Exhange to-day, however, an improved feeling developed itself, and sanguine operators assert hat matters will now take the upward turn. An important movement has been in-augurated here with the object of obtainleast stop the short sales. The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Finance-Minister, has been conferring with some of the leading bankers, including Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Angus, and there is a prospect of legislation with the object of allowing banks to buy their own stocks under certain circumstances. It is contended that the surpluses at he disposal of the banks could not be more rofitably expended than in purchasing thes stocks at the depreciated figures, and broken will thus be prevented from running the marke up and down.

p and down.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The Governor-General and ner Royal Highness have accepted the following ngagements here for February : 7th, annual co cert of the Ottawa Ladies' College: 10th, Musical Inion at the Canadian Institute; 11th, carnival at the Skating-Rink; 15th. Mons. Deseve's cor cert; 17th, Governor-General's Foot-Guards' the 13th a state dinner, on the 14th a drawing room, and on the 19th a state ball.

tions urging the Government to carry out the telegraphic system to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as proposed by them at their meeting last year, or, at all events, that portion of the scheme be-tween the railroad, the Island of Anticosta, St. Paul's, C.B., and the Straits of Belle Isle. Also, the establishment of signal-stations at promithe establishment of signal-stations at promi-neat points on the track of Transatlantic vessels, where land-lines are established, to be attended to by Lighthouse-Keepers. A resolu-tion was also passed arging the Government to continued effort toward obtaining the admission of Canadian-built vessels to registration in France on terms of equality with those of Great Britain.

France on terms of equality with those of Great Britain.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—The following resolution in reference to the Corpus-Christi procession was passed at the meeting of the Montreal Presbytery:

"It having been reported to this Presbytery that the religious services of several of their congregations in the City of Montreal were seriously disturbed by the Corpus-Christi procession, preventing, as it did, many of the members of the said congregations, and in one case a minister, from reaching their places of worship; also, that an arch was erected on St. Catheriae street, almost opposite the door of the St. John Church, to the great inconvenience of the people worshiping there,—this Presbytery, desirous of harmony between the various churches of this city and Dominion, hereby protest against any repetition of the offenses herein complained of, and trust that the authorities of the Roman-Catholic Church in Montreal will in future take such measures as will remove all cause of comsuch measures as will remove all cause of com-

Catholic Church in Montreal will in future take such measures as will remove all cause of complaint."

A copy was ordered to be sent to the Roman-Catholic Bishop.

Succial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24.—The Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Brighton, England, has been offered a salary of \$4,000 per annum by the Crescent-Street Presbyterian congregation. He has not yet accepted.

Miss Archange Laurien, of St. Martins, is missing since the 8th inst. It is feared she has been lost in the snow and frozen to death.

The number of arrests made by the police for 1878 was 15,302: Irish, 5,004; French-Canalian, 5,306; British-Canadian, 3,104; English, 764; Scotch, 568; other nationalities, 556.

Efforts are being made to establish a cotton-factory at Coaticooke, residents having voted to take stock in it to the extent of \$20,000. It is proposed to utilize the premises of the Tolley Manutacturing Company, and fill them with the necessary machinery. Coarse cotton will be the principal product, with every chance of being manufactured to very great advantage.

Toronyo. Jan. 24.—The Rev. J. A. R. Dickson has resigned the pastorate of the Northern Congregational Church, in this city, and is about to apply for admission into the Presbyterian body. The reverend gentleman's application will be heard at the meeting of the Presbytery to be held next March.

The venerable Bishop Bethune, of Toronto, is very ill.

The question of divorce will come up again at Ottawa this session, as it has done at almost every session since Confederation, but without bringing about any change in the law whereby divorce-cases could be tried in the Courts, without being left to the consideration of politicians. Sometimes the proposition to grant a divorce is converted into a party queation on which Senators take sides. Besides this, no Catholic Senator will vote for a divorce, it being a tenet of the Catholic Church that there should be no severance of the marriage-tie, no matter what claims for a separation the wife or husband may be able to put fo

law respecting divorce at present, it is almost impossible for a suitor who is not wealthy to get justice.

Bishop Lynch has just delivered a lecture on the duty of Members of Parliament and Senators regarding divorce. He says the Catholic Church grants divorce from bed and board when married people cannot live together, but it does not permit them to marry again. It has no authority whatever over a legitimate marriage,—a marriage contracted according to the laws of God, and duly consummated. He says that, as the law now is, the iuconvenience, as it may be called, of a couple living together unhappily, must be endured in order that society may be preserved. He trusts Catholic Senators and Members of Parliament will not do violence to their conscience by voting to oreak the marriage-tie.

Boecial Disputes to The Tribuna.

Halifax, Jan. 24.—Merchants here, who anticipate a rise in the tariff, have ordered large

antities of goods from England, which will quantities of goods from England, which will arrive next month.

During the last year, twenty-six vessels, measuring 5,687 tons, registered at this port, were wrecked; eight, of 1,684 tons, were sold to foreigners; and twenty-one, registering 4,590 tons, were transferred to other borts,—making a total of fifty-five vessels and 11,961 tons taken off the Halifax registry-books.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle from this port was made by the Allan steamer Caspian this week. The shipment was witnessed by a large number of people. ROYALTY AT NIAGARA.

The Canadian Viceregal Party Enjoying Themselves—First Visit to the United States—The Princess Cheers the Stars and

CLIFTON, Ont., Jan. 22.—The visit of the Maruis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to Niagara Falls to see the wonderful ice formatious has attracted an unwonted number of visitors from foronto and Hamilton, and also from Buffalo. These latter visitors are evidently more intent on seeing the viceregal party than the scenery; but, though the Marquis and his Royal wife move about freely, they avoid anything like . demonstration.

Yesterday was devoted to seeing the wonders of this ever wonderful region, and to-day the distinguished couple accepted the guidance of Mr. David Isaacs, the proprietor of the Prospect House, and prepared for a trip on runners.

Mr. E. J. O'Neill, Superintendent of the Do-

ninion police, assisted by several vigilant offi-

Mr. E. J. O'Neill, Superintendent of the Dominion police, assisted by several vigilant officers, maintained a close surveiliance at the main entrance of the hotel during the morning, and allowed no person to enter except the members of the vicercyal party.

Two covered sleighs, brought expressly from Buffalo, were provided by Mr. Isaacs, and the party at once crossed over the river by the new suspension bridge, the Princess thus paying her first visit to the soil of the United States. The feat of crossing the frontier was very quietly accomplished, though quite a crowd of people witnessed it.

When her Royal Highness passed for the first time under the stars and stripes, which were floating magnificently in the breeze, she became enthusiastic, and actually cheered the emblem. The party proceeded up Falls, street to Buffalo, and down Buffalo to the Village of Niagara Falls, and thence into full view of the Niagara River. From thence they went to Gost Island. At the stairway of Luna Island the vice-regal party alighted and descended the icy steps. The steps were quite slippero, but the whole party were provided with stout walking-sticks, and succeeded very nicely in getting to the foot.

On returning the Princess slipped, and but for the prompt assistance rendered by his Excellency she would have failen. Again entering the sleighs the party went to Horseshoe Fails. Here greepers were placed unon the heels of the ladies of the party, and they descended to the cataract.

None of the party spoke for some time. The

cataract.

None of the party spoke for some time. The Princess was the first to speak. She exclaimed,

enthusiastically:

"Oh! isn't it just glorious!"

Next they visited the Three Sister Islands, and from there they went to Prospect Park. Quite a throng were gathered here, but were not inof the party, his Excellency returning thanks to the Superintendent, who is a German, in that language. At the inclined plane all took seats for a descent, but the Princess, jumping out, declared she would walk. Several persons informed her it was allowed. out, declared ane would walk. Several person informed her it was slippery, but she said: "I don't mind that. I am a good walker," and onward she went to the foot. The Hon. Richard Moreton gallantly stepped to her side as she started downward and accompanied her to the bottom. The party then went upon the mountain of ice and across the ice bridge to the Canadian side. They then proceeded to the hotel, and in the afternoon drove to the Boiling Springs. The party will remain here until Friday.

The Marquis of Lorne was to-day interviewed

by a reporter, and expressed a favorable opinion of Gov. Robinson's plan of an international

A Curious Case.

A Curious Case.

Sucramento Bee.

About seven months ago Israel Joseph, a boy 12 years of age, and a son of Mrs. Joseph, who resides on Eighth street, between K and L, swallowed a small shell about au inch in diameter. Very little notice was taken of the matter at the time, as it seemed to give him no trouble, and his mother thought it had passed out of his body. About two months afterward, however, the boy was attacked with a violent cough, and up to last Tuesday he gave every indication of going to an early grave from consumption. Tons of cough medicine were administered to him, but this did not assuage the violent coughing spells to which he was subject. On the day above-mentioned the boy was at play with a number of his comrades, when something was above-mentioned the boy was as pay when a number of his comrades, when something was done which caused him to break out in a hearty laughter, and this was followed by a violent spell of coughing, during which the shell which he had swallowed seven months before was thrown up into and out of his mouth, as whole as when it had first been taken into his throat. Since that time the boy has been improving rapidly, his cough has subsided, and he is now almost entirely well.

Snow in Switzerland.

The snowfalls through Switzerland just before Christmas were almost unprecedented. In Freiburg, it has snowed, says a local journal, as in "the year of the great snow," 1784. In Lausanne no such snow has been known since 1829. In the Rhone Valley all the trains were stopped. In Geneva no fewer than 670 laborers were employed in clearing the streets and public places. The saloon steamship Helvetis, on the Lake of Zug, which carries so many tourists from all nations to the Rigi-Arth Mountain Railway in summer, was sunk by the mere weight of the enormous weight of the snow which fell upon it. The blinding snow-storm on the Lake of Geneva stopped the steamboat-traffic, after the Cygne had been driven upon a sand-bank near Villeneuve. A letter from Luzerne says: "We have such a gigantic fall of snow here as never has been seen so early within the memory of any living person. It is three feet deep in the streets." Snow in Switzerland.

streets."

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY......Provrietor and Manager.

THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 25, LAST MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT OF

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR

Saturday Evening. Jan. 25, 1879, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Violetta.... Mlle. Minnie Haul

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Last two performances of the Prince of Irish Comedians
MR. JESEPH MURPHY.
This Saturday Matines at 2 p. m., the great success of
the season, his new play.

Received with roars of laughter and applause.
Saturday night at 80 clock, everybody's favorita,
MAUM CRE.
WHOLL PUT ME OUT?"
MONDAY, Feb. 3.—The NEW YORK CRITERIOD COMEDY COMPANY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Monday, Jan. 27.
The Boston H. M. S. Pinaiore Opera Co,
Who will produce (Arst time bere) the new English

Who will produce (first time here) the new English Nautical Comic Opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthu Sullivan, the leading attraction of London and Boston HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GREEN BUSHES.

Next Week-A new Drama by Abby Sage Richardson-

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY. Great bit of the "SMOKE IF YOU LIKK" plan. A GREAT SHOW THIS WEEK.

Makinee Tuesday and Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Prices-60, 35, 25c, and 15c. Standing-room only after
8:30. Come early if you want seats.

SCULLEY, THE PEDESTRIAN,
Begins the feat of walking 4,000 Quarter Miles in 4,000 Quarter Hours, At CENTENNIAL BEER HALL, 26 & 28 West Made son-st.. JACOB CASTELS, Proprietor. Walk to begin at 8 p. m. on Saturday, Jan. 22

MAJ. 1 Dr. Porter Is Reli on the

And Capt. Moylan Take His A Clear and Interestin

Little En Why and How the 1 On the

The investigation into 5, 1876, was resumed ye o'clock in Room 220 Pain ance of outsiders being After the official stenog the previous day's testing the witnesses, the direct H. R. PO

the surgeon who was wit Little Big Horn, was take where Lieut. Lee left of response to the Lieucenaness proceeded to give about half a mile from crossed on the retreat point on the river, from-tew hundred yards. The was about a mile from their no trumpet or bugle commands separated before the time of the retreat Reno said "We must get man, so far as witness ku There were a few Indian the column on its way to timber, but no officer app thing to drive them off. was in no shape at all; e for himself as fast as he it was fifteen or twenty mand formed in skir time of the retreat. The both sides, but rather wo he reached the river, the every man for himself, as soon as possible. The I them at the time they c an hour after the separat the time when Reno and hill, and half an hour aft

train came up. Lieut. Lee asked the w RENO'S CONDUCT AS AN Mr. Gilbert objected. the opinion of the witner this was one which the C short, he did not think called an expert, unless ground that would esta Lieut. Lee thought the position to know, from conversation, what Maj. that occasion, the witnes Mr. Gilbert had his d eman who presci

After a little further decided that the witn question. The question was ren said he didn't see anythogaticularly heroic, or reverse. The witness the little embarrassed and buillets were coming in it thought Reno didn't was best to stay there of impression of things at the said of the said o impression of things at t Lient. Lee handed the Gilbert, who began the asking witness where h asking witness where he the order to Reno to crow Witness replied that side. He didn't see Wagun which Reno offered but he didn't remember fore. He knew that R however, and that he d again described the "lay toms and the timber,—M

and asked witness what

Indians appeared to be

which the co

Indians appeared to be ring their ponies togeth thought the village was Instead of thinking, as went back and told Cook coming up the valley, were running away. Reno's taking a part of C the Indians, or of Reno's before the command le Reno said "We must ge didn't see him again untriver. In fact, Mr. Gil admission from the witz Reno only a very timber, and that he of Reno's conduct on opportunity for judgin in sight when Varqued don't run; we've got t in sight when Varuum don't run; we've got to wounded." Witness au piled to the men who has the other side of the rive. Witness was asked if entire fight in the timb was moderately cool, an his judgment was very estimating things as he that he was badly fright river, for he was aloue,—mand by the Indians. ened, but not so badly not observe what was go of his vision. He did wounded man was. Hhimself, but "had his at The crossing was precould be found in that to the condition of the to the condition of the knew how far they had-100 miles, and thought and quite fresh when th This closed the crossnot quite up to the interit was generally suppose On the re-direct, with whether Reno saw the He was just preparing t Reno called out that the

He was just preparing the Reno called out that the At the time, he did not wounded men there excited until he came or rated from the troops, a things looked rather "Had you any arms? "No, sir. I put spu on as fast as I could to "Indians have a for medicine men." [Laug Continuing, witness gumber of Indians mov atthough, he said, he wanything but an estima On the recross, the Amany warriors such a n represent, and replied proportion was somet When asked if the was force of that size would one, he replied that it a to have been formidab. At this point the Commingte, and W. Power. At this point the Couminutes, and Mr. Porte On resuming after the CAPI.

a man whose looks an him out anywhere as him out anywhere as record in the service quiet demeanor on the very evident familiar knowledge of what he parently created a most the Court and the si name as Capt. M. M. serving at Fort A. Lis On the 25th and 26th the Seventh Cavairv u second in command. 25th he was notified of battalion, to which the M, were assigned. Rano had one, Keogh had o consisting of three conght march on the nis command went into cand orders were given the morning. The cotill 8 o'clock the next forward, by whose order country was rolling, wi on the sides. The com 11. There was a very old—visible, and at this returned on the trail to ing. He had gone had any two or three India

egion, and to-day the pted the guidance of rictor of the Prospect trip on runners. intendent of the Do-y several vigilant offisurveillance at the l during the morning, enter except the mem-

ought expressly from by Mr. Isaacs, and the the river by the new necess thus paying her a United States. The atter was very quietly to a crowd of people es passed for the first d stripes, which were he breeze, she became v cheered the emblem, alls street to Buffalo, e Viliage of Ningara view of the Ningara went to Goat Island. Island the vice-regal ded the icy steps. The but the whole party t walking sticks, and retting to the foot. etting to the foot.
cess slipped, and but
rendered by his Exfallen. Again entering at to Horseshoe Falls. upon the heels of the they descended to the

e for some time. The speak. She exclaimed,

Prospect Park. Quite a prospect Park. Quite a pere, but were not in-replaced at the disposal ency-returning thanks who is a German, in inclined plane all took the Princess, jumping walk. Several persons pery, but she said: "I walk. Several persons ery, but she said: "I a good walker," and foot. The Hon. Richstepped to her side as d accompanied her to then went upon the ss the ice bridge to the inen proceeded to the bon drove to the Boilwill remain here until

to Bes.
go Israel Joseph, a boy
n of Mrs. Joseph, who
et, between K and L,
about an inch in diamevas taken of the matter
to give him no trouble,
it had passed out of his
has afterward, however,
the aviolent cough, and
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e from consumption. break out in a hearty followed by a violent which the shell which n months before was f his mouth, as whole taken into his throat. y has been improving subsided, and he is now

Switzerland.

Switzerland just bepst unprecedented. In
says a local journal, as
t-snow," 1784. In Laubeen known since 1829.
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he mere weight of the Mountain Railway in the mere weight of the snow which fell upon torm on the Lake of mboat-traffic, after the upon a sand-bank near in Luzerne says: "We of snow here as never within the memory of three feet deep in the

HEATRE. LAST MATINEE AND OPERA COMPANY. rday Matinee at 2. MMERMOOR

MENTS.

Signor Campani Signor Gala Signor Fo Madame Etelka Gerster 25, 1879, Verdi's Opera, VIATA.

Mile. Minnie Haul EATRE.

RHUE. ther and applause.
c. everybody's favorite,
CRE. EW YORK CRITERIOS

Pinalore Opera Co.

SHIP PINAFORE. HEATRE.

BUSHES. by Abby Sage Richardson-

EATRE, ITLY. Great bit of the W THIS WEEK.
iday at 2:30 p. m.
Standing-room only after
ant seats.

E PEDESTRIAN, 4.000 Onarter Hours HALL, 26 & 28 West Made Proprietor. on Saturday, Jan. 25

nr. Porter Is Relieved from Duty on the Stand,

MAJ. RENO.

Tak His Place. A Clear and Interesting Account of Reno's Little Encounter.

Why and How the Retreat Was Made-On the Hill.

The investigation into the conduct of Maj. Reno at the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in Room 229 Palmer House, the attendance of outsiders being even larger than usual. After the official stenographer had read over the previous day's testimony for the benefit of the witnesses, the direct examination of

H. R. PORTER, Little Big Horn, was taken up from the point shere Lieut. Lee left off with it Thursday. In response to the Lieucenant's questions, the wit-ness proceeded to give his description of the timber. The right of the skirmish-line was about half a mile from the point where Reno grossed on the retreat, while the nearest point on the river, from the skirmish-line, was a lew hundred yards. The command, he thought, was about a mile from the main village. He hear no trumpet or bugle call from the time the commands separated before fording at "A" up to the time of the retreat. Up to the time that Reno said "We must get out of here," only one man, so far as witness knew, had been wounded. There were a few Indians riding up and across the column on its way to the river from the timber, but no officer appeared to be doing anything to drive them off. The rear of the column was in no shape at all; every man was running for himself as fast as he could. In his opinion, it was fifteen or twenty minutes after the com mand formed in skirmish-line up to the time of the retreat. The banks were steep on both sides, but rather worse on the left. When he reached the river, the others were rushing in. every man for himself, and trying to get over as soon as possible. The Indians were firing on them at the time they crossed. It was about an hour after the separation from Custer up to the time when Reno and Benteen united on the hill, and half an hour after that when the pack-

train came up.
Lieut. Lee asked the witness as to BENO'S CONDUCT AS AN OFFICER ON THAT OCCA-

Mr. Gilbert objected. He did not know that the opinion of the witness on such a matter as this was one which the Court would receive. In short, he did not think the witness could be called an expert, unless the Recorder laid the ground that would establish that fact. Lieut. Lee thought that if any man was in a

position to know, from Maj. Reno's acts and conversation, what Maj. Reno's conduct was on that occasion, the witness was that man. Mr. Gilbert had his doubts as to whether a endeman who prescribed medicine was capable forescribing tactics. [Smiles.] After a little further argument, the Court ecided that the witness might answer the

The question was repeated, and the witness

The question was repeated, and the witness said he didn't see anything in Reno's conduct particularly heroic, or anything that was the reverse. The witness thought Reno seemed a little embarrassed and a little flurried. The bullets were coming in there pretty fast, and he thought Reno didn't hardly know whether it was best to stay there or leave. That was his impression of things at the time.

Lieut Lee handed the witness over to Mr. Gilbert, who began the cross-examination by asking witness where he was when Cook gave the order to Reno to cross the river.

Witness replied that he was right by Reno's side. He didn't see Wallace at this time. The gun which Reno offered witness was a carbine, but he didn't remember ever having seen it before. He knew that Reno offered it to him, however, and that he didn't take it. Having again described the "lay of the land,"—the bottoms and the timber,—Mr. Gilbert got down to THE NUMBER OF INDIANS,

Indians appeared to be running away and driving their ponies together into bunches. He thought the village was one of 1,000 lodges. Instead of thinking, as Girard did when he went back and told Cook, that the Indians were went back and told Cook, that the Indians were coming up the valley, witness thought they were running away. He knew nothing of Reno's taking a part of Company A to dislodge the Indians, or of Reno's meeting Moylan just before the command left the timber. After Reno said "We must get out of here," witness didn't see him again until they got across the river. In fact, Mr. Gilbert brought out the admission from the witness that he had seen Reno only a very few moments in the timber, and that he based his opinion of Reno's conduct on that rather limited opportunity for judgment. Benteen was not opportunity for judgment. Benteen was not in sight when Varnum said, "For God's sake don't run; we've got to go back and get our wounded." Witness supposed the remark applied to the men who had been left behind,—on

plied to the men who had been left behind,—on the other side of the river.

Witness was asked if he was cool during the entire fight in the timber, and replied that he was moderately cool, and that he didn't think his judgment was very much out of the way in estimating things as he had. He had admitfed that he was badly trightened on the run to the river, for he was alone,—cut off from the command by the Indians. In fact, he was frightened, but not so badly frightened that he did not observe what was going on within the range of his vision. He did not know who the one wounded man was. He did not discover him himself, but "had his attention called" to him. The crossing was probably the best that could be found in that vicinity. Being asked as to the condition of the horses, witness said he to the condition of the horses, witness said he chew how far they had traveled since the 21st, knew how far they had traveled since the 21st, 100 miles, and thought they were in good order and quite fresh when they crossed the ford.

This closed the cross-examination, which was not quite up to the interesting character that it it was generally supposed it would take.

On the re-direct, witness said be did not know whether Reno saw the wounded man or not. He was just preparing to attend to him when Reno called out that they must get out of there. At the time, he did not know there were vother wounded men there. He wasn't particularly

wounded men there. He wasn't particularly excited until he came out of the woods, separated from the troops, and when he did think things looked rather "scalv."

"Had you any arms?" asked Lieut. Lee.

"Had you any arms?" asked Lieut. Lee.

"No, sir. I put spurs to my horse and rode on as fast as I could to the stream."

"Indians have a fondness, I believe, for medicine men." [Laughter.]
Coutinuing, witness gave his estimate of the number of Indians moving out at 5,000 or 6,000, although, he said, he wouldn't pretend to give anything but an estimate.

On the recross, the witness was asked how many warriors such a number of Indians would represent, and replied that he understood the proportion was something like one to four. When asked if the warriors might number 500 or 1,000, he didn't answer; but when asked if a force of that size would be a very formidable one, he replied that it appeared from the results to have been formidable enough. [Laughter.]

At this point the Court took a recess for five minutes, and Mr. Porter was allowed to depart. On resuming after the recess, the Recorder introduced the next witness.

a man whose looks and bearing would mark him out anywhere as a soldier, and whose record in the service is an enviable one. His quiet demeanor on the witness-stand, and his very evident familiarity with and practical knowledge of what he was talking about, apparently created a most favorable impression on the Court and the spectators. He rave his name as Capt. M. Moylan, Seventh Cavalry, serving at Fort A. Lincoin, Dakota Territory. On the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, he was in the Seventh Cavalry under Custer. Reno was second in command. On the morning of the 25th he was notified of his assignment to Reno's battalion, to which three companies, A. G., and M, were assigned. Reno had a battalion, Benteen had one, Keogh had one, and Yates one, each consisting of three companies. There was a neith march on the night of the 26th when the battalion, to which three companies, A. G. and M. were assigned. Reno had a battalion, Benteen had one, Keogh had one, and Yates one, each consisting of three companies. There was a night march on the night of the 24th, when the command went into camp without unsadding and orders were given to have coffee made in the morning. The command remained there till 8 o'clock the next morning, when it moved forward, by whose order he did not know. The rountry was rolling, with high and broken hills on the sides. The command halted at 10:30 or 11. There was a very fresh trail—a day or so old—visible, and at this second balt a Sergeant returned on the trail to recover some lost clothing. He had gone back some distance when he saw two or three Indians sitting down on the

knoll examining the lost clothing and a bag containing something or other. The sergeant thought it his duty to return and report, and he did so. The senaration into battalions was made about 12:30, Benteen's column appeared and disappeared from time to time, his course being a little north of west, while Reno's was almost due north. Custer's was to the right, his and Reno's traveling parallel for some miles, although, owing to the broken country, no regular interval could be observed. Reno reached a knoll, where there were a couple of Indian lodges, and where, witness afterwards beard, Reno received orders from Custer to go ahead, as the Indians were then running away down the valley. And Capt. Moylan Comes Forward to e valley.

In response to Lieut. Lee's request that the witness proceed and narrate
ALL THAT OCCURRED FROM THIS TIME ON, ALL THAT OCCURRED FROM THIS TIME ON,
Capt. Moylan said that, after Reno's battalion
had moved forward and separated from
Custer's, the order "trot" was given, and the
command moved forward in columns of fours
down the valley of a tributary to the Little
Big Horn for some three or three and one-half
miles, until it reached the Little Horn crossing.
The command passed over and the companies
closed up, moving forward at a trot and the
head moving at a very fast trot, so that the two
rear companies were galloping. About onethird of a mile from the crossing the companies
were moved in lines. There was a little high
ground on that side of the river, and an immense cloud of dust was seen down the valley
of the Little Horn, and occasionally they could
see figures in the midst moving through it. As
the command moved forward, the dust seemed
to recede until it had passed over, probably, a
mile further, when it suddenly stopped.
Then they could see the Indians coming out
of the dust, mounted. They were quite numerous,
so much so that the Captain said he presumed
Reno thought there was more of a force than he
could probably attack mounted and accordingly

Then they could see the Indians coming out of the dust, mounted. They were quite numerous, so much so that the Captain said he presumed Reno thought there was more of a force than he could probably attack mounted, and accordingly ordered the command to dismount. By this time the command had reached the timber, and the order was given to "halt, dismount, and fight on foot." The companies were dismounted, the horse-holders were ordered to take the horses into the timber, and the dismounted portion deployed as skirmishers, G Company to right, witness' company (A) to the centre, and M Company to the left. In about ten minutes afterwards, witness understood, Reno got information that the Indians were turning his right,—that is, going up the left bank of the river and threatening his horses. The greater portion of G Company was withdrawn from the line and taken into the woods, so that it left an open space between the right of witness' company and the timber. He accordingly ordered his men to extend out to the right in order to cover that unprotected space. Having done this, they remained twenty-five or thirty minutes longer, and during this time there had been a very heavy firing going on. It had commenced on the part of the Indians, in fact, before the command dismounted, and after the skirmish-line had been deployed the firing on both sides was very heavy. The Indians seemed to withdraw slightly from the front of the line and to pass around to the left flank, some passing between the foot-hills and the left of the skirmish-line, and some beyond this intervening space.

"Reno was in the bottom," continued Capt. Moylan, "superintending the movements of G Company, which he had taken down there; and, fearing that the Indians were attaining the left of his line and would close in from the left so as to close and change front on the part of the line, I went to the edge of the line and called him to come up and look at the situation of affairs himself that he might see how the thing was going. He came up and

and ordered the line to be withdrawn. That movement was executed on the part of my company by a flark movement to the right, and the same on the part of M Company. I afterwards understood that M Company. I afterwards understood that M Company, or half of it, was first moved and changed front again to the left in order to resist the attack from the Indians while going to the hills. The order was then given to mount up the companies. They were mounted up, and, being unable to form in any order in the timber, I gave my men orders to mount up as rapidly as possible, individually. TOOK IN THE SITUATION any order in the timber, 1 gave my men orders to mount up as rapidly as possible, individually, and move out of the timber in order that they might form there. When half was mounted up I rode out on the timber and formed the men into columns of fours, M Company coming up soon afterwards and forming on my left, within an interval of some fifteen or twenty yards. G Company, I understood, did not mount quite as soon as the other two companies. The companies having been formed, or during the time they were being formed, Col. Reno was there on his horse, and asking witness where he was when Cook gave the order to Reno to cross the river.

Witness replied that he was right by Reno's side. He didn't see Wallace at this time. The gun which Reno offered witness was a carbine, but he didn't remember ever having seen it be fore. He knew that Reno offered it to him, however, and that he didn't take it. Having arain described the "lay of the land,"—the bottoms and the timber,—Mr. Gilbert got down to the timber,—Mr. Gilbert got down to the movements when the defensive,—the movements necessarily would, owing to the force of the Indians that were then in sight and coming down. I have almost forgotten what reply I made, but at any rate he designated a certain point across the river at some high hills, where we could go to establish down to the timber. Witness replied that the Indians appeared to be running away and drivourselves there, il possible, and wait for developments. I don't know what his intentions were. In a few moments he gave the order to move forward. We moved forward at a trot, at first, and subsequently at a gallop. After the command was in motion, the indians closed in very close on the outer flank and on the inner flank towards the timber also, as there were a number of Indians in the timber. I know there were a great many in there, as, while mounting up, one of my men was wounded, just after mounting his horse, by a shot fired from an Indian between us and the river in the woods. At about half the distance from where we started to the river I dropped back to about the middle of the flank, and found that the rear was very much broken up, as the shooting was very severe indeed. A good many men had been wounded and some killed, while the company was in motion. I rode in that position until the head of the company reached the river. When I reached there myself, I found it was full of horses and men. There was no regular ford, but simply an Indian trail. We got over, and after reaching the other side, and underseaver of a bank that projected in towards ular ford, but simply an Indian trail. We got over, and after reaching the other side, and under cover of a bank that projected in towards the river, we passed around to the other side. I tried to get my men together, and found there were a good many missing. Some nine or ten had been hit, some four had been killed, and I think I had five or six wounded men. After getting together, we rode up to the top of the hill and dismounted, and I turned my attention to getting my wounded men together and caring for them.

ing for them.

"There were six of them, and I had Dr. Porter come and attend to them. While doing this, I heard voices saying there was a column of cavalry approaching. I didn't pay much attention to it, supposing that it must have been col. Benteen's when I ascertained the direction it was coming from. In a few moments he came up with his three companies, and in one-half or three-quarter of an hour afterwards the pack-train came up."

"Go on," said Lieut. Lee, "and describe

ANY MOVEMENTS THAT WERE MADE BY THE after—that had been done—those of Capt.
Weir's company, or the general movements, if

after—that had been done—those of Capt. Weir's company, or the general movements, if any."

"Soon after Col. Benteen's command came up, I saw Capt. Weir's company move out and move down the stream. I didn't know by whose order, or the intention of it. Soon after the pack-train came up, an order was given to supply the men who needed ammunition, and to prepare at once to move forward. In order to get my company ready to go on, I stripped some of the horses of their blankets for the purpose of carrying my wounded men, it taking nearly all the men I had left to carry them,—four to each blanket. The other men were leading the horses. The command moved forward. I attempted to follow with those men of mine, but I progressed so slowly that I sent forward a messenger to Col. Reno to inform him that I was falling much behind, and I thought it necessary for some of the rear guards to be sent back to my assistance. Soon after the man started, I mounted my horse and the first company I reached was Capt. McDougall's. I spoke to him and he detached haft of his company, and ordered them to remain with my company as long as I needed them. I rode forward to find Col. Reno and inform him of what had taken place. I found him at the head of the column, and he informed me that it would hardly be necessary for my company to move any further in that direction, as he thought the whole command wasn't necessary, as, from appearances, he was of the impression that the whole force of Indians was in front of Capt. Weir's company, which was then surrounding and fighting them. I returned, mounted, gave a portion of my command to Lieut. Wallace, and returned with him. A boint was selected near the place where we came to the top of the hill the first time, and there the companies were assigned different positions; the animals put together, my command placed in front, the wounded men taken into a corral, or barricade, that was made behind the position of my company and next to the animals. I had been there a very short time when the action or m

with earth. The firing ceased about 3 in the alternoon, when witness had two more men wounded, and Benteen twenty odd wounded and two killed. The attacking force was not always invisible from the troops' position on the hill, but Capt. Moylan said he judged, from the nature of the fire, that there were not less than Term.

the nature of the fire, that there were not less than

900 or 1,000 INDIANS IN THE ATTACK

at all times. During the 26th, they were visible from some portion of the line, and numbers were seen coming out from the village to relieve those in line. The troops supposed, in other words, that the Indians had regular reliefs. If a man showed his head, he very soon saw that there was something in the timber. [Laughter.] There was no object to shoot at, however, but the men had to shoot in the direction from which the puffs of smoke came. Some of the Indians approached Benteen's line in sufficient numbers to attempt to turn the end of it, but they didn't succeed. Capt. Moylan was perfectly satisfied the Indians discovered Reno's movements before he crossed the first time, and that they knew just what he was doing when he crossed. He knew only by hearsay that Reno was to be supported by Custer. The distance from ford "A" to the timber was a mile and a half, probably, and it took five minutes to make it, possibly ten. Capt. Moylan said he thought there was a sufficient number of Indians within 500 yards of Reno at the time he nalted and dismounted to warrant that action on Reno's part. There were not less than 400 Indians within 500 yards of him at that time. The scouts might have begun firing before the whole command did,—might even have commenced firing before crossing at ford "A," as they usually did their shooting at pretty long range. [Smiles.] Although some of the men were new in the service, and had never been under fire before, the firing of the men, take it altogether, was pretty well regulated. Not less than 200 Indians were passing them; there were more in the woods, and others were looking to the right and rear of the line,—a good many, in fact.

Capt. Moylan also described the position of the Indians on the plateau, or open space just inside the timber, and said that he did not know personally of any attempt to dislodge them, as he was on the outside most of the time. G company, however, was in there, as he 900 OR 1,000 INDIANS IN THE ATTACK

JOHN A. LOGAN.

An Anecdote About Gen. Logan which Wouldn't Hurt Him Much in Illinois. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial: Your opposition to the election of Gen. Logan to the Senatorship of Illinois is well taken. Your correspondent heartily indorses it. Mr. Logan is a man of great personal endowments, with great force of character, but he lacks moral force. He lacks the old-fashioned, plain, honest stamina that never shrinks before the dishonest and corrupt approaches of rings. To illustrate what we think of Mr. L. we take the liberty to relate public scene on board of the steamer United States on her way from Cincinnati to Louisville, a short time after the surrender of Lee. The Union soldiers were being discharged, and the rank and file and officers of the Rebels were also going home from Camps Chase and Douglas. A large number of Captains and Colonels of the Rebel army were returning home from these camps, and were guests of the boat. The boat was also crowded with Union soldiers. There were three Major-Generals aboard—John A. Logan, Frank Blair, and James B. Steedman. These Generals, occupied favorite bertham man. These Generals occupied favorite berths pear the forward end of the boat. The Captain near the forward end of the boat. The Captain of the United States was a fixy, pompous sort of a man, who put a great deal of stress on the conventional courtesies that were due him and his position. He was said to be a Kentuckian, and, withal, still adhered to the fortunes of the then lost cause. At least so said the boys in bine, who largely filled up the list of passengers. Before the vessel departed from the city dinner was announced. Three chairs were turned up opposite the tables of the Maior Generals'

and declared that the Captain of the out should-be thrown into the river. Rebel Cap-tains had been preferred at his public table be-fore the officers of our own army. The Union soldiers like a flash caught the spirit of Logan and wanted to drown or shoot the Captain at and wanted to drown or shoot the Captain at once. In the meantime the Captain of the vessel skipped back into the rear of the vessel, and concealed himself until the first landing was reached, when he stepped off on his native soil. But Logan found no rest for his unquiet spirit. He wanted the Captain either drowned, bayoneted, or shot, and his boys said they would stand up to him to the last. Steedman and Disir additional better council. Biair advised better counsel. They endeavored to tame down his ruffled spirit, which, after a time, they succeeded in doing.

We need good men in the United States Sen-

another Version of the Affair on the Louisville Mail-Boat.

Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 23.

One of the officers of the Louisville mail-boat, upon which the affair occurred, mentioned by a correspondent in Tuesday's paper, met a Comnercial reporter yesterday, and gave to him the following account of what occurred:

correspondent in Tuesday's paper, met a Commercial reporter yesterday, and gave to him the following account of what occurred:

"It was on the steamer Gen. Lytle instead of on the United States," said the gentieman referred to, "that the trouble between Gen. Logan and Capt. Humphrey Godman occurred. I was on the boat at the time, and witnessed it all. We had about 1,000 soldiers on board. They were all of them Union men, instead of Rebels, as stated by your correspondent. Among them were Gen. Logan, Frank Blair, and James B. Steedman. The Captain of the boat had been reared in Indiana, and a stronger Union man could not have been found. The mail-boat landing at that time was at the foot of Broadway, and our time for leaving was 12 o'clock. It was our custom to have dinner ready just after the boat started. On account of having so many soldiers to carry on that trip we were delayed until 2 o'clock in starting. About 1 dinner was set. There were a number of ladies aboard, for whom places had been reserved at the head of the table. Logan, Steedman, and Blair went to the head of the table and planted themselves in the chairs designed for the ladies. Capt. Godman went to them, and, after explaining the matter, politely asked them to take seats somewhere else. At this the three got up in a huff, and went off up to the Spencer House, which was then running, and got their dinners. When they came back the Captain of the boat to eat, as he had intended to have them dine with him at a separate table. Gen. Logan then uttered in an angry tone the words attributed to him by your correspondent: "Captain, you are a G—d—d—s—n of a b—h." At the same instant half a hundred soldiers, all well armed, made arush at Capt. Godman, and would have killed him on the spot had he not slipped away from them, and concealed himself under the floor of the pilot-house. The soldiers organized into squads, and searched the boat from end to get him ashore at Lawrenceburg, but failed. When we reached Madison it was dark, and the Captain escaped to

PETE STEVENS.

His Trial Goes Over to the Next

He Will Plead Emotional Insanity .-- An Extraordinary Affidavit.

In the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon

the case of Peter E. Stevens, who is charged with murdering his wife in June last, was called for trial. The court-room was well filled, as it always is upon such occasions, and when the de-fendant was ushered in by a Bailiff the crowd were on tip-toes to get a look at him. If he had had four legs and been double-headed, the gaze of the current could not have been more marked in intent. He was neatly clad, and we the surroundings did not appear to hiteress him in the least, and if he had been an old criminal his composure could not have been greater. Those who saw him when first arrested, however, and who knew him before the commission of the homicide, could but notice his changed appearance, for as he sat with the light streaming in upon him from one ment had fattened him, and, furthermore, that his hair had changed from a glossy black to a sickly auburn,—the result of the fading away of the dye, which it was his custom to lavishly

As soon as quiet had been restored in the court-room, State's-Attorney Mills announced his readiness to proceed with the trial, and his readiness to proceed with the trial, and Judge Williams ordered the calling of a jury, and for an instant it appeared that the trial was to proceed. But not so, for A. S. Trude, counsel for Stevens, stepped forward and announced that he had a motion to make for a continuance, and he at once unfolded a mass of manuscript and started to read an affidavit of the defendant

in support of the motion.

THE AFFIDAVIT

reviewed the marriage of Stevens to his dead wife, and much of the history of their marital relations from that time on, columns of which have already been printed. Passing over much of the history, the affidavit went on to say that the affiant first became suspicious of his wife's chastity and faitfulness upon learning of her associations with one William Butler, which was intensified by subsequently discovering that a man named Frank Engert was writing endearing letters to her, and still turther on that "libertines and debauchees"—one Revnolds being named—were her companions and associates at matinees and under suspicious circumstances. The affiant then went into history again to show that he prevailed upon his wife to give up her associates, and, leaving the city, induced her to join him, that she might be removed from the influences and temptations surrounding her; that she returned at the instance of a "libertine," leaving him; that he followed her, went to where she was stopping, got hold of the letters in question, which were printed in these columns in July last, and persuaded her to be loyal to him; that she promised him that she would give up her associations and live henceforth above suspicion, and sealed the promise with a kiss; that he left her that evening, and directly afterward she went to an assignation house with one of her male friends; that he again per-THE AFFIDAVIT a kiss; that he left her that evening, and directly afterward she went to an assignation house with one of her male friends; that he again persuaded her to be true to him, and she promised and never fulfilled; for, while she demed committing adultery, he was satisfied that she was deceiving him. The affidavit went on to implicate, beside those named, Frank Engert, C. H. Sampson, alias Speneer, H. D. Gilbert (alleged author of "Nellie" letters, which were read), John Crowley, J. A. Hern, W. S. Elfeldt, Charles Turner, William Dawson, Billy Davis, and C. A. Thayer, charging them with having

Turner, William Dawson, Billy Davis, and C. A. Thayer, charging them with having enjoyed relations with his wife of one kind or another inconsistent with her chastity, and that they were responsible for her downfall and death. All of these things, he contends, so preyed upon his mind that he became incapacitated for work, and finally, to establish her guilt or innocence of the suspicions he held, he employed one J. Reed to watch her, and he himself watched her for several days and nights prior to the murder; that on the evening of the tragedy he visited Jefferson Park and found her in company with one Samuel Adams, and he approached them and heard them talking endearingly; that he slapped Adams in the mouth, and he went off, saying, "Mamie, I will see you later," to which she replied, "All right," and turned to him and called him a "little sneak"; that from that time on, from what he had seen and heard, and from what Reed had told him, he was satisfied that his suspicions were correct, and

now in Edwinsburg, Mich., and would testify to what he had seen, and connect the "libertines and debauchers" cited with his wife, etc., in such a way as to show that he had cause for suspicion, and that the facts were such as to reasonably provoke "emotional insanity" in a husband who loved his wife as he did. The affiliant was not guilty of murder; that he had used every effort to get the absent witnesses, and that he never had any malice towards his wife, but, on the contrary, "love for her had complete dominion over his "love for her had complete dominion over his When the reading of the affidavit had been

completed,
STATE'S ATTORNEY MILLS STATE'S ATTORNEY MILLS
arose and charged that it had been manufactured. Assuming what was set forth to be facts, he said the question was as to the materiality of the facts. What was proposed to be proved by the absent witnesses would not be admitted on the trial, and the excuse for the delay was insufficient. He believed, however, that the case would be in the Supreme Court at an early day, and in view of this it was important to have the records straight, and that no mistakes should be made. He would submit the matter

have the records straight, and that no mistakes should be made. He would submit the matter to the Court without further argument.

Mr. Trude contended that the facts were material, every one of them, and that they could not be denied. It was material to show affiant's love for his wife, how be cared for her, watched her, and how she betrayed him. It would be established on the trial that the defendant's mother-in-law lived in a disreputable house, and that she allienated his wife from him and kept her there, and that at least nineteen men came to that house,—libertines and debauches, came to that house, -libertines and debauches a class, he was sorry to say, that seemed to pros-per better in Chicago than elsewhere. It could be proven, also, that his wife invited her own death, and by her conduct dethroned the reason or her husband. All of these matters were facts, and would be admissible, and could not be proven so well by any one as by the absent wit-

Mr. Mills-Do I understand that your defense EMOTIONAL INSANITY?

Mr. Trude—My defense will be emotional in-sanity—the same defense that was set up in the Sickles, McFarland, Coles, and other notorious murder cases.

Mr. Mills replied that since Mr. Trude had gone outside of the record he hoped he would be indulged by the Court, and went on to say that the affidavit was a brutal, heinous at-tack on a dead woman, and was as outrageous as it was false. If, on the trial, he said, the deas it was large. It, on the trial, he sain, the defense dared to attack the dead woman, the defendant would be made to feel the consequences, and he emphasized every word.

Mr. Trude replied, denouncing her as "a bad woman, a harlot, and dangerous cyprian."

Mr. Mills fired up and replied, "I deny it, sir."

Mr. Trude said the letters (which were published in these columns and are made a part of the affidavit, showed who she was, and wanted

to know if they did not.

Mr. Mills—I have never seen the letters.

Mr. Trude—Then you don't read THE TRIB-UNE!

Mr. Mills—I do, sir; and have read what was published, but have never seen the original

letters.

Mr. Trude went on to further denounce the dead wife, and to maintain that the "libertines and debanchees" had admitted their crimes in the letters, and that Stevens had been more of a Virginius than an Othelio.

Virginius than an Othello.

JUDGE WILLIAMS
here ended the cross-fire by saying that the affidavit had to be accepted as true, and the remaining question was the materiality of what was proposed to be proven. He fully appreciated, he said, the importance of the motion, and there were two reasons why the Court should be careful in passing upon it. In the first place, the defendant's life was at stake, and the law made it his duty to protect him in his rights, without regard to what the public opinion was; in the second place, it was had policy to force a case to

trial of the importance of this in the face of an affidavit which met the requirements of law. The question of policy, however, was a minor consideration, but the case should be so tried that in would not have to be tried again on account of any errors being made, and considering everything he would grant the motion, and the case might be continued until the next term

tion, and the case might be continued until the next term.

Mr. Mills asked that the case be set for the second Monday in February, but Mr. Trude objected on the ground that his witnesses could not be here, and thus ended the whole matter. It is not known when the trial will occur, but it is safe to say that it will not be until every means of delay has been erhausted. When it does occur, however, Mr. Trude threatens to make some astonishing developments, which will stir up some church people in the West Division, and put the shepherd of a certain little flock on the defensive.

RESUMPTION.

An English View-Ease with Which It Went into Effect-The Starch Taken Out of the

Inflationists.

London Times, Jun. 8.

New-Year's Day, 1879, will be marked as a memorable date in the history of the United States. After seventeen years of dependence epon an inconvertible paper currency, the Americans have got back, easily and safely, to cash payments. Never was so great a revolu-tion accomplished with so little disturbance of interests and so slight a shock. When we re-member the difficulties which, as it was con-fidently predicted, the United States would have to encounter in changing their currency basis, and the ruinous convulsion of business which, according to the inflationists, was to follow the restoration of the greenbacks to the position of convertible notes, we are irresistibly position of convertible notes, we are irresistibly reminded of the kindly device by which blind old Goster is beguiled in "King Lear." The precipice of which Edgar pictures the dizzy height for his father proved only a leap of a few feet upon the soft turf. There may still be disappointed prophets of evil who will say to the American Government, "Thy life's a miracle! But that all gloomy forebodings have been dis-sipated by actual experience is beyond denial. If resumption of specie payments had involved the dangers predicted, they would have shown themselves at once; but a week has passed since the Treasury began to pay off green-backs on demand in gold, and the change backs on demand in gold, and the change has not in the slightest degree ruffled even the surface of business transactions. The excitement of novelty drew attention for awhile to the reintroduction of specie in a country from which during many years past gold coin had disappeared. Public curiosity, however, has been quickly satisfied; it has been ascertained that the Government is fully prepared to pay gold for any amount of greenbacks that are likely to be presented for payment, and, this being so, the principal motive for presenting them has been removed. The parity established between gold and greenbacks even before the day legally fixed for resumption will, without doubt, be maintained, and the Treaswithout doubt, be maintained, and the Treasury will be enabled to pay interchangeably in cash or in paper. It is a remarkable fact that the bondholders receiving interest on Government securities in New York elected to take

ment securities in New York elected to take greenbacks instead of gold, while the Government is accepting paper payments for customs. On the first day of cash payments the New York Sub-Treasury actually parted with less gold than was paid in. It is not surprising to learn that in these circumstances the "Gold Room" in New York, where so many fortunes were made and lost, has been closed. The occupation of the gold speculators is gone at last. It has for some time been disappearing, and no "corners" of any considerable importance have been lately possible. ossible.
It is singular enough that, after all the storms

It is singular enough that, after all the storms excited by the passage of the Resumption act and the efforts made to repeal it, the return to cash payments was practically effected at last by the natural operation of economic forces, and without the necessity for an appeal to the compulsion of law, At the beginning of last month some speculators in Wall street attempted to secure a profit—the last of the kind—by accumulating a stok of gold and putting up the metal, still only a marketable commodity, to a premium. As our correspondent explains, their plan failed; the banks refused to co-operate with the speculators, who were compelled to "unload"; and in the process they brought the gold down to par, where it has remained ever since. The last sale of gold at a premium was made on the 17th of December, but on the same day greenbacks and only the gold of the first interchangement. he suspicions he held, he employed not. Reed to watch her, and he himself watched new specialization in the was announced. Three chairs were turned up opposite the tables of the Major Generally bettin, signifying that they were reserved for the distinguished gruests of the boat. As the second table, a bungry set of Rebel Captains and Golonels (who longed for a square meal, which they asserted they never obtained in Union prisons) rushed to the rescue, and a second time occupied the turned-up chairs designed for the distinguished Generals of the observable of the traped he was a stiffed Generals of the observable of the stiff of the stable was ent his Lieutenant or commissary up into your city and bought refreshments for the trip, not forgetting the spirituous necestities of the occasion. The boat cleared the boat's cabin was put in order. The cleanly shaved and well drawed Gaptain are down which are a down which are all the contains and contains and your brother Generals took your drains are down which are the unavoidable absence of the stable was cleared away, and the boat's cabin was put in order. The cleanly shaved and well drawed Gaptain are down which are all the contains and the many distributions are down when the suppliers of the trip, not forgetting the spirituous necestities of the occasion. The boat cleared the boat's cabin was put in order. The cleanly shaved and well drawed Gaptain are down which are all the contains and the proposable deep late of the contains and contains and the contains and contains and contains and contains and contains and the contains and co paper on demand, there was, in fact, no change to ousiness conditions which could give a shock to trade or disturb financial calculations. Everything, indeed, had been tending in the same direction as the return to specie payments. The state of American trade, though not, perhaps, justifying the exultation with which it is regarded by Secretary Sherman and a certain school of economical writers in the United States, has contributed to the accumulation of gold. The exports are now vastly in excess of the imports; in the year ending Nov. 30 the value of the former was 740 millions of dollars, and of the latter 489 millions of dollars, and of the latter 489 millions of dollars. The export surplus was larger by one-fourth than in 1877. Thus there has been no outflow of gold to settle a trade balance. There would, in fact, have been an influx of the metal from this country if the Americans had not begun lately to buy back large quantities of their Government and railway bonds. Another advantage by which the United States Treasury has profited is the lowering of the general rate of interest to America. The same difficulty of finding profitable and secure investments in a country where in America. The same difficulty of finding profitable and secure investments in a country where 7 and 10 per cent were ordinary rates halfadozen years ago, which induces American investors to purchase largely the securities held in immense quantities hitherto by European capitalists has opened a good market for the new 4 per cent bonds now being issued for refunding purposes. Secretary Sherman has been able already to dispose of large amounts of the last issue of these bonds, the subscriptions reaching 11 millions of dollars on Monday. The reduction of debt is at the same time going on steadily, and, as our correspondent observes, "the Treasury balsnessheet is in good condition." In this way, when the date fixed for resumption arrived, gold and paper were at par in the market, and the Government held a stock of coin in the Treasury amounting to \$224,000,000—\$200,000,000 of it in gold—to meet the proportion of notes presented out of

held a stock of coin in the Treasury amounting to \$224,000,000—\$200,000,000 of it in gold—to meet the proportion of notes presented out of 346 millions of unredeemed greenbacks. The simple statement of this problem contains its solution, and we can only wonder that resumption should ever have been regarded with alarm, or that, as Gen. Neal Dow reminded us the other day, even English economists should have supposed that it would entail a heavy immediate loss upon the United States Government.

It now remains to be seen bow far the return to cash payments will quicken the pulses and steady the advance of American trade. It will, at any rate, have fair play. The inflationists, as our correspondent informs us, are broken and disorganized. The fail elections took the heart out of their movement, and, though they still nominally command majorities in both Houses of the moribund Congress, it is admitted that they could not raily a powerful force in either for any aggressive design. The very men who are pledged most deeply to "soft money" schemes have fallen away since they have been rebuked so unmistakably by the electors. Many mischlevous projects are conceted, but none of them have a chance of being adopted in the teeth of the determined opposition of the President and his Cabinet. During the December session mischievous projects are concocted, but none of them have a chance of being adopted in the teeth of the determined opposition of the President and his Cabinet. During the December session a number of inflationist measures were hopelessly inguised in the Committee on Banking and Currency to which the House of Representatives consigns them, and in which they are wrangled over and torn to pieces by. a mass of fighting factionists." The session which opened yesterday, and which will end, with the Congressional term itself, on the 4th of March, will not be more fruitful. The controlling power of the people has been signally shown in recent years, and majorities in Congress will be henceforward slow to attempt anything in which they find themselves opposed by the predominant opinion outside. There can be no doubt that even among inflationists there is a general desire to give the system of cash payments a trial, and this is all that sensible men can wish for. Our faith in the superiority of a fixed to a functuating currency would be weak indeed if we did not believe that the adoption of the former would be beneficially felt in every part of the national commerce.

"After Graduation, What?" "After Graduation, What?"

A year or so ago the story was told of the romantic marriage of Miss Eldens Elden, a young and pretty graduate of the high school at Biddleford, Me., and Andrew J. Packard, a wealthy resident of Youngstown, O., and a member of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Packard found a scrap of newspaper while traveling in the cars, in which was an extract from Miss Elden's essay, "After Graduation, What?" liked the style and manner of thought of the writer, made her acquaintance by letter, and married her. The Youngstown News of the 6th contains the following announcement: "Another Democratic victory! It is a boy, and is registered at the residence of A. J. Packard, on Wood street." THE COURTS.

Rights of Married Women-Clamoring for Divorces.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

In the case of Helnecke vs. Dabberstein, be-

fore Judge Gary, a novel point was raised as to ure. This was a suit on a note made by Dab berstein and wife, jointly, on the 1st day of July, 1874, and judgment was entered up by confession on the warrant of attorney attached to the note. Immediately after the wife obtained leave to have the judgment opened as to her, and put in a plea of coverture that she was a married woman at the time of the execution of the note. A demurrer was filed to the plea, and Judge Gary he'd that on a contract made on or after the 1st day of July, 1874, the date at which the new law as to the relation of husband and wife went into force, such a plea could not be sustained and was bad. The demurrer was therefore sustained. This new statute provided that contracts might be made and liabilities incurred by a wife, and the same enforced against her, and she might sue and be sued the same as an unmarried woman, except she could not enter into a partnership without her husband's consent. The question under the new law as to a wife's rights when signing a joint note has never been passed on. The Supreme Court, under the old law, before the statute of 1874, held that a married woman could plead coverture when she had signed a note jointly with her busband. was a married woman at the time of the execu-

DIVORCES.

Jennie A. De Golver filed a bill against her husband, Edgar S. De Golyer, yesterday, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Amund Jameson Slowstod also wants a divorce on account of the failure of his wife, Lovies obligations. divorce on account of the failure of his wife, Louisa, to perform her marriage obligations. He married her Sept. 3, 1877, but she left him immediately thereafter, and the marriage has never been consummated. She will not even let him see her, and he says her conduct has so estranged him that he wants to marry some other woman who will prove more kind. This he cannot do until the cloud on his name is cleared off, and he therefore prays for a divorce on general grounds apparently, for the separation has not continued two years.

tion has not continued two years.

Judge Drummond was in chambers yesterday, and transacted some routine business.

Judge Biodgett's calt to-day is 193 to 223, inclusive. No. 185, Finzer vs. O'Kell, on trial.

Judge Jameson will hear motions to-day, Judge Rogers motions for new trial, Judge Booth motions and set case 6,083 (Francy vs. Close), and Judges Moore and Farwell default cases.

cases.

A dividend of 20 per cent was declared in the case of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

Maier Weinschenck was appointed Assignee of George H. Freiberg, and Bradford Haucock UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Edward D. Cooke, Assignee of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, filed a bill vesterday against Alexander White to foreclose a mortgare for \$20,000 on the S. 20 acres of the W. 1/2 of the S. E. 1/2 of Sec. 30, 39, 13.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frederick Kleinhaus began a suit in replevin yesterday against Valentine Ruh and Edward Murphy to recover possession of the baker's stove, tools, etc., in the basement of No. 49 North Clark street.

Lazarus Straus et al. sued James and Ira Couch for \$1,000.

Leonard Martin filed a bill against Warren B. Race, Trustee; Albert S. Race, Trustee; Anna E. Chamberlin, Mary Chamberlin, Richard Chamberlin, and Julia Chamberlin to foreclose a trust-deed for \$4,850 on Lots 19, 22, and 23, Block \$9, in the Original Subdivision of Irving Park.

F. W. Muser et al. sued Charles A. Foster for

Park.
F. W. Muser et al. sued Charles A. Foster for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT. James Henry commenced a suit in trespass against Bernard Hokamp, claiming \$2,000 dam-

CRIMINAL COURT. James Connelly was found guilty of larceny and given four months in House of Correction. David Flynn and Frank Eltinger were tried for larceny and acquitted.

Colby Johnson was found guilty of robbery and given fifteen months in Penttentiary.

JUDGE BLODGET -General call of calendar.
THE APPELLATE COURT - No announcement.
JUDGE GARY-120 to 126, 128 to 132, 134, 135,
and 138 to 143, inclusive. No. 119, Silverburg vs.
Wells, on trial.

and 138 to 143, inclusive. No. 119, Silverburg vs. Wells, on trial.

Judes Jameson—22, 23, 24, 25 of condemnation calendar. No case on trial. After these cases are concluded, the Judge will take cases from Judge Gary.

Judes Moore—Contested motions.

Judes Moore—Contested motions.

Judes Rogers—Set case 5, 601, Harvey vs. Hammond, and calendar Nos. 421 to 432, inclusive, except 424 and \$29. No case on trial.

Judge Boorn—484, 505 to 515, inclusive. No case on trial.

case on trial.

Judge Farwell.—Contested motions.

Judge Williams—Nos. 810, 840, 844, 873, 874, 876, 878, and 880. JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Tonander vs. Andrew Thompson, \$367.50.—Philip Best Brewing Company vs. Thomas Scheffers, \$107.32.

—Same vs. John H. Bartels, \$79.49.

JUDGE GARY—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. G. S. French; verdict, \$930.39, and motion for new trial.—Turner & Ray vs. Peter Keller and Henry Kleinofen, \$149.85.—J. L. Rader et al. vs. Samuel M. Lewis, \$558.79.—H. W. Tenney et al. vs. Joel D. Harvey, \$463.95.—Same vs. Commercial Loan Company, \$705.60.—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. Staunton M. Thomas; verdict, \$930.73, and motion for new trial. Stauton M. Thomas; verdict, \$830.73, and motion for new trial.

CHROUT COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. B. Lippincott et al. Fs. Charles S. Burrows and William A. Gaw, \$1,007.19.

JUDGE ROGERS—Barbara Schilder vs. Ezra B. McCagg, \$475.—Charles H. Nix vs. Henry D. P. Hoiser and A. W. Schaefer, \$113.98.

JUDGE BOOTH—A. H. Blackall vs. Richard Ganford; verdict, \$15.62.

AN EMINENT SCOTCHMAN.

Death of Sir James Matheson, the Mer-

AN EMINENT SCOTCHMAN.

Death of Sir James Matheson, the Merchant Prince.

London Times, van. 4.

We have to record the death of one of the largest landowners in the Highlands of Scotland, Sir James Matheson, of Achany, Sutherlandshire, and of Lews, Rossshire, which happened on Tuesday last at Mentone, in the south of France, at the age of 82. The second son of the late Donald Matheson, chief of the Clan Matheson, who once held large estates in Sutherlandshire, by his marriage with Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mackey, of Larig, Sutherlandshire. He was born in the year 1768, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburg. He was for many years a partner in the well-known firm of Meesrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants of London and Cauton. He first entered Parliament in 1843, as member for Ashburton, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to the dissolution of July, 1847, when he was returned for the united counties of Ross and Cromarty. He continued to sit for this constituency for nearly twenty years; but at the general election of December, 1868, he retired into private life, being succeeded in the vacant seat by his nephew, Mr. Alexander Matheson. He was raised to a Baronetcy by Lord John Russell in 1851, in recognition of his service in alleviating the famine and distress which had prevailed among the fisherimen and seafaring population of the Isle of Lewis. He was for many years Chaipman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Packet Company, and was presented in 1842 by the merchants of Canton and other cities of China with a handsome service of plate for his exertions and enterprise in the promotion of British commerce in that county previous to and during our first war with the Celestais. Sir James Matheson was a leading member of the Board of Trustees of Manufacturers, and also of the Fishery Board of Scotland, and a Vice-President of the Caledonian Society's Asylum in Loudon. The Lord Lieutenancy of Rossshire falls to the disposal of her Majesty's Government by his de

Voluntary Silence for Twenty Years.

Oglethorns (Ga.) Scho.

There has just died in this county a lady who, at the age of 16 years, from some cause or other, stopped the use of her tongue, and, until just before her death, twenty years after, she was never heard to utter a word. As her last hours were drawing near, she sent for some of her friends and dictated her will in a manner that proved her sound in mind and fluent in language. She spoke of many things that occurred in the country during the apparent dumbness, but gave no reason for her strange conduct. An attempt was made to break her will on the ground of insanity, but the attempt failed.

son's name appears as the owner of no less than 424,500 acres in Rossebire and Sutherland-shire, with an income of nearly 420,000.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to

the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

Dr. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending from the lumbar of the severe attacks. On sciatics, sometimes extending from the lumbar of the severe attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending from the lumbar of the severe attacks of sciatics, and a times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afficted, I have tried aimost all the remedies recommended by visamen and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward apolications of liniments too numerous to mention, and preserptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remody. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY S.READY RELIEF; is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Your struly,

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA,

INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rhenmatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, picuriay, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 etc.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays indammation and cures Congostions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, oy one application. In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Initrm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. Inflammation of the Bowels,

Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Headache, Toothache, Chillis, Ague Chillis, Chilblains, and Frost Bites Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comiora.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will a few minutes cure Cramps, Sparms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarricca, Dysensery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water

FEVER AND AGUE.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs of Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS,
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofois, Giandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections. Syphillite
Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Uicers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Compisints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Broschitis, Cousumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Propsy, Stoppoge of Water, Incoutinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, considered with substances like the white of an old, or threads like white slik or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y. DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with swest gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen, ladway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the stromach, Liver, Bowela, Edneys, Bladder, Merrom-Discoach, Dyspecials, Bloostipation, Costiveness, Indisor the Bowela, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warrasted to effect a positive cure, Purely regetable, containing no mercury mineral or deleterious drug.

[BF Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Bigestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the stomach, Names, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Head, electromach, Swingar or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swingar or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swingar or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swingar or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swingar or Futterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swingar or Futterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight. Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Ferspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Cher, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fiesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Drugaists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., Fo. 22 Was ren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent rec.

Lieut. C. B. Thompson, U. S. A., is at the Judge A. W. Spalding, St. Louis, is at the

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., is registered at the Palmer. The Hon. T. McCosh, Burlington, Ia., is at Gen. Franz Sigel, New York, is registered at

Gen. Lysander Flagg, New York, is a guest The Hon. Isaac Staples, Stillwater, Minn., is

The Hon. G. N. Grimes, Indianapolis, is The Hon. H. G. Loomis, Naperville, 111., is one of the guests of the Tremont

stopping at the Sherman.

Dan Shepard put in an appearance at the Post-Office vesterday, and is now engaged in his egitimate duties.

By a recent order of the Postmaster-General prepayment of mail for Peru is made obligatory until April 1.

Gen. Franz Segel lectured last night at North Side Turner Hall to a large audience, on "Im-migration and Colonization, with Special Refer-ence to the Problems of the Day."

William Connors, a laborer employed at Armour's packing-house, in attempting to cross the river on the ice, near the lock-bridge, last evening, broke through and would have drowned but for the timely aid given him by Officer O'Hara.

There is talk of a compromise between Solomon Wyman, the manager of Stine's Dollar Store, and his creditors. The proposition is for the attachment creditors to take 25 cents and the unsecured 20 cents.

The temperature vesterday, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 36; 3 p. m., 42; 8 p. m., 39. Barom-eter at 8 a. m., 29.43; 8 p. m., 29.32.

The Hon A. B. Alden, special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee for Michigan, is a guest at the Grand Pacific,—on his way to Milwaukee. He is ned member of the Masonic fra

The roster of the Military Division of the Missouri for 1879 has just appeared. It comprises thirty-one pages of interesting matter, showing the various stations and staffs, and giving the disposition of companies, besides a mis

Mrs. Annie Barrett, wife of the Kev. E. N. Barrett, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, died in Austin Thursday afternoon. She was an estimable lady, and loved by all who knew her. She was 32 years of age, and leaves four children, the youngest of whom is 3 days

Is real estate advancing in price? About three months are an offer of \$12,000 cash was made to judge Otis, Receiver of the State Savings Institution, for Block 25, Egandale, situated on the southeast corner of Fifty-first street and Drexiel boulevard, which offer was declined. This week an offer of \$18,000 has been received for he same block.

Sergt. Brisco reported yesterday that he had a boy, named Thomas Rouched, 12 years old, at the West Lake Street Station, who was without home or friends. The lad stated that he came from St. Louis to this city by way of Baltimore, er making a fruitless search for his father and ther, both of whom had left him. He has an in this city about three months.

The following gentlemen left last night for Philadelphia to attend the Constitutional con-Convention of the I. O. B. B., which occurs on the 26th inst. Messrs. Charles Kozminski, Adolph Loeb, Henry C. Mitchell, Jacob Newman, Ph. Stein, K. Hexter, Isidore Goldstein, Simou Rosenfels, the Rev. Dr. Norden, Henry Sonneschein, and C. B. Hefter.

The Amaigamated Trade and Labor Council met at No. 7 Clark street last evening for the purpose of considering the pending strike of the silversmiths. The session was private, but no business of importance was done, and no definite conclusion was reached as a result of their deliberations. The strike still continues,

A norse, attached to a cutter, and in charge Joan Brock, a colored man, became frightened at the tipping over of the sleigh yesterday fore-neon on Randolph street, between Franklin and Fifth avenue, and ran away. A Mrs. Nix was in the cutter at the time, and was thrown out along with the driver, but neither was burt. The frightened animal ran down the South Side as far as Nineteenth street, and made a total wreck of the cutter. E. H. Nich-plson is the owner of the rig.

Mr. Thomas Moran was requested by the West Town Board to prepare an opinion as to Sheriff Hoffmann's right to the sum of money which he took for his services as West Town Collector,—2 per cent of the gross receipts of his office. Mr. Moran has not vet written that opinion, but vesterday he told a reporter that he should opine that Hoffman's bondsmen were liable for all over \$1,500 of the money. That was the construction he mone the money. That was the construction he upon the statute, and that construction was in accordance with Judge Jameson's rulings in the

The Coroner concluded the inquest on the body of John W. Merrill at Grand Crossing vesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury, who exonerated the Lake shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company from blame, and recommended that a flagman be stationed at the Crossing to warn persons of danger. Mr. Merrill was an old citizen of drand Crossing, and was engaged in the express business between that place and the city. An inquest was held on the body of Margaret Ranhauser, who died suddenly at her home on hauser, who died suddenly at her home on West Lake street, opposite Central Park, and a verdict of death from dropsy was returned.

verdict of death from dropsy was returned.

The State Microscopical Society met at the Academy of Sciences last evening, R. W. Fuller in the chair. A paner on "The Existence of a Nucleus in the Mammalian Blood Corpuscle," by Dr. W. T. Belfield, in which he related some experimental observations tending to disprove such an existence, and critisising Boettcher's method recently advanced. A communication was read from the Microscopical Section of the Troy Scientific Association, inviting cooperation in the movement looking to establishing a unit of microscopical measures, as brought before the American Society of Microscopists, which was referred to a committee consisting of Profs. H. A. Johnson, H. H. Babcock, and Lester Curtis, and Mr. W. H. Fuller. Several medical Professors, as well as quite a

cock, and Lester Curtis, and Mr. W. H. Fuller.

Several medical Professors, as well as quite a number of prominent physicians in this city, are not only publicly indorsing Dr. D'Unger's cinchona treatment for drunkenness, but are doing more—they are sending him natients. Numbers of distant physicians are likewise interested in and somewhat astonished at Dr. D'U.'s remarkable cures,—among these latter Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, of Vernaont (formerly Surgeon-General of the Army of the Tennessee and the author of a number of works on Feyer), and the celebrated Dr. Haight, of Cincinnati. The latter M. D. has just cured a test case and written a complimentary letter to the discoverer of the cinchona cure. Yesterday no less than six persons were reported at the Doctor's office as cured, including an old igember of the Masonic traternity, who proposes to tell his lodge something about his rescue from rum at their next meeting. Dr. D'Unger now has five patients from the Washingtonian Home, and two othgrs—nearly cured—who have been in that establishment four to six times without relief. All this looks ugly for those who bave attempted to the cinchona cure and its author with derision.

two or three evenings ago a remarkably cheeky attempt at robbery was only irustrated by the cool-headedness of a self-possessed lady. About 8 o'clock the door-beli rang at the residence of Mr. Colman, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-third street. At the time, Mr. C., who Twenty-third street. At the time, Mr. C., who travels for a lumber house, was out of town, and no one was in but Mrs. Colman and the hired girl, the latter being down-stars. Mrs. Goiman answered the ring, and, stepping to the door, opened it. As she did so a man stepped in and stood in the middle of the hall. Somewhat startled at this demonstration, the ladv demanted his mission. "Is Mr. Colman in!" he asked. On learning of his absence, the fellow looked around cautiously, and once more Mrs. C. asked what ne wanted. He then asked if any of the male members were at home, and recieving an athrmative answer, seemed a little startled, but soon recovered his equilibrium and proceeded to make himself familiar. He was told to go, but he wouldn't. His business was demanded, time and again, and he was either a Custom-House official, an old friend of her husband's, or something else; anything so C. asked what ne wanted. He then asked if any of the male members were at home, and recieving an affirmative answer, seemed a little startled, but soon recovered his equilibrium and proceeded to make himself familiar. He was told to go, but ne wouldn't. His business was demanded, time and again, and he was either a Custom-House official, an old friend of her husband's, or something else; anything so long as he could retain a footing. Mrs. Colman was certainly in an unenviable position but she was equal to the emergency. When plain invitations of "Will you go out of the house, sir!" didn't avail, she suddenly caughthold of the door-bell wire, and, jerking it from the rendering establishments, it is claimed (Dr. De Wolf to the contrary notwithstanding) that the only effectual remedy for those coming from fertilizing houses is to stop the business entirely. The latter have constantly on hand from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of animal matter, from one to five months old, and the "working" of this alone is enough to smell into Milwakee, and make every one sick who gets a whiff of the foul air. Commissioner De Wolf to the contrary notwithstanding from fertilizing houses is to stop the business entirely. The latter have constantly on hand from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of animal matter, from one to five months old, and the "working" of this alone is enough to smell into Milway to possible to control the doors desired to control the doors desired to the contrary notwithstanding from fertilizing houses is to stop the business entirely. The latter have constantly on hand from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of animal matter, from one to five months old, and the "working" of this alone is enough to smell into Milway to the foul air. Commissioner De Wolf to the foul air. Comm

turning to the girl; "and now," feeling into the hat-rack and producing a revolver, "you go!"—and he went out of that door, down the stairs, and along the street. Although Mrs. Colman had borne the ordeal bravely, no sooner had he gone than she broke down entirely, and has not yet recovered from her nervous pros-tration.

Prof. Elias Colbert entertained a large audience last evening at Farwell Hall with a lecture on the recent eclipse of the sun. The lecturer's familiarity with the subject of astronomy, supplemented by the rare opportunities which he enjoyed for observing the great astronomical phenomenon last ammer, made it an object to he enjoyed for observing the great astronomical phenomenon last summer, made it an object to hear him, and those who embraced the opportunity were more than repaid by the stock of knowledge which they were enabled to add to their store of that commodity. There was no attempt on the lecturer's part at anything like oratorical display, but, on the contrary, what he had to say was admirably adapted to the perceptive and receptive faculities of a mixed audience, who manifested their interest in the lecture to its very close. To make the subject even plainer, Prof. Colbert illustrated the lecture with various apparatus, including a dark-lantern, which seemed to explain very clearly to show how the moon's shadow is east on the earth. The lecmoon's shadow is cast on the earth. The lecture was one of the Y. M. C. A. course, and added greatly to the popularity of that praise-

worthy enterprise

THE FIVE-CENT LODGING-HOUSE. An item in vesterday's City-Hall notes stated that Ald. Smyth had presented a petition of "neighbors" to the Health Commissioner complaining against the 5-cent lodging-house at No. 89 South Desplaines street, and asking that the 89 South Desplaines street, and asking that the place be suppressed. It was stated, as one of the causes of compaint, that as many as 350 med, bad and good, had slept in a room 20x80 in one night. The facts are, as ascertained by a reporter who took the trouble to go over last evening and inspect the place, that this lodginghouse is a most praiseworthy charity, organized and carried on by the Women's Gospel Temperance Union; that the 5-cent fee for a bed is just about sufficient to make it self-supporting; that there are two rooms, one on the first floor and the other in the basement, the upper room really making two, from the the upper room really making two, from the fact that it contains what might be termed upper and lower bertins; that the capacity of the whole place is something in the neighborhood of 230, instead of 330, bunks; and that, as a rule, tolerable cleanliness and general good coder reveal. rule, tolerable cleaniness and general good order prevail among the poor beings to whom it is a veritable godsend. Four doors south of it is Union Chapel, where meetings are held every night, at which large numbers of the men attend. During the cold weather, the place was taxed to its utmost to provide accommodations, but at present about 160 occupants on the average are registered. Smoking pants, on the average, are registered. Smoking is allowed, but no drinking is permitted under any considerations. A captious critic might not find it an attractive place to bunk in, but the and it an attractive place to busk in, but the place is quite as come of the 10-cent lodging-houses scattered about that portion of the city, quite as clean, and certainly quite as free from demoralizing tendencies, and even a great deal freer. The men are up betimes in the morning, and are out by 10 c/clock, when the doors are locked up to 3 in the afternoon, during which time the place is duly and thoroughly swept and cleaned out. It is not by any means improbable eaned out. It is not by any means improbable

not alarm, the inroads which this institution, serving such a charitable purpose as it does, is making upon their receipts. Sherman House—Thomas Blakey, Philadelphia; V. M. Gorham, Burlington, Is.; H. D. Eckert, loston; J. B. Rowe, Rockfort, Mass.; Frank S. ienry, Central Falls, R. I. Tremont House—harles E. Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H.; D. HOTEL ARRIVALS. Boston; J. B. Rowe, Rockfort, Mass.: Frank S. Henry, Central Falls, R. I... Tremont House-Charles E. Wentworth. Portsmouth, N. H.; D. W. James, New York; D. H. Richardson, Newark, J.; William F. Vilas, Madison; J. G. Shatuck, Dubuque; J. H. Campbell, Kansas City. Grand Facific Hotel—The Rev. George W. Miller, Hazzardville, Conn.; Robert Sickles, Davenport; John Cassard, Baltimore; A. B. Alden, Milwaukee; E. R. Seaver, Boston; C. Walworth, San Francisco; E. MacGregor, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. R. Weis, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Sanderson, Omaha. Palmer House—G. J. Plant, St. Louis; John S. Brown and G. H. Brown, Belfast, Ireland; A. P. Curtis, Montana; Isaac S. Averill, New York; William G. Morris and R. L. Ogden, San Francisco; R. C. Terry, Philadelphia.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday amounted t The Comptroller paid out about \$200 in scrip

The City Treasurer has received since Jan. 1 in scrip, about \$151,000 for city taxes.

The City Treasurer's receipts in cash yester day were \$2,217. He disbursed about \$600. Five cases of scarlet-fever and two of diphtheria were reported at the Health Office yester-

The South Town Collector handed in to the

Treasury yesterday in scrip \$8,0 North Town Collector gave \$2,098. The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division will meet on Monday afternoon to consider the question of vacating Stone street.

Dr. De Wolf has been inquiring into the lodging-rooms and soup-houses in the Ninth Ward, and is preparing a report on the subject which will be submitted to the Mayor.

Ald. Cook's Elevator ordinance, which was passed by the Council Monday night, has been signed by the Mayor. It amends the Building ordinance so as to provide rules for the construction and inspection of elevators.

Another flendish attempt has been made by Another flendish attempt has been made by some designing villant to raise the value of scrip by a clever scratch of the pen. A piece of scrip turned in by Collector Avres yesterday was thus raised from \$1.50 to \$80.50, and it was received by the Treasurer and entertained for a time, until Mr. Avres came to the rescue, remembered where he got it, and promptly made good the deficiency.

The Committee on Printing met vesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and listened very patiently to the various claims presented by several publications for the privilege of printing official reports. The only wrangle was printing official reports. The only wrangle was between the Staats Zetting and a German paper called the Volksfreund, the representatives of which had a good deal to say in regard to creulation, etc. The Committee decided to recommend the award to the Dairy Tetegraph,—the lowest bidder in English,—which has offered to do the work at the rate of 24 cents per square, and \$1.70 per thousand ems. The offer of the Volksfreund and the Frée Presse, conjointly, was below that made by the Staats Zetung, and the Committee adjourned without coming to an agreement.

The Committee on Judiciary met yesterday afternoon, and he'd a long consultation, principally over the proposition of an inventor who proposes to remedy the existing defects in the manner of labeling these luminous sign-boards. They have been going all awry of late, and have ceased to afford correct information to the unwary traveier as to his whereabouts. John Stewart told a pathetic story about one Bill Stewart told a pathetic story about one Bill Goggins, who came near getting lost one evening in consequence of these fallacious turnabouts, which lured him away near the Stockyards when he ought to have been at Superior street. The Committee were deeply affected, and Mr. Tuley, who was Chairman, said the entre matter would receive due consideration. An eloquent address was made by the inventor of a new style of lamp, after which the Committee adjourned.

mittee adjourned. THE BRIDGEPORT STINKS of Thursday night and yesterday morning were, as on the day previous, caused by a lack of water for condensing purposes. The water began to fail at 4 o'clock in the nietronon, and by 2 o'clock in the morning the works at flyde Park didn't put a drop into the pines. Consequently the gases at twenty-three of the rendering and fertilizing houses were allowed to escape into the air. Had they been retained in the tanks work would have had to be suspended or there would have been many explosions and not a few lives lost. Dr. De Wolf anticipated this trouble last year, and Wolf anticipated this trouble last year, and word anticipated this trouble last year, and several of the packers dug artesian wells, from which they got a supply of water; but the great majority (the smaller houses) are still dependent on the Hyde Park works. Hereafter Merki and two new men, who are being broken in in anticipation of and properiation, will remain at the Stock-Yards and devote their whole time to tracing up and suppressing stinks. After Monday South Side people who "smell something" can telephone Dr. De Wolf, and, if they give the direction of the wind he will communicate with Medical Control of the wind he will communicate with Medical Control of the wind he will communicate with Medical Control of the wind he will communicate with Medical Control of the wind he will communicate with Medical Control of the wind he will control of the wind the will be will control of the wind the will be will be

state whether they were renderers or fertilizers Although having an abundant supply of water Although having an abundant supply of water, they were running in an objectionable manner, and were a great cause of annoyance. Though they had the ability to conduct their business without giving offense, he had no confidence in their intention to relieve him of the burden of watching them. They had lived among the stinks so long that he doubted if they were ble to recognize the offense created.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Clerk yesterday forwarded a statement of the taxes extended for this county by towns, as printed in these columns, to the State Auditor, as is required by law.

A few days ago one of the plumbers at the Insane Asylum was ordered discharged, and fol-Insane Asylum was ordered discharged, and to-lowing this it appears that the loss there has been a gain at the County Building. Mr. Hogan has been given an assistant, but no one appears to know by whom, and, unless there is an ex-planation, in a few days there may be a plumb-

Henry Callahan was brought to the County Henry Calianan was brought to the county Jail yesterday afternoon, charged with selling liquor in South Evanston. The mantle of James Lynch, it appears, has fallen on Caliahan. Lynch, when he was selling "cider and pop." out there, used to spend about half of his time in jail, and he is not over the effects of his improvement yet.

The Committee on Equalization received a proposition from Surveyor Wolcott yesterday to complete two certain town maps within two months for \$1,000, and accepted it. He is to do the work in two months with the assistance two men, and at the end of that time the Committee will listen to his recommendations in reference to completing the maps of the other

The jury in the Callaghan case, which has occupied the Criminal Court for several days, came in yesterday morning at 10 o'clock after being out twenty-two hours, and reported that they had been unable to agree. Judge Williams delivered them a short lecture, insisting that they had simply to pass upon facts, and not the law end that they corefy the he able to that they had simply to pass upon lacks, and het the law, and that they ought to be able to agree. If they did not agree the case would have to be tried over again, he said, at great expense, and he sent them back to their room. At noon they again came in, and, being unable to agree, were discharged. When the jury first to agree, were discharged. When the jury hist retired they stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The seven persuaded four of the five to yield and come over to their way of thinking without much trouble, but the fourth man—a gentleman of color—was invincible, and resisted every assault until the last, and hung the jury. Callaghan will be accorded another trial at an early day.

The present Grand Jury is an inharmonio body. A few days ago one of its members was beremptorily dismissed, and now a large major-ity of the members would like to get rid of another, alleging as a reason that he is a stum-pling block in the way of doing business. In the midst of their bickering and strife they do very little work, and adjourn early. Among the cases heard yesterday was the complaint against a Mr. Arsnbaugh, an Iowan, who, it is charged, ame to the city some time ago with numerou bogus warehouse receipts, and swindled sundry grain-dealers out of about \$10,000. He was arested in Texas, it will be remembered, bout \$7,000 of the money on his person s now in jail to answer any indictment that e returned. Another witness was heard in th Blaikie case, but no conclusion was read is believed, however, that he will be indicted many of the jurors feeling that they can do noth-ing less. Some are of the opinion that it can be established that influences were brought to bear on the jury which found him insane outside of the evidence, and still others contend that it is in the power of Judge Looms to set the verdict of insanity aside, notwithstanding the fact that Blaikie was taken to an asylun. These two questions are to be looked into and discussed, and other witnesses are to be heard, and, as before stated, it is highly probable that an indictional will be returned.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

nent will be returned.

The alcohol exports from this city vesterday mounted to 400 barrels. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were \$7,000 in currency, and the 4 per cent sub-

scriptions \$6,000. Collector Harvey's internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up \$29,373, of which amount \$25,029 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,746 for to bacco and cigars, \$527 for beer, and \$40 for ex

Commissioner Hoyne once more continue the James Spellacy counterfeiting case vester day, this time letting it go over until Monday to enable the defendant to get the missing to enable the defendant to get the missing witness whom he purports to be after.

The distillers of this district, during Decem The Special Committee on Gambling will ber, 1878, produced 3.86 gallons of spirits to each bushel of grain used. During the month they also entered into warehouse 17,286 packthey also entered into warehouse 17,286 pack-uges, or 1,035,234.72 gallons of spirits, and with-drew therefrom 16,391 packages, or 1,058,206.73

gallons.

A day or so ago a delegation from Evanston called upon Collector Harvey, narrated the misdeeds of one Callanan in the way of selling liquor on the sly in the Methodist village against the local statutes in each case made and provided, and succeeded in persuading him that something ought to be done. In the course of time a United States warrant issued for the arrest of the said Callanan for selling liquors without having paid a han for selling liquors without having paid a license. Deputy-Marshal Gilman boarded a neense. Deputy-Marshal Gilman boarded a train vesterday morning, ran up to the city of the pious Evanstonians, and was industriously seeking to serve his paper when he ascertained that the man he was after was on trial before a village Justice, who, in default of bail, committed the said Callahan to the pious village's jail. Col. Gilman muttered something abou "Love's labor lost," and came back to the

Joseph Doll, who runs a saloon at No. 699 South Canal street, appears to have been and gone and done it in a way to get himself into trouble for some little time to come. The graveness of Joseph's offense is that he refused to allow Deputy Collector Sedgwick to examine his stock of liquors, as the law requires. Complaint was made against the refractory saloon-keeper, who finally brought up at Hoyne's office, but was given a continuance until Monday to enable him to make the stone server of a showing for singlethurance until Moday to enable him to make up some sort of a showing for himself, the bail until that time being fixed in the sum of \$1,000. Under Sec. 3,177 R. S., the commission of an offense like unto Joseph's entitled the of-fender to a forfeit of just \$500, and the dose is doubled on each and every repetition thereof.

If the facts are as alleged, Joseph will probably
steer clear of any further expensive attempts to

obstruct revenue officers in the discharge their duty. A reporter caught Judge Bangs on the fly vesterday, so to speak, and proceeded to ask him the why and the wherefore of the retention of ex-Senator, etc., W. C. Goudy as special Government counsel in the suit begun Thursday against the Cook County National Bank. The against the Cook County National Bank. The Judge stroked his beard, pulled his hat down over his eyes, and thus he spoke: "This suit was only commenced nominally in the name of the United States. A short time ago Mr. Goudy applied to fattorney-General Devens to have the bonds held by the Government on account of the Cook County National Bank applied to the deficit of Gen. McArthur, so far as the funds deposited by him in that bank were concerned. Mr. Devens refused to overrule the motion of a former Attorney-General (Ackerman) on that point, out gave Mr. Goudy permission to use the name of the Government as plaintiff in a suit to decide the question, providing he would bear all decide the question, providing he would bear all expense in the matter. The suit is simply brought on behalf of Mr. Goudy's client, Gen. McArthur, and that is all there is to it."

CRIMINAL.

James Davis, Thomas, Woods, Michael Mc-Phillips, three vags, \$100 each, Justice Foote,

Barney Hetge, alias Roe, was booked at Madison Street Station last evening on the charge of bigamy. John Staats was the complainant, and he proposes to show that Barney has more wives than the law allows.

Lillie Kelly and Louis Hawkins-the latter a big-mustached variety performer-had an attachment. It ended, and vesterday Hawkins found it necessary to have his darling put under \$500 peace bonds for six months. Such is life, but "it's very different just behind the scenes." John H. Conover was held under \$1,500 bonds yesterday by Justice Foote upon a charge of per-jury made by Constable Doran, who alleges that Conover swore that he owned property which his wife sold to E. Reed, of Henry W. King & Co.'s establishment. The case is set for Jan. 29.

An attempt was made by some thieves shortly after Thursday midnight to force an entrance to the liquor store of Charles Davis & Bros., No. 188 Milwaukee avenue, but the approach of some policemen scared the fellows off just after they had cut out a pane of glass in the front window.

Before Justice Morrison yesterday, the following cases were heard: Lizzie Realing charged with the larceny of \$125 from Nicholas Horrister, continued until the 31st mst.; Calvin

Smith, larceny of \$7.50 from F. Williams, neld for trial; Fritz Peterson, charged with deadly assault on John Powell, continued until the result of the latter's injuries can be determined.

A colored man named Elijah Totten went into the dive of Hattie Steele, on Pacific avenue, yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, and got into an altercation with the woman, which resulted in his picking up a large wash-bowl and throwing it at her. A dangerous wound was inflicted in her right temple, and a doctor who was called to attend her was unable to state then what the result would be. Officer Walsh arrested Totten, and locked him up in the Armory to await the final result of the woman's injuries.

The residence of Dr. F. C. Hotz, No. 109 South Morgan street, near Mouroe, was entered by a thief Thursday evening at 7:40 o'clock, while the Doctor and his wife were at the opera. while the Doctor and his wife were at the opera. By means of a ladder the fellow reached a small window at the rear part of the house, and in crawling through it made a noise that attracted the attention of a lady who was on the supper floor. She asked who was there, and recaying no answer went into the room whate the noise came from, and saw the thief est a fur out of the window. Nothing was stolen from the house.

Charles Chamberlain, of 148 West Monroe street, reported vesterday morning to Capt. Hood at the Madison Street Station that his wife had been knocked down and robbed of \$180 on the sidewalk in front of his residence the previous evening, and Detectives Shea and keating were detailed to inquire into the matter. They did so, and came to the conclusion that the woman was not robbed in front of her own door, and if she had lost the money as reported, it was elsewhere. The couple had, the detectives report, been out for a sleigh-ride, and took in several hot-scotches, which they attributed as the cause of the woman's injuries—she having fallen down and hurt her face—and the loss of the money, if indeed any money was lost. Charles Chamberlain, of 148 West Monroe

any money was lost. Shortly before 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon Officers Muruane and Wiley observed two thieves—Mike Carberry and John Ryan, alias Riney—driving along in a bugy, and when the latter saw them they put the whip to the horse and drove off. The officers pursued them a block, when the bugy collided with a heavy truck-wagon, which broke it. The crooks jumped out of the vehicle and ran through the passage-way between two houses, and escaped. passage-way between two houses, and escaped. The rig is evidently a stolen one, and is at Harrison Street Station awaiting identification. The horse is a medium-sized sorrel, with a star on the forchead, and a small white spot on one of the hind legs. The buggy is a square-box one, and is badly smashed. The harness is plain.

Crowe and Young, two of the gang of four who made the murderous raid on West Lake street New Year's Eve, were arraigned before Justice Scully again yesterday afternoon, this time on the charge of assaulting Carl Toltzdorf, of 1204 Fulton street, with intent to murder. The latter identified Crows tent to murder. The latter identified Crowe by his voice, and so testified. James Flynn was called for the defense and tent to murder. The latter identified Crowe by his voice, and so testified. James Flynn was called for the defense and testified that he saw two men on Fulton screet the night Toltzdorf was shot, but did not recognize the prisoners as the persons. Frank Rav, liveryman at 456 State street, stated that Crowe called at his place at 7 o'clock p. m. Dec. 31 and got a horse and single-seat cutter, and at 11 p. m. the same night exchanged the rig for a double-eeat sleigh. Further hearing of the case was post-poned until 9 o'clock this morning.

poned until 9 o'clock this morning. George Havill, the well-known profes thief who escaped from ex-Detective Ricke over a year ago, after the latter had accompani him to a house on State street, where he prom

over a year ago, after the latter had accompanied him to a house on State street, where he promised to recover valuable diamond jewelry that had been stolen from Mr. J. B. Storey, was arrested at Cleveland yesterday, according to a telegram received by Chief of Detectives McGarigle, who had recently visited that city and arranged with the police authorities for his capture. At the time of his escape Havill was under ball of \$3,000 to appear for trial in the Criminal Court on the charge of burglary, in entering Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.'s wholesale clothing-house and stealing a large quantity of stuff, and also for entering Miller's meat-market on the West Side. It was while under bonds in the latter case that he was allowed to go with Rickey. The city detectives assert that the escape was planned by Havill's bondsman, and a worthy officer was removed from the force on account of it. Mr. Storey has never recovered his property, and it is quite certain that Havill never knew who had stolen it. The prisoner will be brought here and tried.

THE RECOUNT.

WHERE ARE THESE GAINS?
The recount in the Kern-Hoffmann contest vas continued vesterday, but the only interest taken in it was by those employed in making it. The following table shows the work of the day: HOFFMANN KEEN. DIXON. BYAN.

WARDS.	Official	Recount	Official	Recounts.	Official	Recount	Official	Recount
Fourth. IV V	293 127 377	293 128 377	173 87 274	172 86 2~4	30 21 29	30 22 29	31 2	31 2
Total.	1,580	1,572	1, 220	1,239	271	274	89	89
Fifth. II III V VII	111 189 134 108 160 60 55	110 170 131 109 -159 61 54	114 147 138 116 49 164 78	111 146 131 114 48 165 78	106 136 82 16 83 52 67	107 138 82 17 82 53 67		93 176 183 172 117 118 19
Total	797	794	806	793	542	516	810	828
Nxth. 1	57 98 132 59 101 62 64	57 97 131 59 103 62 64	54 118 131 114 156 65 23	119 131 117 158 64 23	64 35 63 45 91 5	64 55 67 46 91 5	94 82 138 242 207 25	94 81 138 292 190 25

Mr. Kern's friends are quite sick of the work already. Where they expected the best results they have received the least, notably the Fifth Ward, where it will be seen that Kern loses more than Hoffmann does. As far as the count has gone Kern has gained 27 votes.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME. ANSWERS TO PRAYER. Following are extracts from Faith's Record

for January: for January:

Monday, Dec. 2.—The Thanksgiving collectio
of the Leavitt Street Congregational and Thir
Presbyterian Churches was received, being \$77
also, the money which was sent for us to Th
TRIBUNE office, at the suggestion of a friend
through the columns of that paper; the amoun

Tribune office, at the suggestion of a friend, through the columns of that paper; the amount was \$2.5; other sums, perhaps, should have been added to this, but as they came direct to the Home we could not tell in every case why they came. No one but He who seut us all this help can ever know, in this world, what a relief it was to us, and how it enabled us to meet many pressing demands. A new baby came. too, a tiny, helpless being, whose mother said of it: "If they will not take it, lay it on some sidewalk."

Sauraday, Dec. 14.—One of our neighbors kindly sent us a ton of coal. A baby left in a basket at our door was found to have been smothered by the cotton in which it was wrapped; all efforts to restore it were in vain. We had no money to buy a much-needed article to-day, we watted for it all day; at 10 o'clock at night a baby came in and brought 50 cents, which supplied the want for the next day.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—A new-born baby was brought us roiled in a bianket, and tied up in a newspaper.

Sunday, Dec. 22.—Five dollars were left at the door by a lady. Our little 4-year-old has left us to-day. We were sorry to part from him, for he had won all our hearts in his brief stay with us.

Monday, Dec. 23.—A package of clothing came from Plymouth, wis.; we were especially glad to see some clothing for the nurses. To-night we received a Christmas-gift of two barrels of tin and hardware and a large shovel; many of the articles were just the things we needed; the donors made as vallable presents Thanksgiving; no doubt they know "it is more blessed to give than to receive." "Among the things was a teakettle—our old one was just broken! Who knew it?

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Northern men, in passing judgment on the South, invariably make the nistake of regarding the South as one small community, and assume that all the people in that part of the Union are actuated by a common impulse. They forget that the South is a vast country, stretching over twenty-five or more degrees of longitude, and half as many degrees of latitude. And they seem not to be aware that there was never unanimity of sentiment among the people in that quarter,-not even among those who became parties to the Rebellion. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in the Southern States who were forced by circumstances—that is, by their surroundings-to take part in the Rebell ion; just as there were hundreds of thousands of Northern men who were forced into the sup-

port of the Union against their convictions, prejidices, and passions.

What would be thought of the fairness of the Southern man who should make a sweeping denunctation of the whole North for the offenses of the Mollie-Maguires of Pennsylvania, or of the Communists and other lawless characters who occasionally perpetrate outrages in the great cities! How unjust to hold Massachusetts and Illinois responsible for the cruelties and wrongs inflicted on the Chinese in Cali-fornia!

ties and wrongs inflicted on the Chinese in Carfornia!

I am led to make these remarks by reading the following letter by a colored official in North Carolina, in the Warrenton Gazette, the Democratic county paper, published in the place where the man lives. The controversy of which he speaks, about his right to enter upon the duties of his office of County Register of Deeds, originated in this way: The last Legislature, in ordering elections for county officers, under the amended Coustitution, enumerated the Sneriffs, Clerks of County Courts, Treasurers, and Surveyors, but omitted, no doubt by accident, to include the Registers. The result was that in every county the question arose whether an election should be held for that officer. The incumbents contended that there was no authority for an election, and that they had a right to hold over. But the elections were held, nevertheless; and, probably in every instance where there was hope from a the companyation.

tion, and that they had a right to bold over. But the elections were held, nevertheless; and, probably in every instance where there was hope of success, the incumbents thought it safest to offer themselves as candidates. So that all over the State the same controversy now exists as to who is the rightful Register of Deeds. I find in the same paper that one of the Circuit Judges has decided in favor of the validity of the election, in a case brought before him from Gaston County, but that an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

I will further state that the County Commissioners of Warren, who put in the black man, Thornton, and required the white man, Bennett, to vacate the office, are Democrats, with perhaps one or two exceptions. They were chosen by the Magistrates convened in the County Court; and the Magistrates were appointed by the Democratic Governor, Vance. I am a Republican, as you are aware, but I mention these facts in order to show the deference for shown by all parties in North Carolida.

The Democratic poll-keepers in some of the lower counties, at the November elections, were guilty of flagrant violations of law, by which they managed to count out the yellow; Republican candidate for Congress. But such things

guilty of flagrant violations of law, by which they managed to count out the yellow; Republican candidate for Congress. But such things are rare in North Carolina; and, though infamous and disgraceful, I am proud to state that not an approach to "buildozing" was attempted in any part of the State, as far as I am informed. The letter of the colored Register, Thornton, speaks for itself, and shows that in North Carolina black men have rights which white men feel bound to respect. The State is not exempt from political chicanery, which is a emphemism for knavery. But where is the American State or community that can claim to be immaculate? I unity that can claim to be immaculate? community that can ciaim to be immacutated undertake to say that elections are conducted with as much freedom, fairness, and order in North Carolina as in any State of the Union; and that in no part of the country can a more law-abiding people be found.

A North Carolinia.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN. [This is the letter referred to:]

TO THE PUBLIC.

WARRENTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1879.—Mr. Ber ett, the old Register of Deeds, has publishe a communication in which he asserts that he is the legal Register for Warren County, and that I took possession of the office by mob-violence. Since he says the matter will be taken to the Courts, I do not know that it is in good taste on Courts, I do not know that it is in good taste on my part, or at all events necessary, to discuss the law in the case; that is the province of the Courts. The communication is beyond doubt the legal argument of his counsel; and, with becoming modesty, I submit that my attorney will take care of that, should the question be brought before the Courts, which I very much doubt. Humble though I be as a citizen, and jealous of my legal rights, as most colored people are presumed to be, nevertheless I know, from my instinctive idea of propriety, and from my intuitive notions of respect for the pure administration of the laws, that, when litigants have a cause, they should make it good in the hails of justice, and not in the passious of the people; and especially not set it out, in advance of judicial decision, in the columns of a newspaper.

not in the passions of the people; and especially not set it out, in advance of judicial decision, in the columns of a newspaper.

Mr. Bennett chose to risk his chances on a popular bailot, and was defeated. And now I hope I may be pardoned for saying that his present course does not look in good taste. Mr. Bennett says I took possession of the office by mob-force. This is a mistake. The County Commissioners ordered him to turn over said office to me on the 20th of last December. This he refused to do. On the 24th ult. he locked his door, and posted a notice that all who wanted to see him on official business would call at his bar-room under King & Hunter's. He thus virtually abandoned the office. On Thursday following he entered it, and I went there in a quiet way, and, as I was entering, Mr. Bennett attempted to push me back. I said or did nothing offensive to him, but entered the office and politely demanded its possession. He then left and tried to get an officer to arrest me; but none of them would do so, for I had not broken the peace or violated the law. Mr. Bennett returned, and said he would take out his brivate papers and leave, which he did. But he carried the office-key with him, and this is the reason I had to take off the lock with a screwdiriver. I asked no one to go with me to the office, but went on my own account to dea screw-driver. I asked no one to go with me to the office, but went on my own account to de mand, in a quiet and respectful way, the office to which my fellow-citizens had elected me, and which the Commissioners said I should be put in immediate possession of. It is true there were several present, but not at my instance; nor do I suppose they would have taken any part had I repelled the assault Mr. Bennett un-provokedly made on me. The above are the facts in the case, as far as I know them. M. F. THOANTON, Register of Deeds.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25-1 a. m.-Indica tions—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer, and in the northern portions light enow.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warm southerly to westerly winds, shifting to colder

northwesterly, cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, southwest to orthwest winds, with partly cloudy weather, followed during Saturday night by rising barom eter and lower temperature er temperature.

Local observations.

Chicago, Jan. 24.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weather

6:53 a. m. 20,993 31 69 8. W. 17 Fair. 11:18 a. m. 20,847 30 64 8. W. 16 Fair. 2:00 p. m. 24,920 44 60 8. W. 17 Fair.

	47: Ini	BAL O	ICAGO, Jan.	s. 24-10;	18 p.m.
stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
Albany	. 29.85	30	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Buffaio		33	S. W., fres!	1	Fair.
Cairo	. 30.14	52	S gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	. 30.0#	-37	N. W., fresh	1	Clear.
Chicago	. 29.86	39	W. gentle.		Clear.
Ciacinnati		47	8. W. frest	1	Clear.
Cleveland	. 29.87	42	8., brisk		Clear.
Davenport	. 29.93	41	W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	. 30.12	42	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Des Moines.	. 29.95	.89	Calm		Hazy.
Detroit	. 29.50	33	S. W., gen W., fresh S. W., brisk		Clear.
Duluth	29.68	41	W., fresh		Fair.
Erie		41	S. W., brisk		Clear.
Escanaba	. 29.71	29	N. W., gen.		Clear.
Ft. Gibson	. 30.07	53	Calm		Clear.
Grand Haver		38	S. W., brisk		Clear.
indianapolis.	29,95	46	S. W., gentle		Clear.
Keokuk	. 29.94	39	W. fresh		Clear.
aCrosse	29.85	38	N. W., light		Clear.
.eavenworth	29.19	43	S., gentle		Clear.
ladison	29.83	40	W., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	24.69	38	W., gentle		Cloudy.
demphis		55	8., fresh		Hazy.
Milwausce	29.81	38	W., fresh		Clear.
ashville		-50	S., fresh W., fresh Calm	f	Cloudy.
New Orleans,		56	E. gentle.	See end	lear.
North Platte.	29.70	48	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Omaha	29.91	42	S. W. light.		Clear.
Jawego	24.7×	40	S., gentle		londy.
Pembina		-3	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Pioche	29.87	46	S., gentle		Fair.
littspurg	29.30	45	W., fresh		Clear.
Port Huron.		31	S. fresh		Clear.
Rochester		38	W., brisk		Clear.
acramento.	10.06	56	S., gentie	.25	Lt. rain.
sale LakeCity	30.01	48	E. fresh S. W., brisk		Threat'g
andusky		40	S. W., brisk		Clear.
an Francisco		52	S. W., fresh	.01	t. rain.
hreveport		50	S., gentle		Fair.
t. Louis	30.02	50	S. W., fresh		Clear.
st. Paul	29, 81	38	W., fresh		Fair.
roledo	29.82	43	S. W., fresh	Acres 14	lear.
Vicksburg	30.28	57	S., light		Clear.
Virginia City.	29.82	27	S.E light		Clear.
Vinnemucca.	29.94	40	S. light S. E. light N. E. fresh. N. fresh	.01	Cloudy.
ankton	30.04	42	N., fresh		Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Jan. 24.—Arrived, steamships Montana, from Liverpool, and State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

Boston, Jan. 24.-Arrived, steamships Min esota and Bavarian, from Liverpool. LONDON, Jan. 24 .- Steamers Wyoming and Glenagles, from New York, bave arrived out. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 24.—Arrived, steamship eipsig, from Baltimore.

NEWBERRY ON SILVER. Special Dispatch to The Trioune. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Prof. Newberry, of

the School of Mines of Columbia College, lect ured at Steinway Hall last night on "Gold and Silver in the Past and Future." He traced the history of precious metals down to the present time, and gave an account of the earliest discoveries on this continent. He thought the greatest production in silver had been reached by the immense yield of the Comstock lode. This mine had been a disturbing element in the country's finances by the promises which it once gave of causing a glut of that metal. He believed, however, that nature had me to the rescue, and that hereafter the yield

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

AUCTION!!

Stock and Fixtures

A.H.MILLER, Jeweler,

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

In order to permanently retire from Jewelry business, I am now offering my choice and valuable Stock and Elegant Fixtures at Pub-

lic Auction. I am ABSOLUTELY

DETERMINED to close out my en-

tire stock, and I offer it without limit

or reserve in order to accomplish that purpose. I want my customers and the general public to under-

stand that I am in earnest, and that

this is a "closing-out," free to the public to purchase at their own

price, and every article fully war-ranted by me. Sales daily at 10:30

PROFESSIONAL.

DEAFNESS.

DR. J. C. BOARDMAN'S Certificate

Extract from DR. BOARDMAN'S Letter

which accompanied his Certificate.

"My extreme deafness, and my decided cure, has excited much remark in this section of country where I am so well known. It is considered surgrains, because confirmed deafness is generally confidered neurable. I have searched throughout the wide domain of the art of medicine for a safe, reliable, successful treatment of confirmed deafness. I found none until I met with your Metaphysical Discovery. Allocation and Homosopathic practice, and Eclecticism, in all varieties, failed to furnish what is found in your Discovery.

Varieties, laised to furnish what is loude in your pro-ceivery.

"God has sent this bleesing to all the earth through your instrumentality. You must haptre faith in all minds, dispense it largely, and thus fulfill the setting for whole the property of the more form of the work of the work of the metaphysical Discovery will do more for mind and body than a ton-weight of poisso-ous Drugs. To be had of all Druggists. Mrs. M. G. Brown is at the Palmer House, Parlor B.

THROAT DISEASES
A SPECIALITY.
DR. PETRO, 00 Rank
Weshington-st., Boom
& Hours, 10 to 2.

CIGARS.

Sells Cirars by the box at 80, and 82. Retail at 16, 26, 3c, 5c, and 7c. Sepat for our new Catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Regular Saturday Sale, Jan. 25, at 94 o'clk a.m.

FURNITURE. &c..

At 178 and 175 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE. 3,000 LBS. ASSORTED PAINTS. IN ONE AND TWO POUND CAME.

AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at 10:30 o'clock at
our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT REULAR SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

WILL BE HELD
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at our Salesrocms, 80 and
82 Wabash-av., at 9:30 o'clock.

At which time will be offered aline of RUBBERS.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Sandais. Also a full
assortment of Men's and Boys' Shoes.

RECULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS AND STOVES,

General Line of Household Goods, Cylinder Desks, bokcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Blankets, Com-

PIPES E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR,"
Corner State & Adams-sta..
Sells Wooden Plocs at 9c, 18c, and
22c. Genutum Meerschaum at 988
and upward.
Send for our new Catalogue.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. HATTIE M. MULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer waves aspe-icalty. 40 E. Mon roe, Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison-st, Catalorus free. Mme. Demoret's Fatterns.

Wholesale & Retail, Send for pries list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTWOORM." Wigs made to order and warrantes 292 w. Madison St., Chicago

TRUNKS.

COLLECTIONS.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. PIPES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

E. J. LEHMANN

Corner State & Adams de

E. J. LEHMANN

FRANKLIN S. MILLS, Mayor,

a. m., 2:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m.

quantity. SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

N FRANCISCO, Jab.	24 Following were the
ing quotations at th	e Stock Board:
1434	Grand Prize 44
The state of the s	H. & N 4 10%
has - 406	Julia Consonuateu., 971
& Ralchar 21%	of Hatitico
1	Mexican
donia 3	Ophir
anlidated Virginia S	SAVECO LOZ
he Consolidet ORIA	linion Consolidated, 98%
hanner 614	Yellow dacker
d & Curry 13%	Bodie 7%

ANOTHER WOMAN'S HOTEL?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the lendid marble building in Broadway, corner of Chambers, long known as "Stewart's marble palace," and which has just been vacated, will be turned into a hotel, and operated by the

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 24.—Miss Cora Brader the daughter of a wealthy farmer of this coun ty, and Mr. William Dellehunt, a well-known society gantleman, were wedded last night with great eclet, the Rev. D. P. Bunn performing the

MR. A. C. HESING

calls, in our advertising columns, attention to the Chicago Mining & Milling Company, an en-Brushes

Cor. State and Adams-sta,
Offers Job Lors in Paint, Cloth,
and Shoe Brushes at 50c on the
dollar.
Send for our new Catalogue. terprise started by him for the develo the mineral wealth of Central Arizons. Mr. Hesing and others have already given very interesting accounts about this country, from which hardly any other conclusion can be drawn but that the enterprise is based upon a very solid foundation, and promises unusually well. The evolunations about the enterprise itself in-dicate, further, that it is not of a speculative character, and is, therefore, entitled to the care ful consideration of all who have means to in-

THE SUN IS SETTING. street, which is so engrossing the public attention, is drawing to a close. All who attend are

of a cure of contribute peaness, vouches to Mayor of Trenton.

Territon, N. J., April 13, 1877.

To whom it may concern: I hereby certify that for many years I suffered from impaired hearing, and for some time was almost stone deaf. But, under Goffs most bountiful Providence, I am cured by the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery. Her treatment is a desideratum in the art of medicine, and is truly suffered; I have been a practicing physician in Trenton and vicinity for twenty-two years.

J. C. Boardman, M. D. delighted with the attractions, comprising the best display of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock ever seen in the West. Children of 15 years and under are admitted for 10 cests; adults, City of Transon: I do hereby certify that I have known Dr. J. C. Boardman as a practicing physician of this city. His reputation as a physician is good, and he character as a man unexceptionable. My acqualitance with him extends back as far as twenty years, during the whole of which time he has resided among us. Witness my hand, this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1867. AREND'S KUMYSS has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspep-

ia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, tion, etc. It often restores health when medicin fail. Kumyss is not a medicine, it is a pleasant beverage (a food), made from milk, grateful to a delicate stomach, highly nourishing, easily digest-ed, and an aid to digestion. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Every invalid seould drink it in place of beef-tea, gruels, beer, wine, or medicinal tonics. Beware of imitations. Send for treatise on kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago. DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY.

"NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS SOLDIERS, DAYTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. - Dr. D'Unper, Chicago: After a fair trial of three mo in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to say that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully. E. F. Brown. Governor." Dr. D'Unger's office, Rooms 21-53, Paimer House.

WHOLESOME. If all articles put upon the market were as pure as Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder, their perfect

sequences from their use. Use Buck & Rayner's coid cream after fac

MARRIAGES. OVINGTON—BARNES—On Thursday evening, Jan., by the iter, Dr. Goodwin, Mr. Edward J. Ovington, , and Miss Mary W. Barnes, daughter of Mrs. E. E. traes, all of this city.

DEATHS. SMITH--Friday morning, Jan. 24, Stephen Gaylo Smith, only child of George T. and Franc G. Smith. Funeral Saturday at 16:30 a. from residence, 7 Monroe-st., by special car to Lockport, 12:30 trai Friends of the family are respectfully fuvited. FLEMING—At Weston, Ont., Jan. 23, of consum tion, John Alfred Fleming, aged 20 years, brother R. S. and W. H. Fleming, of this city.

R. S. and W. H. Fleming, of this city.

TRIPP—At 17 North May-st., Jan. 23, Thomas Tripp, aged 57 years and 9 months, formerly of Essex. Conn.

EF ksex (Conn.) papers please copy.

DOONER—On Jan. 23, Cella, wife of Patrick Dooner, maiden name Cells McGoveran.

Funeral Sunday. Jan. 28, at 10:30, from her late residence, 62 huron-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary.

EF Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

JENSON—At residence, 194 North May-st., of cancer, Mr. J. P. Jenson.

Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock to Graceland Cemesery, EF Junction City (Kan.) papers please copy.

JAEGER—On the evening of the 23d, at his resi-JAEGER—On the evening of the 23d, at his resi-dence, No. 630 West Adams st. Louis Jacquer. Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, Jan. 26, at 1 EVARTS-in this city, Jan. 23. Harry H. Evarta,

EVAITS—In this city, Jan. 23, Harry H. Evarta, aged 74 years.
Funeral services at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. corner Vincennes and Oak-ava., Sunday, the 26th inst., at 11 a. m.
YOUNGLOVE—in this city, Friday, Jan. 24, after a painful illness, of typhoid fever, William Wallace Younglove, aged 40 years and 3 months.
Funeral from late residence, 466 Fullerton-av., on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

HALLA—Jan. 24, at 5:30 p. m., Mand Irene, infant daughter of J. F. and Sage Halia, aged 6 months and 24 days. Funeral notice given hereafter. SIBLEY-Friday, Jan. 24, at the residence of her nesses and the residence of her nesses and the residence of her Miss Fanny Sibley, aged 73 years. Funeral services at residence, Sunday, 26th, at 2 p. m. Remains to be taken East.

m. Remains to be taken East. HOWE—Jan. 24 at 6 p. m., of old age, Ellen Howe. Funeral at 11 o'clock Sunday from 144 Sherman-st., by carriages to Calvary. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THREE CLASSES IN EMBROIDERY UNDER THE auspices of the Decorative Art Society are now open on Mondays. Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 2 until 5 p. m., at Room 39 Dore Building. Single leaders of the property THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING at Farwell Hall to-day will be conducted by J. B. Hobbs and D. Elwell. THE REV. H. W. THOMAS, D. D., ILL LECTURE

The fore the Philosopical Society this evening at a o'clock, at the Atheneum Hvil, 50 Dearborn-st., on "The Wavering Beliefs of the Age." YOUNG MEN ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. to-night. It will be conducted by J. C. Huntington.

"THE FAIR." E. J. LEHMANN. Pocket ' "THE FAIR," Cor. State & Adams-sts Books Sells cheap Pocket Books at Sc. Sc. and 12c. Good at 22c, 38c, and 45c.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. BATHS. S. MyTURKISH Russian Electro-Thermal. Medicated. Yapor, and Sulphur BATHS for ladies and gentlemen are the ery best. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D., Prop., PALMER HOUSE. These Popular and Splendid BATHS have no equal.

CANDY. CANDY out the Union expressed to all parts, 1 lb and upward, at 25, 40, 90c perills. Address rioner, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ROYAL BAKING

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money. Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produce griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pumples on the face, etc.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

THE PATRONAGE

Of seperienced and communical housekeepers is given to Provier & Gamble's Mettled German Boup, because they find it always reliable, on account of its uniform strength and purity. The extent of this "patronage" may be estimated by the fact that more of Provier & Gamble's Mottled German Scap is sold by the retail grocers of Chicago them of any two other branch. Water easily penetrates Scaps made of questionable materials, which weakens and soften them. PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAF is made of Sepondified Red Oil, the best material known for producing hard, durable and offective Scap, which water will not weaken or soften. The smallest piece can be used to advantage. A trial solidied. Sold everywhere.

LITER

Frances Ann K ords o ho

Her Career as mous Person quain

Literary and New Magaz Rec

Sir John Lubbool ---New

Color-Blindness in

Arctic Expedi LITER

RECORDS OF Fannie Kemble's the public. Those wh member that they wer of "An Old Woman" will be called "Re There is little choice are in a sense appropri peculiar way to the in And it must be confe-writings need that sort self imagined, even w are in a sense approp had a great literary g to use her pen freely si and fortune by it. Ho even her infatuated ceived long before the ished. Mrs. Kemb fluency and grace. Sh language, and sensibl jects. Her offense is di ognizes this in one place natural garrulousness perception of the trut vent her from disre think would be nature so instructed. nature so instructed.

ly printed, given to the
reer which, all told, e
years and a half. The
remarkable, nor its such
it deserved to be chro
than that of Macready
Mrs. Siddons herself.

further than Fanny Ke

retirement from the stapparently marked a p

she closes her volume announcement of her in June, 1834, and he fly-leaf Frances Ann I to respect her wishes name in the few remai name in the few remarking place upon her voing the book derives it questionably has value the light it throws 6 the light it throws 6 manners, and from i matic annals. The his ily would be incomplet it. The one or two e author gives in descr Aunt Sarah are, for Siddons' life, worth have written about has paid for her celebr ble in 1831.—" uneas deadness of spirit. Thavored that life is absweetness to her now insipidity. She has st things have come to la shaceless, colorless, "

demned to, and yet be now well as admire stronger testimony that effect of life on the stand and honorable? The Sarah may well have. Fannie Kemble's own stage as a profession fo as much in another platification with the standard of the st

temporary evidence, we the stage; and so we finished, refined, gra same relation to Jo Kean did to Edmund almost admits his in markable, as many pa its sudden frankness:

"My father is hard cause they are especartistic taste and tend there is a slight infus appreciated labor in Kean. He forgets the and understood, and or the other, and for Kean's 'What, would sting thee twice!' pro aware of his exquisit reading of Antonio's la church by daylight at the lights and shading and adding to the wonder how, being as is of, all the fine work the public, he can can be does."

Wanting pre-emine only thing that of Kemble's manageme have been decided can be the was even more defent the other. He so there was no promiengaged in two exprights in either case for; and he had the when he was irretire went on pouring his infatuation (pagfather, after having theatrical tomb, said I might retrieve even the insanity of awisely adds that if she period she would not penny of it for Cover Mrs. Kemble has teriticism on her ow "She did not undersher art." The criticis doubt that it was in have been surprising known the rudimen provincial training. boards of Covent 6 without study, with her art, and without study, with her art, and without for a season lost her hold upon the turned to London she other success. Her place in dramatic and only ness to carry her fashion for a season lost her hold upon the furner as a son lost her hold upon the furner as a stose of he hirs. Pritchard. The ing. Mrs. Kemble her aft and want of earnes it. Contrast the reference in the provincial training.

OUT SALE. **Fixtures**

Monroe-sts.

ermanently retire siness, I am now ce and valuable Fixtures at Pub-ABSOLUTELY to close out my en-fer it without limit er to accomplish vant my customers earnest, and that y-out," free to the article fully war-les daily at 10:30 7:30 p. m.

J. LEHMANN. "THE FAIR." State and Adams-sts., Job Lots in Paint, Cloth, noe Brushes at 50c on the for our new Catalogue, SIONAL.

NESS. MAN'S Certificate

KLIN S. MILLS, Mayor, DARDMAN'S Letter nd my decided cure, has ex-section of country where considered surprising, be generally considered in

DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
DR. PEIRO, SO East Washington-st., Room
5. Hours, 10 to 3.

J. LEHMANN. THE FAIR," rner State & Adams-ste. lls Cigars by the box at soo, , and \$2. Retail at 1c, 2c, 5c, and 7c. and for our new Catalogue. N ALES. TTERS & CO., Real-Estate Agenta

Jan. 25. at 91 o'clk a.m. JRE, &c., Ph-st. TERS & CO., Auctioneers. TERS' SALE.

OFFIED PAINTS.
TO POUND CANB.
CTION,
Jan. 25., at 10:30 o'clock as DRE & CO., ULAR SALE OF

VD SHOES E HELD t our Salesroems, 80 and at 9:30 o'clock. dren's Sandals. Also a full

TRADE SALE HOODS. a. 28, 9:30 a. m. ORE & CO., Auctioneer

y at 10 o'clock, TURE ND STOVES. y Chairs, Blankets, Com

. LEHMANN "THÉ FAIR," r State & Adams-sts. poden Pipes at 9c. 18c, and

ATTIE M. HULL'S HAL ale & Retail. Send for price ods sent C. O. D. anywherent for the "MULTIFORM." NKS.

Tourists, Travelers, Excur-sionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S Trunks, Satchels, Bar-&c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st. CTIONS. 62 Washington-st.,

KING VDER

as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. ou to buy them, because they

AN SOAP.

Frances Ann Kemble's "Records of a Cirlhood."

Her Career as an Actress --- Famous Persons of Her Acquaintance.

LITERATURE.

Literary and Art Notes-The New Magazines---Books Received.

Sir John Lubbock Among His Ants -New Wonders of the Spectroscope.

Color-Blindness in Boston-The Swedish Arctic Expedition--- The Celtic Languages.

> LITERATURE. RECORDS OF A GIRLHOOD.

Fannie Kemble's book is about ready for the public. Those who followed her papers in the Atlantic Monthly, two years ago, will remember that they were printed under the title of "An Old Woman's Gossip," This volume will be called "Records of a Girlhood. There is little choice between the titles. Both are in a sense appropriate, and both appeal in a peculiar way to the indulgence of the reader. And it must be confessed that Mrs. Kemble's writings need that sort of indulgence. She herself imagined, even when very young, that she had a great literary gift, and that if she chose to use her pen freely she might make both fame and fortune by it. How mistaken this idea was even her infatuated admirers must have per ceived long before the Atlantic articles were fin-Mrs. Kemble writes, indeed, with fuency and grace. She has a good command of language, and sensible opinions of most subjects. Her offense is diffuseness. She faintly recognizes this in one place where she refers to the natural garrulousness of an old voman. Herdim perception of the truth does not, however, prevent her from disregarding what we should think would be the promptings of a pature so instructed. Here are 600 pages, close ly printed, given to the record of an artistic ca-reer which, all told, extended over only four years and a haif. The career itself was not so narkable, nor its successes so triumphant, that it deserved to be chronicled at greater length than that of Macready or Garrick, or the famous Mrs. Siddons herself. The recollections, should be understood, are not brought down retirement from the stage. These double events apparently marked a painful era in her life, for she closes her volume abruptly with the simple announcement of her marriage in Philadelphia in June, 1834, and her name is printed on the fly-leaf Frances Ann Kemble. We have chosen

this place upon her volume.

The book derives its chief value—and it un-The book derives its chief value—and it unquestionably has value of a certain sort—from the light it throws on contemporary life and manners, and from its contributions to dramatic annals. The history of the Kemble family would be incomplete without this addition to it. The one or two exquisite touches that the author gives in describing her visits to her Aunt Sarah are, for the latter part of Mrs. Siddons' life, worth all that the biographers have written about her. "What a price she has paid for her celebrity!" wrote Fannie Kemble in 1831,—"uncasiness, vacuity, and utter deadness of spirit. The cup has been so highly flavored that life is absolutely without savor or sweetness to her now, nothing but tasteless havored that life is absolutely without savor or sweetness to her now, nothing but tasteless insipidity. She has stood on a pinnacle till all things have come to look flat and dreary, mere shapeless, coloriess, level monotony to her. Poor woman! What a fate to be con-demned to, and yet how she has been envied as well as admired." Could there be

as well as admired." Could there be stronger testimony than this to the withering effect of life on the stage, even when it is useful and honorable? The experience of her Aunt Sarah may well have been the first cause of Fannie Kemble's own settled aversion to the stage as a profession for women. She intimates as much in another place:

"The vapid vacuity of the last years of my Aunt Siddons' life had made a profound impression upon me,—her apparent deadness and indifference to everything, which I attributed (unjustly, perhaps) less to her advanced age and impaired powers than to what I supposed the withering and drying influence of the overstimulating atmosphere of emotion, excitement, and admiration in which she had passed her life; certain it is that such was my dread of the effect of my profession upon me, that I added an earnest petition to my daily prayers that I might be defended from the evil influence I feared it might exercise upon me."

might exercise upon me."

The present volume is still more valuable, of course, for what it tells of the last days of Charles Kemble. His painful struggles with debt and ill-health are described in general terms in "The History of the Kemble Family." terms in "The History of the Kemble Family." But, from the nature of the case, no other biographer could know so well as this one how continual and how killing those struggles were. It was the mistortune of Charles to belong to a great dramatic family without possessing to the full the gifts of his elder brother or his sister. Charles never was agreat actor. He was an excellent and faithful actor in many subordinate parts. His Mercutio, so far as we can judge from contemporary evidence, was the best ever seen on the stage; and so with his lago. He was a fluished, refined, graceful actor, bearing the same relation to John Kemble that Charles Kean did to Edmund Kean. Mrs. Faunie Kemble almost admits his inferiority in a passage remarkable, as many passages in her book are, for its sudden frankness:

"My father is hard upon Kean's defects be-"My father is hard upon Kean's defects because they are especially autagonistic to his artistic taste and tendency, but I think, too, there is a slight infusion of the vexation of unappreciated labor in my father's criticism of Kean. He forgets that power is universally felt and understood, and refinement seldom the one or the other, and for a thousand who applaud Kean's 'What, wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice!' probably not ten people are aware of his exquisite 'nevertheless' in the reading of Antonio's letter. Most eyes can 'see a church by daylight'; not many stop to look at the lights and shadows that are for yer varying and adding to the beauty of its aspect. I wonder how, being as well aware as my father is of all the fine work that escapes the eyes of the public, he can care for this kind of thing as he does."

Wanting pre-eminent ability as an actor, the wanting pre-eminent ability as an actor, the only thing that could have saved Charles Kemble's management of Covent Garden would have been decided capacity for business. But he was even more deficient in this respect than in the other. He spent money lavishly when there was no promise of a return for it. He engaged in two expensive lawsuits, when his rights in either case were not worth contending

engaged in two expensive lawsuits, when his rights in either case were not worth contending for; and he had the misfortune not to know when he was irretrievably ruined, so that he went on pouring his earnings and his strength into a bottomless gulf. Mrs. Kemble writes of this infatuation (page 511), and relates how her father, after having sunk everything in that theatrical tomb, said, "If I had only £10,000 I might retrieve everything." This was only the insanity of a gambler. Fannie Kemble wisely adds that if she had had £100,000 at this period she would not have given her father a penny of it for Covent Garden.

Mrs. Kemble has twice repeated Macready's criticism on her own acting to the effect that "She did not understand the first rudiments of her art." The criticism is severe, but we have no doubt that it was in the main just. It would have been surprising if Fannie Kemble had known the rudiments of her art. She had no provincial training. She bounded upon the boards of Covent Garden without experience, without study, without thorough devotion to her art, and without serious purpose or ambition. She had only a sort of amateur cleverness to carry her through. She became the fashion for a season or two, it is true, but she lost her hold upon the public, and if she had returned to London she could never have made another success. Her name fills no such large place in dramatic annals as that of Mrs. Cibber, or George Ann Bellamy, or Miss O'Neil, or Miss Ellen Tree, to say nothing of such grand figures as those of her ant, Sarah Siddons, and Mrs. Pritchard. The reason of her not succeeding, Mrs. Kemble herself cicarly perceives. A fatal want of earnestness was at the bottom of it. Contrast the reverent, humble, fearful

spirit with which Macresdy approached each new part in Shakspeare, and the foolish boast of Fannie Kemble to a friend that she hal learned Beatrice, which she was to play within a week, in an hour! If such foolishness can be pardoned in the young girl, what can be thought of the wisdom of the actress who thus testified to her own childish folly? It is no wonder that Macready said Fannie Kemble did not understand the rudiments of her art. In his whole life he seldom played any of the great parts of Shakspeare to his own satisfaction, and, as long as he acted them, he studied them. He never represented any Shakspearean character for the first time without careful preparation.

The modesty of the author in speaking of her own talents as an actress is, it must be confessed, instrong contrast with the practice of most stage people. She never made the mistake of supposing that she was a great actress, and certainly never said that she was. She frankly records not only the savage remark of Macready, but the brutally frank criticism of another friend, that her Queen Catherine reminded him of Mrs. Siddons in the same part as seen through the wrong end of the opera-glasses. She says all, and more than all, that the ablest critics have said of her:

"Liking my work so little, and being so devoid of enthusiasm, respect, or love for it, it is wonderful to me that I ever achieved any suc-

"LIKING my work so little, and being so upvoid of enthusiasm, respect, or love for it, it is
wonderful to me that I ever achieved any success in it, at all. The dramatic element inherent
in my organization must have been very powerful to have enabled me without either study of or love for my profession to do anything worth anything in it. But this is the reason why, with an unusual gift and many unusual advantages for it, I did really so little; why my performances were always uneven in themselves and perfectly unequal with each other, never complete as a whole, however striking in occasional par's, and never at the same level two nights together; depending for their effect upon the state of my nerves and spirits, instead of being the result of deliberate thought and consideration,—study, in short, carefully and conscientiously applied to my work; the permanent element which preserves the artist, however inevitably he must feel the influence of moods of mind and body, from ever being at their mercy. I brought but one-half the necessary material to the exercise of my profession, that which. Nature gave me; and never added the cultivation and labor requisite to produce any fine performance in the right sense of the word; and, coming of a family of real artists, hage never felt that I deserved that honorable name."

Writing of her debut in Juliet, when, if at any time, Mrs. Kemble might be supposed to have some tenderness for the dramatic profession, she says frankly:

"As for my success, there was, I believe, a genuine element in it, for puffing can send upward only things that have a buoyant, rising or love for my profession to do anything worth anything in it. But this is the reason why, with

genuine element in it, for puffing can send up-ward only things that have a buoyant, rising quality in themselves; but there was also a great feeling of personal sympathy for my father and mother, of kindly indulgence for my father and mother, of kindly indulgence for my youth, and of respectful recollection of my uncle and aunt; and a very general desire that the fine theatre where they had exercised their powers should be rescued, if possible, from its difficulties. All this went to make up a result of which I had the credit."

"It is certain, however, that I played Juliet upward of 120 times running, with all the irregularity and unevenness of immature inequality of which I have spoken as characteristics which were never corrected in my performances. My

were never corrected in my performances. My mother, who never missed one of them, would sometimes come down from her box, and, folding me in her arms, say only the very satisfactory words, 'Beautiful, my dear!' Quite as often, if not oftener, the verdict was, 'My dear, often, if not oftener, the verdict was, 'My dear, your performance was not fit to be seen! don't know how you ever contrived to do the part decently; it must have been by some knack or trick which you appear to have entirely lost the secret of; you had better give the whole thing up at once than go on doing it so disgracefully ill.' This was awful, and made my heart sink down into my shoes, whatever might have been the fervor of applause with which the audience had greeted my performance.

"And so my life was determined, and I devoted myself to an avocation which I never

audience had greeted my performance.

"And so my life was determined, and I devoted myself to an avocation which I never liked or honored, and about the very nature of which I have never been able to come to any decided ooinion. It is in vain that the uncoubted specific gifts of great actors and actresses suggest that all gifts are given for rightful exercise, and not suppression; in vain that Shakspeare's plays urge their imperativedaim to the most perfect illustration they can receive from histrionic interpretation; a business which is incessant excitement and factitious emotion seems to me worthy of a man; a business which is public exhibition, unworthy of a woman."

Fannie Kemble's personal appearance must have varied much with circumstances. Her mother caused her to catch small-pox in early girlbood, thinking that, as her brother had a

girlhood, thinking that, as her brother had a mild type of the disease, she would come out of it well. But it was not then understood that vaccination ought to be repeated. Fannie had small-pox of the most malignant type, and her complexion was forever ruined. But this was a defect that could be easily remedied on the stage, and there, by all accounts, she was truly beautiful. She writes of this whole painful cpisode in her life—how painful it must have been only a woman and an actress can judge—with a sweetness and unaffected modesty that will endear her to many of her readers. girlhood, thinking that, as her brother had

will endear her to many of her readers. But chough has been said of the book as a contribution to stage annals. It is even better worth reading for its various gossip about famous men and women two generations ago. Mrs. Kemble had unusual opportunities for meeting all the celebrities of London in her day. Beside her own and her father's friends, ner brother had for school and college mates Arthur Hallam, Alfred Tennyson, and his brothers, Frederick Maurice, John Starling, Richard French, William Donne, William Thackeray, and Richard Monckton Milnes; and this brilliant company of young men of ten yisited the Kemand Richard Monekton Milnes; and this brilliant company of young men often visited the Kembles. Fannie Kemble herselt was a constant friend and correspondent of Mrs. Jameson. She breakfasted with Walter Scott. She knew all the celebrated Sheridan sisters. She had listened to the improvisations of Theodore Hook. She had heard Lady Byron speak seriously of writing an essay to counteract the immoral tendencies of her husband's works. Sir Thomas Lawrence was an old friend of the family. Sheridan Knowles was an associate in the theatre. Fatnic Kemble was one of the first persons in England to ride on a locomotive, and persons in England to ride on a locomotive, and she had Stephenson for her guide, counselor, and friend on that occasion. Mr. Adams, in his recent book on railroads, has quoted largely from her account of that memorable trip. Lady Caroline Lamb and ner husband are described

here in one of their famous domestic scenes with a frankness no contemporary writer has sed:
"My mother's sitting-room faced that of Lady "My mother's sitting-room faced that of Lady Caroline, and before lights were brought into it she and my father had the full benefit of a carious scene in the room of their opposite neighbors, who seemed quite unmindful that, their apartment being lighted and the curtains not drawn, they were, as regarded the opposite wing of the building, a spectacle for gods and men. Mr. Lamb on entering the room sat down on the sofa, and his wife perched herself on the elbow of it with her arm round his neck, which engaging attitude she presently exchanged for a still more persuasive one, by kneeling at his feet; but upon his getting up, the lively lady did so also, and in a moment began flying round the room, seizing and flinging

the lively lady did so also, and in a moment began flying round the room, seizing and filinging on the floor cups, saucers, plates,—the whole cabaret,—vases, candlesticks, her poor husband pursuing and attempting to restrain his mad moiety, in the midst of which extraordinary scene the curtains were abruptly closed, and the domestic drama finished behind them, leaving no doubt, however, in my father's and mother's minds that the question of Lady Caroline's prolonged stay till Lord Byron's arrival in Paris had caused the disturbance they had witnessed." vitnessed."
Later in life, Mrs. Kemble met William Lamb

Later in life, Mrs. Kemble met William Lamb when he had become Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England:

"I retain one very vivid impression of that most charming of debonair noblemen, Lord Melbourne. I had the honor of dining at his house once, with the beautiful, highly gifted, and unfortunate woman with whom his relations afterwards became subject of such cruel public scandal; and after dinner I sat for some time opposite a large, crimson-covered ottoman, on which Lord Melbourne reclimed, surrounded by those three enchanting Sheridan sisters, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Blackwood (afterwards Lady Dufferin), and Lady St. Maur (atterwards Duchess of Somerset, and always Queen of Beauty). A more remarkable collection of comely creatures, I think, could hardly be seen, and taking into consideration the high rank, eminent position, and intellectual distinction of the four persons who formed that beautiful group, it certainly was a picture to remain impressed upon one's memory."

pressed upon one's memory."

Faunte Kemble knew, of course, all the stage celebrities of her day. Weber brought out "Der Freischutz" and "Oberon" under ber father's management, and when the rivalry with Rossini began she had the honor of his acquainfance. Mendelssohn she was introacquaintance. Mendelssohn she was intro-duced to afterward, and his criticism of the acquantance. Mendeissonn sne was introduced to afterward, and his criticism of the
subjects chosen for opera in his day is interesting in the extreme. Other professional acquaintances were Charles Young, the Garcia
sisters, Pasta, Ellen Tree, and Sontag, whose
experience with Malioran in the opera of
"Romeo and Juliet" Fannie Kemble had some
opportunity of witnessing. But it would be
difficult to mention any person of eminence in
literature or art in England during Fannie
Kemble's own professional career whom she did
not meet. The reminiscences of these distinguished personages will give this book a
real value in the opinion of those who believe
such gossip worth treasuring. It has the meritof concerning the classes most richly endowed
in England; and, if gossip is ever at all endurable, it must be so when relating to persons so
interesting in themselves as many of Fannie Kemble's acquaintance, ("Records of a Girlhood." By Frances Ann Kemble. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Advance sheets.)

ICHABOD WASHBURN.

Autobiography and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn, by the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, au-thor of "Island World of the Pacific," etc. 16mo. \$1. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., publishers. The chapter of these memorials which will be likely to attract the most attention in some quarters is that which exhibits Mr. Washburn's views in regard to co-operation as a remedy for the apparent antagonism between capital and labor. He is there represented as believing that the skilled and faithful manual worker, as well as the employer, is entitled to s participation in the net proceeds of business over and above his actual wages; and that he should be held to diligence and economy in his should be held to diligence and economy in his work, and to self-improvement and fidelity to his employers, by the expectation of a proportionate share, however small, in the total net gains and savings, and by the enjoyment of a bonus in periods of extraordinary prosperity and productiveness. The frequent personal references in the autobiography to contemporaries, and the popularity of its author with the common people, will be likely to secure for the book a large circulation, especially in Massachusetts. Its fitness for Sabbath-school libraries, by the fine example it affords of a well-balanced and effective youth and manhood, will insure it a permianent place in that important department of literature.

HISTORICAL ATLAS. The publishers, Snyder, Van Vechten & Co., Milwaukee, have sent us an Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wisconsin that is one of the most complete and valuable works of the kind recently issued from the press. It embraces complete State and county maps, city and village plats, with

special, well written, accurate, and exhaustive articles on the Geological, Educational, Agricultural, Mining, Lumbering, Railroad, and other important interests of the State. The pian of the work is very complete, intended to be a real historical atlas of the State, and a critical examination of the essential features will convince every one that the design has been faithfully and honestly carried out by the compilers and publishers. Incarried out by the compilers and publishers. In-deed, the publishers have performed what they have undertaken so faithfully and well that the Atlas is too good, and a large amount of money has been sunk in the enterprise. It is a work that ought to be in every school-house and ilbrary in Wisconsin as a book of reference and guide to a correct knowledge of the prominent leatures of that fine State.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Messrs. Harper Bros. send us bound volumes of their Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar for 1878. These are always welcome. The interest of much in the Harper periodicals rests upon solid and enduring merit, and so outlasts the temporary value of the separate publications. The porary value of the separate publications. The Weekly, in this form, is almost a picture-gallery in itself. Certainly a collection of Nast's cartioons, of equal number with those contained in this volume, would be worth a considerable sum in alone, and this is making nothing of the many other illustrations by good artists. The Bazar's fashion-plates lose value in one way with time, but gain in another. They have, or will have years hence, an historical value not now easily reckoned, and the reading-matter in now easily reckoned, and the reading-matter in the Bazar, under the supervision of that ex-cellent woman and editor, Mary L. Booth, is of a very superior quality. The magazine has a reputation that speaks for itself. It has suceeded in striking well the average of popular taste. Its descriptive illustrated articles are simply unrivaled in periodical literature, and they convey a large amount of useful information in an entertaining way. In the bound volumes of the magazine the worth of the historical and scientific summaries printed each month is for the first time fully seen and appreciated. They make a continuous record of human prog-ress, which increases in value with the age of

THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—We do not know now the Latin language was pronounced by the ancient Romans, but we do know that at the present time its pronunciation varies with the different nationalities. Take as an instance the before the vowels e and i, as in the word Cicero. The common English pronunciation is Sissero, because the c before those vowels has the sound of a sharp or double s in English; the Germans for a similar reason pronounce it "Tsitsero," giving the c the sound of the German z as in Zeitung, Zahn, etc.; the Italians pronounce "Tshitshero;" giving c the sound of thero," giving c a regular "th" sound, as in "theatre." Now, some say that the ancient Romans gave c the hard sound before all vowels, Romans gave c the hard sound before all vowels, hence pronounced "Kikero," because the Greeks in all Latin derivatives rendered c by their "kappa." But it seems hardly probable to me that the Romans gave to c the same sound before e and i as before a, o, u; we find it not to be the case in Italian, Spanish, French, or any of the languages derived from the Latin, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that the old Romans made a similar distinction; and if Mr. Story's statement that the Greeks had no equivalent in their alphabet for the soft sound of e-be true, and their substitution of "kappa" was merely arbitrary, it renders the theory to which I adhere still more plausible.

it renders the theory to which I addere still more plansible.

What I have said of the letter c is likewise applicable to g, and it is in reference to this letter where the German method is particularly at fault. According to German rules of Latin

letter where the German method is particularly at fault. According to German rules of Latin pronunciation, the g always receives the hard sound (as in "girl"). To cite an example, they make no difference in the pronunciation of "genus" and "gaudeo." I know this to be a fact, for I have heard it so pronounced by all German Professors that I have met with. I do not concur, however, in Mr. Story's opinion that the Italian sound of c and g before e and i comes nearest to the old Roman pronunciation; it may be and it may not be.

I can claim that Spanish is as much related to Latin as Italian, and yet there is a vast difference in the pronunciation of the soft Italiang and c and the same letters in the Spanish language, the sound of g in Spanish being like a German "ch" (as in Bach), for which we have no equivalent in English; and in Italian exactly as the sound of g in the word "general"; while the sound of the Italianc is like ch in "church," and the Spanish a pure English "th," as in "think." In regard to the letter j, we are in utter darkness as to its pronunciation, and we do not even know whether it was originally a vowel or a consonant sound. We are in the same predicament with the Hebrew letter "ayin" (y), and right here I would remark that we meet with the same difficulties in bronouncing Hebrew as in Lann. There are two schools, the Polish and the Portnguese, differing materially in their manner of Hebrew bronounciation, and yet Hebrew has always been the religious language of the Jews, and is not so much a dead language as Latin. The difficulty with both languages is Hebrew has always been the religious language of the Jews, and is not so much a dead language as Latin. The difficulty with both languages as that there are no living witnesses to testify to the original and correct pronunciation of either. How would it do, if, in place of accepting the German pronunciation of Latin, which is neither less objectionable than nor preferable to any other, and, instead of wranging and disputing, our most eminent Latin scholars and Professors would meet in some European city, and then and there adopt a fixed standard for pronounceing Latin. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The only signs of weakness in French literature, at the present time, are said by the Athe-

neum to be in works of the imagination. Eugene Schuyler says the death last year of the Russian poet, Nekrasof, has left the nation without a poet. There are men remaining who write poetry in their way, but Nekrasof "was inspired." "He had caught the idea of his generation, had expressed it as none but a real poet can, and had instilled it into others." So great was the feeling toward "this last great poet" that he was followed to the grave by a

great was the feeling toward this last great poet" that he was followed to the grave by a concourse unexampled in recent times in Russia. "Strange to say, this poet of the people grew rich by literature."

Mr. Anthony Trollope has a thoughtful and interesting paper in the Japuary number of the Nineteenth Century on Novel Reading, in which he tells us that there has grown up a custom lately among tea-dealers to give away a certain number of books to their poorer customers,—one book given to so many pounds of tea bought. The other day 18,000 volumes of Dickens' works were ordered for this purpose. "The bookseller suggested that a little variety might be expedient. Would the benevolent tea-dealer like to vary his presents? But no! The tradesman, knowing his business, and being anxious above all things to attract, declared that Dickens was what he wassed. He had found that the tea-consuming world preferred their Dickens." This is a practical commentary—though not meant as such—on Mr. Trollope's just remark upon Thackeray and Dickens, that Dickens has tapped a stratum lower in education and wealth, and therefore

much wider, then that reached by his rival. It is long before it will be said of "Vanity Fair" that over 800,000 copies have been sold in England, a fact which Mr. Trollope, who has means of knowing, alleges of "Pickwick." As many copies probably have been sold in America.

many copies probably have been sold in America.

The Examiner (London) has received the following, which ought to interest any spelling reformer in this country or the old: "Piezz insert this.—A Leson for Hard Timz.—A leder in the Timz ov the 20th Desember sez: "Thrift is a kwolifi in which the Inglish perol iz no toriousil defishent. If Bord Sku'lz kan be mad the chanciz for edu'kating that neglekted fakulti, that wil par that fost a hundred timz over." We ar rekwested tu ad that if so much tim wer not wasted in triving tu te'eh our absurd no sistem ov spelling, that wud be plenti ov tim for teching thrift and meni uther gud thingz as wel." hingz as wel."

ti'm for teching thrift and meni uther gud thingz as wel."

Those who have read "Macleod of Dare" will enjoy the following solemn suggestion for an improved ending in "The Contributors' Club" of the Atlantic: "Notwithstanding all that is said about the absurdity of Macleod of Dare, it seems to me that Mr. Black deserves great credit for his self-restraint. The temptation must have been almost irresistible to bring Miss White on the deck of the Umpire at the moment when the yacht took its final plunge, just to show her, white and blue, in a red light, for an instant, and the lunatic, in kills, darring upon her with a wild 'Ha! ha!' That would have wakened the Dutchman, and called Uiva, and got up a conversation with Fladda, and we might have expected a terrible remark from Lunga, and wild laughter from Colonsay. It was too much to expect that the playful Hamish and the rest of that genial crew should tie up the madman when his purpose of murder became evident; that would have broken with all the traditions of the noble tribe. I do not complain of that; but what seems to me inexcusable in an artistic point of vicw—and I may say this after acknowledging the author's powerful self-control already mentioned—is this: the reader's amusement in the last scenes needs to be toned down by something, and a perfect artist, who knows Gaelic, would have introduced the bagamusement in the last scenes needs to be toned down by something, and a perfect artist, who knows Gaelic, would have introduced the bagpipe. The absence of Donald and his pibroch at the only time in the story when his efforts would have been in keeping with the general effect must be an oversight. And, besides, it would have enabled the author to bring in, by way of variety, the echoes of Colonsay, Dubh-Artach, Staffa, Fladda, Lunga, Mull, and the rest, and sobbing Ulva answering to the wall of the pipes with a prolonged howl of Ool-a-va. And the bagpipe, which Miss White unreasonably hated, would have added a just element of retribution in the murder."

ART NOTES. Anne Brewster writes to the Boston Advertiser: "The remains of a whole apse painted by Giotto has been discovered lately at Rome. The credit belongs to the well-known Roman archeological painter, Signor Scifoni. He heard a few weeks ago that there was a tradition existing which said that Giotto had decorated a pagna, and instantly he began careful examinations of the building. Only two or three per sons know the interesting fact; indeed, outside of this little number, there are few to take in terest in the matter. The pictures are fast crumbling away. When I mounted the ladder to examine various parts of them, the mere touching of my fur mantle against the wall caused many fragments of painted plaster to fall to the ground."

Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy will soon present to the Lenox Library in New York City an artwork of extraordinary interest and—if the French crivics are to be trusted, as in such a matter they certainly have some claim to be of distinuished worth, namely, Munkacsy's large oil painting entitled "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Loat to His Daughters." It measures about eight feet in length by about six feet in hight, was one of the "sensations" at the late Paris Exhibition, and, while hanging there, was bought by Mr. Kennedy for the purpose just mentioned. The treatment of light and sunshine are said to constitute one of its technical marvels. John Milton, in a comfortable chair in his library, is dictating "Paradise Lost" to one of his three daughters who sits by the table and acts as his amanuensis, while another daughter at another side of the table occupies herself with fancy work of some sort, and the third daughter stands listening near her.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Wide-Awake, the excellent juvenile for February, has articles by many favorite writers fo the young folks.

We have received the first number of the Illustrated Ce tic Monthly, an Irish-American magazine, devoted to literature, music. the drama, and current events. James Haltigan, editor and publisher, No. 38 Nassau street, New York. Price, 25 cents for single numbers.

Lippincott's Magazine for February has an "Lord Beaconsfield." Edward King, the brilliant correspondent, contributes a paper (illus trated) on "Hungarian Types and Austrian Pictures." Howard Glyndon, Margaret J. Pres Pictures." Howard Giyndon, Margaret J. Fres-ton, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Frederic M. Bird have papers in this number. Lippincott's claims to be, and we believe justly, the best-printed of all the magazines.

printed of all the magazines.

Macmillan's Magazine for January has the following table of contents: "Haworth's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett (Chaps. XVI.—XXII.); "Il Teatro Italiano Contemporaneo," 1800—1876, by Catherine Mary Phillimore; "Trafaigar: a Palinode," by F. T. Palgrave; "Methods of Sick Relief;" "America Rediviva," by John W. Cross; "Life in Loving," from Catullus, by H. F. Bramwell; "Two Afghan Refugees," by H. Sutherland Edwards; "A Doubting Heart," by Miss Keary (Chaps. XXII., XVIII.); "Covent Garden Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera;" "The Historical Aspect of the United States," by the Dean of Westminster.

Harper's Magazine for February has an article,

Westminster.

Harper's Magazine for February has an article, with sixteen illustrations, on the Sea, by J. C. Beard; another, "Rambles in the South of France," by S. G. W. Benjamin, with twenty illustrations; "Winter Sports in Canada," with nine illustrations, by F. G. Mather; "At the Mouths of the Amazon," with fifteen illustrations, by M. Mauris. Mrs. Muloch-Craik's new novel, "Young Mrs. Jardine," is begun in this number. There is a poem by Will Carleton. Commodore Meade writes of Admiral Paulding, John Esten Cooke of "Mooushiners," Horace Scudder of Industrial Education in this Country, and there are many other interesting papers.

The North American Review for February has articles by Senator Hoar on "The Conduct of Business in Congress"; by "An Accountant" on "The Mysteries of American Railroad Accounting," particularly with reference to the Vanderbitt roads; by Gen. Dick Taylor on George Mason, a statesman of the Colonial era too little honored in our day; by ex-Gov. Chamberlain on "Reconstruction and the Negro"; by "A Russian Nihilist" on "The Empire of the Discontented"; by O. T. Sherman on "The Scientific Work of the Howgate Expedition"; by Dr. Taylor on "Sensationalism in the Pulpit"; and by Prof. T. F. Crane on "Medieval French Literature."

pit"; and by Prof. T. F. Crane on "Medieval French Literature."

Scribner's for February has for a frontispiece a portrait of Emerson drawn by Wvatt Eaton and engraved by Cole. The article on "The Homes and Haunts of Emerson." with many beautiful Blustrations, is written by F. B. Sanborn. "The Tile Club at Play." by John Muir, with many illustrations, describes the diversions of a club of New York artists. A symposium on the Chinese question is a burlesque "interview" with representative foreigners on this all-absorbing topic. The writer burlesques not only the subject, but the newspaper interviewer as well, and does the latter part of his work, if anything, better than the former. Another curious article in this number is from the pen of E. C. Stedman, on the subject of "Aerial Navigation," to which he has given more or less attention for many years. It is hardly necessary to say that the illustrations in this number of Scribner's, as in Harper's, surpass anything known in periodical literature until very recently. We had almost forgotten to mention an admirable article, with valuable and much-needed illustrations, on John Leech, by Russell Sturgis.

An article of special interest to Chicago read-An article of special interest to Chicago read-

An article of special interest to Chicago readers in the February number of the Atlantic will be Maj. H. A. Huntington's "Sword and Owl." It is a slight sketch, embracing barely three pages, and contains some army reminiscences, apparently founded in fact, which are embellished by the author's delicate hamor and polished style. To our way of thinking, Mark Twain's "Recent Great French Duel," in the same number of the Atlantic, is not half so amusing. This might be considered, indeed, from one point of view, faint praise, for Mark Twain has seldom done anything so ill as this last article of his. But to be better than Mark Twain in his weak moments should be, for most American humorists, sufficient glory. The political articles in this number of the Atlantic are "The Career of a Capitalist," and "Limited Sovereignty in the United States," the latter a reply to Parkman's article in the North American Itaries. Richard Grant White writes of "London Streets"; R. H. Stoddard of Bayard Taylor, whom he knew intimately; W. W. Story of "A Roman Holiday"; Arthur G. Sedgwick of "International

Copyright "; Clarence Cook of "The New Catholic Cathedral in New York." The present installment of "The Lady of the Aroostook" is exceedingly interesting and quite satisfac-

BOOKS RECEIVED. THE SWAMP-DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN THE Bro. \$1.50

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By Florence Bayard Lockwood. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. 25 cents. As It May Happen. A Story of American Life and Character, By Trebor. Philadelphia:

Porter & Coates. ENGLISH HISTORY IN SHORT STORIES. vised edition. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.

MRS. MERRIAM'S SCHOLARS. A Story of the Original Ten. By Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1. MONKS OF THILAMA. A Novel. By Besant and Rice. Toronto and Chicago: Rose-Belford Publishing Company.

NEW AND ORIGINAL THEORIES OF THE GREAT PHYSICAL FORCES. By Henry Raymond Rogers, M. D. Published for the author. THE SWEDENBORG LIBRARY, Vol. IV. "Di-vine Provideuce and Its Laws." Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

"TWAS IN TRAFALGAR'S BAY. A Novelette. By Besant and Rice. Toronto and Chicago: Rose-Belford Publishing Company.

"ESTRETICS." By Eugene Veron. Translated by W. H. Armstrong, B. A. (Oxon). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.75. MITYLENE: A Tale of New England and the Tropics. By "My Esposa e Yo." Being a narrative of the personal experiences of a father, his two daughters, and their physician, shipwrecked upon an uninhabited island of the Pacific. Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry. \$2.

cinc. Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry. \$2.

The Temperaments; or, The Varieties of Physical Constitution in Man, considered in their Relations to Mental Character and the Practical Affairs of Life, etc. By H. D. Jacques, M. D., with an Introduction by H. S. Drayton, A. M., Editor of the *Phrenological Journal. 12mo., 350 pages, 150 illustrations, extra cloth. Price, \$1.50. New York: S. R. Wells & Co., publishers, No. 737 Broadway.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AND HIS ANTS. One of the best rooms on the first floor of High Elms is devoted to work, and at the present moment contains a menagerie of ants. Between thirty and forty species are represented by separate nests, placed under glass, carefully shaded from the light, and surrounded by water to prevent the interesting insects from escaping and pervading the house. It is pleasant to see Sir John Lubbock, arrayed in his working sui of gray stuff, gently uncovering the nests, and replacing the screens quickly lest the animals should take alarm at the influx of light, and be thrown into disorganization by the thought that their nest is attacked. It is curious to observe that these tiny creatures have animals with them, which, it may be presumed, are useful in some way, as the ants forbear to attack them. They are mostly of the beetle race, and some, like the little Claviger, are quite blind, possibly from confirmed subterranean habits, and are only found in antsinests, the proprietors of which take as much care of them as they do of their own young. Apparently ants have a considerable variety of domestic animals, among which the blind Piatyarthrus is conspicuous, as well as the Beckia albinos, the latter of which was first fully described by Sir John Lubbock, who suggests that perhaps these two act the part of the Constantinople dog and the turkey buzzard, making themselves useful as scavengers. An hour's chat with the owner of this well-organized work-room has a tendency to dispel some early illusions of the unscientific mind concerning the industry of the ant. It is an industrious creature in the main, but there are ants and ants. The large red species found in Central Europe, and which displays extraordinary activity when light is admitted to its nest, is not industrious at all, being a purely fighting aristorat and slaveholder. She—the fighting ants are Amazons—makes predatory excursions, like the "commandoes" of the old Dutch boers, and carries off the puppe or chrysalis, the so-called ants' eggs of which young pheasants are so fond, of another species, and brings them up as slaves. As Sir John Lubbock points out, the slaveholders present "a striking instance of the degrading tendency of slavery." They can neither wash nor feed themselves. They have lost the greater part of their instincts, their art, or power of building; their domestic habits, for they take no care of their young; their industry, for they take no part in providing themselves with food; and, if the colony changes i replacing the screens quickly lest the animals should take alarm at the influx of light, and be

try, for they take no part in providing them-selves with food; and, if the colony changes its nest, the rulers are carried by their slaves to the new one. Even their structure has altered; their mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers, terrible in war, but useless for other purposes. So helpless, except for fighting purposes, have they become, that, if deprived of their slaves, they actually die of hunger. These curious facts, which sound almost like the romance of natural history, have all been verified at High Elms by observations which confirm those of Huber in almost every case.

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Boston Advertiser.

It is something beyond mere curiosity which nduces Dr. Jeffries to take such pains to procure statistics regarding the prevalence of color-bliedness among the children of our public schools. He has for some weeks devoted a few schools. He has for some weeks devoted a few hours each day to the examination of these children, and he reports the following results: Among the boys, the proportion of color-blind is one in every twenty; of the girls he examined he only found two in ower 3,000 who were thus afflicted. The test which he applies is very simple, and yet the result is always conclusive. He holds in his hand a knot of bright green worsted, the pure green which has no tint of blue or yellow; on the white-covered table in front of him is a large pile of various colored worsteds, ranging through all the colors, from a light gray to a dark brown, including the different shades of red, blue, yellow, violet, and green. The scholars, called class by class, are ranged before him, and one at a time is tested; no color is named, but showing the knot which be holds in his hand he says: "Now pick out what looks to vou like this, whether it be light or dark." If the person is color-blind h will pick out red, gray, certain shades of browne and pessibly green; that shows that all these colors look alike to him, and, as nearly as canbe determined, the effect is gray. It is peculiar that, while a person may be what is termed green-red blind, they can distinguish between red and, while they can distinguish between red and, green they cannot see any difference in yellow and violet. For some time the idea seemed to obtain that color-blindness was more pre alent in the lower classes, but actual experiment proves that such is not the case. Is one class of thirty-six boys in the Lawrence School in South Boston, a school attended largely by the poorer class, not one who was color-blind was found; and in the 133 who were examined the nagt day only five were found. It was quite analying to hear some of the names of colors given by these children. One of them called gray "dark white," another called a very dark shade of brown "black brown." Some of them had a very quick eye for color, and selected shades with a great deal of discrimination.

The object of a hours each day to the examination of these children, and he reports the following results:

THE CELTIC LANGUAGES. The Council of the Society for the Preserva-tion of the Celtic Language, founded two years ago in Dublin for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the Irish language and literature,

knowledge of the Irish language and literature, and securing for it a place in the curriculum of public schools and colleges, has prepared for publication the report of the proceedings and progress for the year 1878. After dealing with the extension of the Society, which numbers over 200 members and 300 associates, chiefly composed of University men, and embracing many posed of Curversity men, and embracing many foreign linguists, with some thirty branches in Ireland alone, and several kindred associations in the United States, and a few in Germany, the Council states "that distinguished Professors in Berlin, Paris, Leipsic, and Copenhagen are

sly studying the Ceitic last sor of Sanscrit in the Univgealously studying the Ceitic language. The Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Boston is teaching Irish to German students in that University," and Dr. Ligerson reports that "A well-known French Professor and editor of a review devoted to philology and Ceitic literature has been delivering weekly lectures at 'L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes' in the Sorboune on the grammar of the ancient Irish language." In reference to the success of the primary objects of the Society the Council states: "The great object the Society the Council states: "The great object the Society thad in view and for which it labored—namely, to get the language introduced into the schools of Ireland—has been attained. This object has been accomplished more readily and with less opposition than the Society and the country are eminently due to the Commissioners of National Education for their patriotic conduct in complying so promptly with the request of the memorial that the language should be placed on the programme of the national schools. And so legitimate and reasonable did the Commissioners consider the request in the interest of education and learning that they placed Irish not only on the same footing as French, German, and Italin, but on a footing similar to Greek and Latin, for which double the amount of extra fees is paid as for the modern languages. The Commissioners of Intermediate Education have likewise carried out the intention of the Intermediate Education act in a manner also very satisfactory to the country.

intention of the Intermediate Education act in a manner also very satisfactory to the country. LIGHT AND LIFE. The question as to how life is affected by the different colors of the spectrum has at various times engaged attention, and plant life has ap-parently been more studied in this respect than animal. Two distinct series of researches lately described to the French Academy seem to afford some fresh insight into the matter, and it is in teresting to compare them together. One series by M. Bert, was on plants; the other, by M. Yung, on the eggs of certain animals. M. Bert kept plants within a glass trough inclosure containing an alcoholic solution of chlorophy (very frequently renewed), and exposed ther thus in a good diffuse light. The solution thus in a good diffuse light. The solution, which was very weak, and in a very thin layer, intercepted little more than the characteristic region of the red in the spectrum. This excluded part, then, was proved to be the indispensable part of white light, for the plants immediately ceased to grow, and before long died. It is in this red region (as M. Timirigzeff has lately shown) that the greatest reduction of carbonic acid takes place. If red rays are kept from the leaf the plant can no langer increase its weight, it

the plant can no langer increase its weight, it is reduced to consuming reserves previously accumulated, exhausts itself, and dies. This is reduced to consuming reserves previously accumulated, exhausts itself, and dies. This part of the spectrum, however, though necessary, is not sufficient. Behind red glass plants may no doubt live long, but they get excessively elongated and slender, and their leaves become narrow and little-colored. This is owing to the absence of the blue violet rays. Thus each region of the spectrum contains parts that play an active role in the life of plants. Now turn to animals: M. Yung has experimented during three years on the effect of different spectral colors on the development of the eggs of frogs (the common frog and the edible frog), of trout, and of fresh-water snails. It was found that violet light favored the development very remarkably; blue light comes next in this respect, and is followed by yellow light and white light (which two gave nearly similar effects). On the other hand, red and green appear to be positively injurious, for it was found impossible to get complete development of the eggs in these colors. Darkness does not prevent development, but, contrary to what some have affirmed, retards it. Tadpoles of the same size, and subjected to the same physical conditions previous to experiment, died more quickly of instition when decrived of food in violet and tions previous to experiment, died more of inaution when deprived of food in violence rays than in the others.

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDI-TION.

Boston Journal.

Cable dispatches report that the Czar bas directed a sledge expedition to be sent out from Eastern Siberia in search of the Swedish Arctic expedition. This will be good news for all who have watched the progress of the venturesome company of explorers whom Prof. Nordenskjold has led into the Arctic regions, and who, when last directly heard from, seemed to be upon the eve of accomplishing important results. About the 20th of October the Captain of an American the 20th of October the Captain of an American whaling vessel, the Norman, which was then leaving the Bay of St. Lawrence, learned from some trustworthy natives that a man-of-war had been seen ice-bound about forty miles north of Cape East. From the description which they gave of the vessel and the position in which it was seen it has been concluded that it was the Swedish ship Vega containing the explorers. The distance from the nearest Russian telegraph station, Albazun, to Cape East is between 250 and 300 miles. It is calculated that a team of eleven dogs can carry a man and 400 pounds of promiles. It is calculated that a team of eleven dogs can carry a man and 400 pounds of provisions over six or seven miles a day. The journey to Cape East would therefore take from forty to fifty days. The farthest Russian military station is Anadysk, about fifty-six miles distant from Cape East. The Great Northern Telegraph Company has offered all facilities, and it ought not to require more than two months after the expedition is started out, in accordance with the Czar's command, to bring definite news of the fate of the explorers. The Vega is well supplied with provisions, and if the ice has not closed in upon her in such a way as to cause damage, there is no reason for expecting other than favorable tidings from the gallant company on board.

A SLEEPING CHILD.

["During the Regency of Anne of Austria, the ["During the Regency of Anne of Austria, the people threatened an insurrection. They gathered from all quarters, forced the gates, mounted the grand staircase with groans and hisses. On the first landing stood the Queen, pale but fearless, her finger on her lip. She beckoned them to follow, led the way into a royal chamber, and displayed the form of Louis XIV. in the tranquil sleep of childhood. Ashamed and silent, the crowd retreated."—Elliott's History of France.]

The night is dark and starless. Here and there The night is dark and starless. Here and there An ill-trimmed lamp, from pulleys in the air, Gives out a tiful glimmer. From the Louvre, From the old Church of St. Germaine le Auxer

rois,
From St. Antoine, from the old Roman Tower
Near Notre Dame, the incensed masses move
Up to the Royal Palace. On the night
A thousand voices lift a thousand cries:

"Down with the tyrant! Off with Italian law!
Death to the foreign priest and ruler! Down
With traitors and usurpers! Madame Aun,
Come forth, or all you love and value dies!
Come forth, give up your lover, Mazarin,
And long live Gondi."

So with gathering might

And long live Gondi."
So with gathering might
The furious crowd on surges. Like a flood
Fed by a freshet, so this human tide
Sweeps on reastless; or like some wild beast
Gonsning its teeth, and howling for the feast
Of quivering flesh, and all athirst for blood.

A shout! a crash! the guards, with angry frown
And useless swords, are rudely thrust aside,
While gates are forced, and men are trampled'
down
And women crushed; but still the swelling crowd
Goes on unheeding. Through the lofty doors,
Up the grand staircase, unabashed it pours
With shout, and hiss, and imprecation loud.

Up. up, still up, the furious people rush— Then suddenly are still. They pause and hush Their impious cries, for lo? upon the landing. Her fair face tearless, she, the Queen, is standing With one hand lifted, and her finger-tip With one hand firted, and her fineer-tip.
Placed as a sign of silence on her lip.
She stands before them. That uplifted arm,
That regal form, act like a magic charm
Upon the mob. She smiles, and whispers,
"Come!"
And awed to silence, and with wonder dumb,
The mobley crowd obeys her.

The motley crowd obeys her.

Proud of mien,

With all her splendid beauty at its hight,
Robed with the richness that becomes a Queen,
Her royal jewels flashing in the light,
Sbe leads the way, through vaulted galleries
And snuptueus chambers, to a princely room—
And here she pauses. Suddenly, though cowed,
Behind her pauses, too, the curious growd.

With her fair hands, so beautiful to see
They shall be molded into History,
She draws a silken curtain.

Lo: there lies,
Like some rare bloasom only half in bloom,
A young child sleeping sweetly. Hardened faces
Grow soft and tenderas the crowd sways near
To gaze upon him, and a pearly tear
Falls gleaming like a gem among his laces.

"Long live the King!" a bronzed man softly "God bless the child!" an unkempt women sighs,
And slowly turns with reverent steps, as one
Who goes from worship when her prayers are
done,
And leads the way; and all the men, in shame,
With heads bowed down, retrace the steps they
came;
While, kneeling low beside the child who sleeps,.
The danger over, lo! the brave Queen weeps.

ELLA WHEELER.

Prench Monarchists Angry at the English.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Monarchist papers are charrined at the satisfaction expressed in England at Sunday's elections. The Gazette de France affirms that the English expect, by flattering M. Gambetta, and by the Prince of Wales shaking hands with him, to get a still better commercial treaty; while the Union describes England as a kind neighbor who, wisely confiding her own destinies to the Tories, is not sorry.

to see France reduced by Republican pol abandoning to her the defense of Europe terests and certain geographical rectifics. The empty-handed policy, it adds, de gracious smiles from those with their full. The Temps, while handsomely ac-dedging the uniform sympathy of England full. The Temps, while handsomely acknowledging the uniform sympathy of England with the French Republicans during painfal struggles, replies by anticipation to these sneers. How, it asks, could two parties which disagree as to Eastern policy agree in flattering the Republicans for the purpose of furthering that policy? "The English nation," it says, "which has preceded us in the practice of constitutionalism and liberty, could not give its sympathies to the reactionary parties. Such is, we believe, the main reason, the lofty and disinterested reason, of its support."

AFRICA.

Second British India—Proposed Railroad to Lake Victoria—Great Trade Predicted. London Times, Jan. 8,

A large meeting of gentlemen interested in the Lancashire trades was held in the Memorial-Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday, for the purpose of appointing a committee to take steps to open up the interior of Africa to British industry.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, who has been in correspondence with the explorer Stanley on the subject of "Africa Our Second India," was present, and Mr. J. W. Grafton presided.

The Chairman, in introducing the subject, said that whatever might be the correspondence.

that whatever might be the cause of the extraor dinary depression in trade, and there were probably many causes for it, they would all agree that it was of the greatest importance that some markets should be opened to re-

place those which were gradually slipping from our hands, and the vast Continent of Africa offered a good field for opening out such markets. We had already lost a large number of our markets because other natious were gradually as a manufacture goods for themselven to be a manufacture goods for themselven to be done to a certain extent by the present meeting. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bradshaw referred at the outset of his remarks to the reographical extent, population, and natural wealth of Africa. It was, he said, one-sixth less than the great American continent, but had five titues the area of India. With respect to the population of the country, Mr. H. M. Stanley, than whom he knew no better authority, put it at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 people. This had been questioned, but seeing Undia, which contained about 280,000,000 people, it was not, in his indement, at all improbable that Mr. Stanley's calculation was correct. Mr. Stanley's calculation was correct with the property of the pro

MOTHER.

I've seen rude, rough, and lawless men expire.
Whose latest breathing sighed this tender word,
While wild companions stood uncovered near,
Thriled by the magic of its tender spell.
I've heard the word low muttered, indistinct,
By those whose fevered mind all else forgot.
I've neard the soldier speak the same dear name,
When smitten in the heat of battle's rage,
As if it were a word of mystic power
To open Heaven's gateaud pass him safely through.
The sweetest accents of an Angel-child
Were never sweeter than those beared mon's,
As "Mother" softly a jurmared from their lips,
Recalling Home, and hove, and childhood's scenes.
No other love can Moyer's love eclipse,
For with supernal last outsides is hines
As life declines, and Garms the grozes heart.
Chilled by the fingers of Death's icy hand.
Much as we long for rest in Paradise.

Much as we long for rest in Paradise, To quaff the waters, eat the fruit of life, Where tears fall not, and nights of p

To quaff the waters, eat the fruit of life. Where tears fall not, and nights of pain ne'er come.

Where pieasures bide throughout anending day, where we shall meet the good of ev'ry age.
And drink in wisdom from the source of Truth, yet to our orphaned hearts, than all more dear. This thought our fond anticipation feeder.
There we shall meet thee, Mother, ne'er to part. Now, Mother's touch seems often on our heads, 'Her accents oft we hear on other tougnes; No human frailty mars her memory.
But, sainted as she is, her image bright Directs the way to yon eternal Home.
La Ghanor.

The Sullivan Family of Miller's Marsh.

See Fork World.
At Miller's Marsh. near Waterford, Bridget Sullivan was hit on the head with a bellows and a brick by her sister Mary, and killed. The police found the body on the floor, the father, the mother, sisters, and brothers all drunk, and about thirty persons in the house, all more or less intoxicated. The father told the Coroner's jury that he didn't know anything about it, but he had a little donkey that had just died, and wanted to get some money from the jury with which to buy another. Mr. Maher (a juror)—"Have you got a coffin for your dead child?" Witness—"I have not, but don't mind that; it is my little donkey perishing on me that is the trouble to me."

Shost Dresses.

New Firk Grausic.

There is an active anovement among some of the leaders of the best society in favor of short dresses for balls and fancing parties, especially for young ladies. The effort, if successful, will first take form and find expression at the Charity Ball, which takes place at the Academy on Feb. 10; but the idea has been adopted by many young daughters of ashionable ladies at private entertainments, and rets rid of so much that is amonying, is so biain y in accordance with the dictates of good seade and correct taste, that those in a position termske a choice could hardly hesitate between the short skirt and the long.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Specie-Payments Resumed at St. Louis, but Still Suspended at Chicago.

Advance in the Price of Silver---Local Finances --- The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Firmer, with Less Doing.

The Feeling Still Irregular, but Less Nervous--- A Reaction.

FINANCIAL.

On Monday of this week the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, began paying out gold for the sterest due there on Government bonds. This ere the resumption of specie-payments; but, when specie-payments were resumed at New Fork, they were suspended at Chicago, and all other Sub-Treasuries. The Government has now returned to the disbursement of gold at the St. Louis Sub-Treasury, but at Chicago ill pays the coin-checks of the Government in reenbacks, worth here but 90% cents on the it \$5,000 in coin-checks to the Chicago Sub reasury, but payment in coin was refused.
the wording of these enecks is as follows:
The Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, pay to

Upon the back of the check is printed: This check is payable upon presentation, properly indorsec, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Incinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, or San Francisco.

These checks, it will be seen, are made in excit terms by the Government itself payable coin. And yet the Government refuses to ay them in coin at Chicago, although it is paythe statement on this subject made to a report-er of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat at the Sub-

Treasury in that city: Treasury in that city:

Last Mondsy we were instructed to resume the payment of gold the same as before Jan. 1, and have been doing it. We pay out gold here only as interest money, and we did the same thing before the Resumption act went into effect. So that the Resumption act affected us and the other Sub-Treasuries outside of New York by preventing us, for about fifteen days, from paying interest on bonds in gold as we had previously been doing, and are doing to-day.

bonds in gold as we had previously been doing, and are doing to-day. Why the Government should pay coin-check; in paper at Chicago, but in coin at St. Louis, it

not easy to understand.

Business in Government bonds was not heavy There is a scarcity again of bonds of small de-nominations, and they are temporarily selling at a premium of 36 over bonds of large denominations. Prices in some classes showed an imprevement. The 10-40s, which are the last bonds that can be called, advanced from 104% to 104%. The 5-20s of 1868 advanced to 102, an the new 43/s to 106. But the 5-20s of 1867 wer still further depressed by the progress of refunding, and went down from 101% to 101%

DCCH.	Control of the Contro
Jan. 1	
Jan. 4	10,000,000
Jan. 6	10,000,000
Jan. 8	10,000,000
Jan. 11	10,000,000
Jan. 14	20,000,000
Jan. 18	20,000,000
Jan. 21	20,000,000
	\$110,000,000
Total	2110,000,000

Apprehensions of an export of gold have been quieted by the course of exchange in the last two days. There has been a weakening of rates, and a still further decline is expected when the effect of the subscriptions to the 4 per cents abroad begins to make itself felt. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 4823/@483, and French bills were 5221/s. Actual transactions in sterling were at 484% @485 and 487% @488. The posted rates for sterling were 486 and 489 1.
The supply of bills was small.

Consols were weaker, opening at 96 3-16 and falling away to 96 1-16,—a movement of which latest mail advices describe the bull movement in stocks in the London market as unchecked, except on the 8th inst., when a renewal of sinster financial rumors caused a relapse, much of the sdwance was lost in all cases, and some stocks left off at a slight decline. Business is very much confined to small speculative transactions. In United States railway stocks, the principal business was in Erie bonds and shares, which are said to be in demand on American account. Whatever the origin of the buying, says the Times, it is certainly vigorous enough, and carries prices steadily upwards without much discrimination, the shares rising almost as fast as the bonds. In other United States railway securities the tendency was dull.
Silver advanced to 51 pence per ounce.

loans to report, with rates firm and unchanged at 7 per cent for call, and 8@10 per cent for time, loans. The currency movement is not noticeably active in any direction. Bank clear-

ings were \$3,300,000.

There were sales of West Park bonds at 102%, a concession of % on the posted asking rate, and of Cook County bonds, long, at 109 and interest, an advance of & on the quoted

Stocks showed no signs of a reaction. The advance was well maintained, and Northwest common, which occupies the place of leader, reached 62%, and closed at 62. The high prices have deterred some from buying, but the brokers report that their places are taken by others, who seem to have confidence in the substantial character of the present rise. There is not much of a short interest in Chicago. The short credit of having been severely "warmed" by the advance, and their familiar haunts know them no more. Local operators appear to lack the nerve to go short in the face of so strong a-buil movement. But in New York we are informed a heavy short interest is forming in the St. Pauls and Northwest common. The German bankers are also said to have gone short on 5,000 shares of Erie for foreign account. The rise in St. Pauls was helped by the statement ciculated on semi-official authority that 3% percent had been earned on the common stack. The market was strong, despite numerous realizations. The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices for the day are given in the table

ten days has been large in most cases. Since the 15th inst. Erie has gone up from 23% to 26%; Western Union from 75% to 97; Northwestern common has advanced 7%, to 62; and the preferred 5, to 85%; St. Paul 5%, to 42%; the preferred 43%, to 81%; New Jersey Central 5%, to 41%; Lackawanna 5%, to 48; Delaware & Hudson 4, to 44%; Lake Shore 2%, to 72%; Wabash 36, to 23%; C., C., C. & L. 10, to 45%; Rock Island 5%, to 125%; Michigan Central 4, to 88%; Illinois Central 2%, to 85%; Ohio & Mis-

sissippi 34, to 114; St. Joe common 1, to 144; the preferred 24, to 374; Atlantic & Pacific 5, to 32; and Alton 114, to 844.

Northwest gold bonds sold at 107, and St. Paul Sinking Funds at 1034. These latter were

Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday continued active and on the advance, the improvement in some issues being equal to %@1 per cent. New York Central coupon firsts rose to 122. Rock Island 6s to 110%, Milwaukee
& St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 109,
do I. & D. Division extension to 99%,
do C. & M. Division to 110, do Consolidated sinking funds to 102%, do
I. & M. Division to 105%. Chicago & North-

sas City & Northern real estate 7s, of 1885, to 97%; Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. & L. to 92, do guaranteed by Lake Shore to 97, Louisville & Nashville seconds to 97, East Tennessee, Vir-ginia & Georgia firsts to 108, Chicago & Alton sinking funds to 102%, Delaware & Hud-

sinking funds to 10214, Delaware & Hudson, registered, of 1884, to 97%; Chicago &
Aiton firsts to 116, Morris & Essex 7s
of 1871 to 103, Delaware, Lackawanna
& Western convertibles to 103, Denver
& Rio Grande firsts to 87%, and Quiney &
Toledo firsts, ex-coupon, to 90%. C., C. & I. C.
firsts sold up to 61%, and do seconds to 19%,
but the former reacted %, and the latter % per
cent at the close. Burlington, Cedar Rapids &
Northern firsts declined 1 per cent, to 70%.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented
dropped 1 per cent, to 49, but afterwards rallied
to 49%.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold on Tuesday at 34 to 84%.

Baltimore & Ohio sold on Tuesday at 91

Atchison & Topeka in Boston on Tuesday advanced %, to 83%, closing at 83%@84. Kansas City & Topcka was offered at 88. Kansas Paeffic was neglected at 41/65. Pueblo sold 11/4 higher, at 57, closing firm at 57 bid. Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska also advanced 1/4, to 1101/4@1101/4. In railroad bonds, the Atchison securities were especially active and strong. The firsts sold % higher, at 112, closing at 112@ 112%; the land grants opened I per cent higher, at 112%, reacted to 112, and raified to 112%; Atchison seconds sold % higher, at 105%, clos

ing firm at 112%@112%.
The Hannibal & St. Joe Raffroad will hereafte publish weekly reports of earnings, as is done by the Alton, St. Paul, Wabash, and some other roads. For the first two weeks of January the comparative statement shows as follows: HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILBOAD COMPANY.

First week	21,644	\$24,208 34,012	Dec. \$7,971 Inc. 4.368
Two weeks.	\$61,823	\$58,220	\$3,603
The earning	s of the K	ansas Paci	de Railroad
for the second	week of Ja	nuary were	as follows:
1979	See to mar his		.\$42, 167, 32
1878			48,608.03
Decrease	ar makenia		\$ 6,440,71
Gross earn			
Rapids & Nort			
Week ending J			
Same week last	year.		42,462,26
	for all the same of	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	

......\$11,624.80 active stocks for the day: Stocks. Opening, Highest, Lorest, Closing,

	N. Y. Central 114%	114%	114%	-114
)- i,	Michigan Central. 801/2	1 8834	80%	*83
	Lake Shore 72%	73	72%	#723
n	C. & N. Western. 61	62%	61	*62
d	Do preferred 8514	86	85%	*853
95.3	M. & St. Paul 41	42%	40%	*42
8	Do preferred 81%	82	80%	*81
	C. R. J. & Pacific . 125%	19554	125	125
it	Illinois Central 84%	9414		841
337	Thinois Central own	0179	e 15.00	
	Chi., Bur. & Q1149	****		84
	Chicago & Alton. 84%		1	108
e-	Do preferred 106			*881
2	Union Pacific 67	\ oor	26%	*2B3
	Erie 2614	20 %	2234	*231
i-	Wabash Railway. 2234 Onio & Miss 10%	23%	10%	*11
1-	Onio & Miss 10%	11.2		9401
t	C., C., C. & Ind. 4514	4714	46%1	*463
, in	C., C. & I. C 51/2	5%		
4	H. & St. Jo 14%	15		143
a.	Do preferred 37%	37%	37%	373
	Del. & Hudsen 45	45%		*443
e	D. Lnck. & West. 53	53%	51%	533
-	N. J. Central 42	42	41%	415
	W. Union Tel 97%	97%	96%	97
	A. & P. Tel 38			37
0	Can. Southern 48	4	1	483
3	St. L., K. C. & N 814	8%	816	83
0	Do preferred 34	10 0000	***	35
0	The second second second second	10 See 120	00 19 mis	1.1
0	*Sales.	A DE BAT		
0	COIN OF	TATIONS.	THE PARTY	10-61

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency.

Holland 40	461
Anstria	48
	273
Con dea	
	100
Denmark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
IT S Es of '81 (ex int)	107%
	1013
T 0 5 00 of 100 (or int) 100	1021
U. S. 5-20s of 65 (ex. Int)102	105%
U. S. 10-408	
	106%
U. S. new 4 48	106%
U. S. 4 per cent coupons100	100%
	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) 108	*109
Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long), \$108	*109
Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long) 410914	*1101/4
Chicago & per cents long	*10314
Chicago C per cents, toug.	*102
Chicago o per cents, short,	410814
	Holland

Chicago 6 per cents, short. *101
Cook County 7 per cent bonds. *1074
Cook County 7 per cents, short. *101
Lincoln Park 7 per cents short. *1024
City Railway (South Side) . 135
City Railway (West Side) . 171
City Railway (West Side). *171
City Railway (North Side). ex. div. 119
City Railway (North Div.) 7 per cent bonds . 1044
Chamber of Commerce, 58%
Chicago Gas Light. 125
W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's . 1044
City Scrip. . 105 *10514 City Scrip. 96
Traders' Insurance. 105
West Park bonds. 101% *And interest.

> BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
> To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 24.-Governments steady except 67s, which are a trifle lower. The Post says: "We are informed that the Syndicate has already marketed in London \$10,000,000 of 4 per cents subscribed for Tuesday last."

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were dull. The stock market was more active than for a ing time past, and the aggregate transactions were larger than on any single day for years. In early dealings there was an advance of 1/400 2%, the latter St. Louis, Kansas City & North-ern preferred. The Granger shares, Lake ore, Erie, and coal stocks being also prominent in the improvement. After midday, however, a break of 1@21/4 occurred in St. Pani, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Cleve-land, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, which only slightly affected the general list. Toward the close, under a most

pronounced buying movement, the entire list again moved upward, Michigan Central advancing 2%, and the balance of the list 1/4@2, with the largest prices of the year generally current on the final dealings. The recent activity and advance in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern is based upon improved earnings, and there is on the mai dealings. The recent activity and advance in St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern is based upon improved earnings, and there is an impression that the road has arranged for an advantageous connection. The firmness of Eric securieties at London strengthened the stock here, and the report that a connection with Boston is now assured also had a favorable effect, while Northwesterns and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis were active and strong on continued favorable reports of condition. Transactions were 380,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Eric, 43,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Wabash, 42,000 Northwestern common, 17,000 preferred, 3,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 preferred, 77,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Morris & Essex, 9,000 Michigam Central, 5,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 14,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 3,500 St. Joes, 16,000 Ohios, 6,500 Western Union, 10,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 4,600 New Jersey Southern.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 34,605.

Coupons, '68s 102%	10-40s
New 4348 106	TKS.
W. U. Telegraph., 97	New Jersey Central 41%
Quickeilver, pfd 32% Pacific Mail 13%	Rock Island 1254
Marinosa, pfd 1021	St. Paul, pfd 81% Wabash 23%
Wells, Fargo & Co. 96%	Terre Haute 2%
American Express. 47 U. S. Express 47	Chicago & Alton 84%

Tennessee 6s, old... 364 Virgina 6s, new... 26
Tennessee 6s, new. 29
Wirginia 6s, old... 26

New Orlkans, Jan. 24. Sight exchange New York, 1/4 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 4841/4. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Consols, money, 96 1-16.

American Securities—Reading, 133; Erte, 263; preferred, 463.

United States Bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 107%; new 5s, 107%; 4½s, 103%.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Rentes, 1131 90c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 24:

Fisk st, 100 ft n of Twentieth st, e f, 50x 100 ft, dated Jan. 28 (Joseph Papik to Vaclay Kvidera).

Samuel st, 134 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 50 x 130 ft, dated Jan. 3 (Frederick Gelow to Bodo Von Buelow)

North Market st, 83 7-10 ft s of Division st, e f, 50x 100 ft, dated Jan. 24 (Joachim Sachn to Kirchoff & Schahler.

North Hoyne st, 98 ft n of Fowler st, w f, 100x 150 ft, dated Jan. 21 (German Savings Bank to John Buehler).

South Park av, near Thirteenth st, e f, 25 x 130 ft, improved, dated Dec. 21, 1878 (Willard A. Smith to Bertha Smith).

South Park av, near the above, e f, 25x 130 ft, improved, dated Dec. 21, 1878 (Willard A. Smith to Bertha Smith).

Webster av, 210 ft w of Larrabce st, n f, 24x 145 ft, improved, dated Jan. 21 (Stephen W. Rawson Frank H. Gardiner).

West Washington st, 235 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Stephen W. Rawson Frank H. Gardiner).

Jania sv, 125 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x record Friday, Jan. 24: (Stephen W. Hawson Frank H. Onestar)

Dania av, 125 ft n of Hirsch st. e f. 25x

126 ft, dated Jan. 23 (John Jensen to
Anders Nielsen)

Sedgwick st. 168 ft n of Menomonee st.
w f. 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (Mary
Thurnes to August Berchet)

Twenty-ninth st. bet South Park and
Vernon avs. n f. 50x100 ft, dated Jan.
9 (E. B. and W. S. Harbert to William
S. Davison)

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for January delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: | leading articles for the last two but | Thursday | Mess pork | \$8.00 \$ | \$8.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$1.00 \$ | \$

The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at ? o'clock on Friday morning and corresponding date twelve months ago:

an Your a	RECE	IPTS.	вигры	ENTS.
A journ role	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
lour, bris	12,940	11.651	8,732	10,744
heat, bu	83,814	83, 913	31, 291	148, 625
orn, bu	82,507	89,049	36, 149	79, 456
ats, bu	27, 701	29,685	24,948	27.693
ye, bu	3,631	24 04	2,787	1,603
arley, bu	14,705	26, 198	11,961	16,040
rass seed, lbs	89, 870	204, 273	126, 297	147, 7:3
seed, lbs	22,790	130,740	49,765	17, 147
.corn, lbs		74,000	8u, 643	58, 840
meats, lbs	921, 887	639, 022		3,071,570
cef. tes	1		25	339
eef, bris			2	139
ork, bris		225	625	427
ard, lbs	655, 565	155, 863	1,850,950	
allow, lbs	47,870	10, 233	132, 180	79, 300
utter, lbs	199, 746	108,841	110,680	81, 477
hogs, No	2.014	1,724	1, 180	707
ve hogs, No.	46, 252	27,105	7, 849	1,151
sttle, No	4, 608	3, 106	2,739	1,505
neep, No	923	1, 420	393	
des lbs	210,882	165,812	119,775	121,966
ghwines, bls		****	20	1 1
oo!, lbs	16,000	81,992	39, 811	97, 990
otatoes, bu	1,454	1, 108	30, 011	700
onl, tons	6.028	3,045	1,665	377
av. tons	140	298	10	
umber, m ft.	633	188	8/1	629
ingles, m	160	320		163
it, bris	1.004	1,520	1,508	8,204
ultry, lbs	55, 748	40, 119	79,740	75,340
oultry, coops		7	40, 140	10,040
me, pigs	3	TA		
gs. pkgs	52	271		150
cese, bxs	2,595	1,159	1,035	1,428
apples, bris.	1,148	6	174	4,423
ans, bu	1,253	96	170	67
many Different	4, 603	561)	110	67

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4,623 bu wheat, 1,850 bu oats, 1,537 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 8 do, 1 car mixed, 8 ears No. 2 bard, 51 cars No. 2 spring, 70 cars No. 3 do, 80 cars rejected (170 wheat); 6 cars No. 1 corn, 2 cars yellow, 50 cars high mixed, 46 cars new do, 34 cars new mixed, 74 cars No. 2 corn, 7 cars rejected (219 corn); 17 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (30 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected, 5 cars no grade (16 rye); 8 cars No. 3 barley, 11 cars extra, 1 car feed (20 barley). Total, 455 cars, or 190,000 bu. Inspected out: 24,264 bu wheat, 391 bu corn, 784 bu oats, 419 bu

rye, 1,020 bu barley.

The Reagan bill, now before the Senate of the United States, is attracting much attention in commercial circles, especially in this city. It is probable that an effort will be made to show Congress that the world of produce-dealers in this region are vitally interested in the subject. It is confidently believed that the passage of the bill would put a stop to the railroad combinations under which so much iniquity has been wrought in the past. Discriminations like those which permit grain to be shipped from Peoria to the seaboard at 5c per 100 lbs less than is charged from Chicago to the same points ought to be put an end to, as a matter of justice to all con-

cerned. .
Some very intemperate letters were received yesterday by commission merchants here from parties who had invested and lost in the recent excitement in wheat and provisions. We have Trade are angels, but the idea that any commission man is responsible for the ups and downs of the market is entirely wrong. The market advances when the demand exceeds the offerings, and declines when the reverse is the case. If 1,000 men in the country become simultaneously impressed with the idea that an article is cheap, and half of them send in orders to buy, the maket advances rapidly under the increased demand. If they il want to sell at the same time the mar-ket declines just as rapidly. All such excite-ments as we have had here recently are the resuit of such a general desire to buy or to sell; and the commission-man who does not trade for himself is powerless to prevent it. The money is made, as a rule, by men who sell when everybody else is buying, and buy when every one else is selling. The money is lost, as a rule, by those who act with the crowd. Of course

there are exceptions to both cases. The leading produce markets were firmer yes-terday, but with less doing. Provisions and

western consolidated gold coupons to 107, Chicago & Northeago, Burilington & Quincy consolidated 7s to
117, New Jersey Central consol firsts to 100,
Michigan Central sinking-funds to 111, do 7s to
1154; Metropolitan Elevated firsts to 97%,
Kansas Pacific, J. & D., 1896, with coupon certificates, to 1034; St. Louis, Kancertificates, to 1034; St. Louis, Kancertif

steady improvement, and prices are working firmer. In the butter and cheese markets no specially new features were to be noted. The best grades continue fairly active and firm. The tobacco market remains in a dull and unsettled steady. Leather and bazzing continue dull. Coal was steady and unchanged.

Lumber was in moderate demand at un-

altered prices. Furs were higher under an active demand, and strong market reports from Europe. The sales of broom-corn and wool were fair. Hides were quoted easy under fair receipts, with less demand, the weakness elsewhere causing buyers to hold back. Hay was slow and unsettled. The street was fairly supplied with game and poultry, which sold readily at recent prices, the demand being principally local. Potatoes were easy. Green fruits met with the usual local demand. Rail freights were quoted at the following

 range:
 Dressed Dressed

 class. Grain. Flour.
 beef. hogs.

 To Baltimore.
 .97
 .32
 .64
 .87
 .72

 Philadelphia.
 .38
 .33
 .88
 .83
 .88
 .73

 New York
 .40
 .35
 .70
 .90
 .75

 Boston
 .45
 .40
 .80
 .95
 .80

 The following figures
 were named for rail

GRAIN IN SIGHT. The New York Stock Exchange gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates mentioned:

Jan. 18, 1879. 18, 255, 000 9, 898, 000 2, 516, 000 5, 094, 000 Jan. 11, 1879. 18, 585, 000 9, 286, 000 2, 841, 000 5, 044, 000 Jan. 10, 1878. 10, 190, 000 6, 586, 000 2, 841, 000 4, 544, 000 Jan. 20, 1877. 12, 289, 900 11, 781, 508, 4, 604, 657, 4, 722, 661 Jan. 22, 1876. 10, 897, 638, 4, 635, 849 3, 156, 639 7, 4, 72, 661 Jan. 23, 1875. 41, 949, 303, 5, 365, 627, 2, 498, 520 1, 807, 631 Jan. 24, 184, 727, 185, 5, 993, 805, 2, 889, 574 1, 817, 437 Also 1, 475,000 bu rye, against 1,640,000 bu a week MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and ship-

ments of wheat at points named yesterday: Received. Shipped.
83,814 34,261
53,320 20,730
150,000 56,000 38,000 36,000 30,100 29, 100 62, 000 211,069 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

New York, Jan. 24.—Receipts—Fiour, 12,953 brls; wheat, 149,800 bu; corn, 74,158 bu; oats, 13,050 bu; corn-meal, 1,270 pkgs; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 6,600 bu; malt, 2,803 bu; pork, 929 brls; beef, 1,992 tes; cut-meats, 8,252 pkgs; lard, 432 tes; whisky, 2,235 brls. Exports-Fortwenty-four hours-Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; rye,

8,000 bu. GOODS RECEIVED at Port of Chicago Jan. 24: Canadian Bank of Commerce, 4 cars barley, 500 bu barley; Field, Leiter & Co., 27 cases cotton goods, 43 cases dry goods, 10 cases porcelain goods; Wilson Bros., cases hosiery; Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 60 bar rels currants; Fowler Bros., 339 bags salt; Spooner & Warner, 4 cases wood, etc. Collect

tions, \$3,980.86. PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were fairly active in the aggregate, though with periods of dullness, and the market was stronger, though the early advance was not sustained, as it brought out larger offerings. Hogs were in fair supply and irregularly firmer, while the British markets for product appeared to be unsettled, Liverpool being 6d per 112 lbs shoulders and pork. The trading here was chiefly in futures, and seemed to be mostly local, though there was a fair shipping inquiry for small lots of meats. The reported shipments were large.

Mxss Ponk—Was less active and stronger. The

market advanced 45c per br early, but reacted, and closed only 17% above the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 5,000 bris Thursday. Sales were reported of 5,000 bris seller February at \$8.90@9.65; 23,250 bris seller March at \$8.95@9.20; and 20,750 bris seller April at \$9.10@9.32\(\frac{1}{2}\). Total, 49,000 bris. The market closed tame at about \$7.50 for old spot, \$8.75 for new spot or seller #anuary, \$8.80@8.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February, \$8,92%@8.95 for March, and \$9.07% @9.10 for April. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$7,50@8.00 and

extra prime at \$6.75@7.00. LARD—Advanced 15c per 100 hs, but fell off in the latter part of the session to 2%c above the

bris rye flour and 25 bris corn do, both on private terms. Total, 2,225 bris. The following was the terms. Total, 2, 225 bels. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters. \$4.75 @5.12½
Good to choice winters. 4.00 @4.50
Fair to good winters. 3.50 @4.00
Choice Minnesotas. 4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas. 3.50 @4.25
Fair to good springs. 3.25 @3.75
Low springs 2.00 @3.00
Patents. 6.00 @7.50
Buckwheat. 4.00 @4.25
Baan—Was quiet and easiet. Sales were reported of 40 tons at \$7.62½@7.87½ per ton on track.

ed of 40 tons at \$7.62½@7.87½ per ton on track, the inside for heavy. Corn-Mral—Coarse was nominal at about \$10.50

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$8.00. SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active, though quiet as compared with the excitement of a few days ago, and was firmer, the market advanc-

corn.—Was in fair demand and stronger. The market six advanced \$i_c\$, and closed fully \$i_c\$ above the latest prices of Thursday. The markets in Great Britain and New York were only reported steady, and our receipts were larger, with rather light shipments; but there was more disposition to take hold at the decline, and the market sympathized with wheat and pork. A good many solling orders were received from the country,

chiedy for May delivery, but the offering were all freely taken, though they were numerous enough in the latter part of the session to cause partial reaction. The shipping demand was quite but steady. Seller May opened at 35%c, advance to 35c, declined to 35%c, and closed at 35%c. Malaga grapes, per case ... GROCERIES-Quotations GROCERIES—Quotations we any change, both staple and steadily hold. A good business The stock of coffee in Europe The stock of coffee in Europe d to 35c. declined to 35%c, and acced at 35%c. Seller Ancil was quet at 31,001 %c; and March at 31,001 %c; closing at 31,001 %c; and March at 30,000 %c, closing at 30%c. Reprinty sold at 30%c. Seller March at 30%c. Seller March at 30%c. Seller March at 30%c. Seller March at 30%c. And high mixed at 30%c. On the come closed at 30%c. Seller Mixed at 27%27%c; 2,000 bu new high mixed at 27%27%c; 2,000 bu new high mixed at 27%27%c; 2,000 bu new mixed at 28%c. Seller &c. 2,400 hu do at 28%c. Seller &c. 30%c. Tack; 2,400 hu do at 28%c. Seller &c. 30%c. Tack; 2,400 hu do at 28%c. Seller &c. 30%c. Tack; 2,400 hu do at 28%c. Seller &c. 30%c. Tack; 2,400 hu.

000 bu by sample at 27@28c on track; 2, 400 bu on at 28@284c free on board cars; and 1, 200 bu ears at 30%31c, the outside delivered. Total, 70, 400 bu.

OATS—Were in little better request, most of the trading being early in the session. Late in the day the market was dull and easy. Operators expect large deliveries on the first of next month, and lower prices in consequence. May sold at 23%c and February at 20c. Cash oats sold at 20c, and closed at 18 %c20c. Mirch was nominal at 20%c, Samples were pleuty and rather slow. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 21%c; 7, 400 bu No. 2 at 20%c. 11, 400 bu do at 21%c; 7, 400 bu No. 2 at 20%c. 12, 600 bu do at 20%@23c free on board. Total, 24, 600 bu.

RYE—Was mare active, the larger offerings of car-lots bringing out local buyers. No change was made in pricas, except samples were not so firm. February was nominal at 44%d44%c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 44c; 5,600 bu by sample at 41@45c on track; and 1,200 bu at 44c delivered. Total, 2,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, closing nominally lower. The offerings were fair. But after the first hour there was little or no demand from any quarter. February opened at 90%c, and closed with gellers at 90c. Fresh No. 2 sold at 89%c, and A. D. & Co. 8 were quoted at 30c; do for March was cuoted at 47c. Winter receipts were quoted at 91@92c. Winter seeibts of extra 3 sold at 46%c, and A., D. & Co. 8 were quoted at 30c; do for March was cuoted at 47c. Winter receipts were quoted at 91@92c. Winter seeibts of extra 3 sold at 46%c, and A., D. & Co. 8 were quoted at 30c; do for March was cuoted at 47c. Winter receipts of No. 3 hought 55c. Cash sales were reported of 80 bu No. 3 at 89%c; 800 bu extra 3 at 46%c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 89%c; 800 bu extra 3 at 46%c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 80%c; 300 bu do at 37%40c delivered. Total, 8,800 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—37,250 bris at \$8.97%@9.10 for March and \$9.20.20.25 for April. Lard—2,250 tes at \$6.17% for March and \$9.20.20.25 for April. Lard—2,250 tes at \$6.17% for

Tibs—300, 000 Bs at \$4.35@4.37½ for April.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—105,000 bu for March at 86%@86%c.

Corn—50,000 bu at 35½c for May. Mess pora—
19,750 bris at \$8.75 for February, \$8.85@8.92%
for March, and \$9.05 for April. Land—3,250 tos
at \$9.07½@6.10 for March and \$0.17½@6.20 for

April. Short ribs—100,000 bs at \$4.32½ for

April. LATER.

Wheat was firm. February sold at 85%285%c and closed at 85%c. March sold at 86%285%c, and closed at 86%c. Corn was quiet at 31%c for March, 35%235%c for May, and 30%c sellers for next month. Outs sold at 20c for February, and closed with sellers at this figure.

Mess pork was higher. Sales 6,500 bils at 88,82%68,85 for February, 38,92%29,07% for March, and 89,12%29,22% for April.

Lard was stronger, sales being made of 2,500 tes at 86,1026,15 for March, and 80,2026,22% for April.

Short ribs—Sales 600,000 ibs at \$4,2024,22% for March, and \$4,35 for April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ss their willingness to discount these dealers exp figures for large lots: BUTTER-Trade was satisfactorily active, so far as good to fancy grades of butter were concerned. The demand considerably exceeded the supply,

Alden apples ..

New York and Michigan.

Filberts ... NUTS.
Almonds, Tarragona ... Naples walnuts ... Brazils ... Texas pecans ... River pecans ... Wilmington peanuts ... Tennessee peanuts ... Virginia peanuts ...

March, boxed 3.40 4.45 4.52% 4.55

Long clears quoted at \$4.07% loose and \$4.22% boxed; Cumberiands, \$4.50% 5.00 boxed; long-cut hams, 7%7%c; sweet-pickled hams, 6%66%c for 16 to 15 b average; green hams, 5%65%c for same averages; green shoulders, 2%63c.

Bacon quoted at 4%64%c for short clears, 7%67%c for short ribs, 56%c for short clears, 7%67%c for short ribs, 56%c for short clears, 7%67%c for bams, all canvased and packed.

GHEASE—Was quoted at 56%%c for white, 4%64%c for yellow, and 464%c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$7.756.8.00 for mess, \$8.506.8.75 for extra mess, and \$14.50%15.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 666%c for city, and 5%66 for country.

FLOUR-Was rather more active, a few lots being taken for export. There was not much doing on local account, and few changes in prices. Sales were reported of 575 brls winters at \$4.45@5.00; 1,150 brls springs, double extras, at \$6.50% 7.20 for patents; 400 brls extras at \$2.50@2.85; 75

per ton on track.
Screenings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$14.00

per ton.
SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$7.50. The leading produce markets were firmer yesterday, but with less doing. Provisions and wheat were stronger. There was not much outside demand, speculators off the Board having "got through "for a while, but there was a fair inquiry from parties who sold on the recent downturn, thinking that prices were going back to the level ruling before the wave of excitement struck us. Many of these were disappointed, and filled in at a loss. The advices from other points were not exciting either way. The shipping movement here was slow. Some orders sent here for stuff were filled in the country: but freight discriminations, conveniently called "scarcity of cara," seemed to prevent any decided outward movement from this aty except on produce the room for which had been previously engaged.

The domand for domestic and foreign dry goods was reported only slightly improved. Prices remained as before, ruling steady. Dobbers of groceries are doing a better business than has often been witnessed at this season of the year, and, with prices on a firm basis and collections exceptionally good, the market must be regarded as in an eminently healthy condition.

for March, and \$4.35 for April.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed higher, at \$8.92\(\lambda_6\), \$8.95 for February, \$9.07\(\lambda_6\), \$9.10 for March, and \$9.20\(\text{d}_6\), \$22\(\lambda_6\) tor April. Salea 12,000 oris at \$8.95 for February, \$9.07\(\lambda_6\), \$9.10 for March, and \$9.22\(\lambda_6\) for April.

Lard was stronger, closing at \$8.15\(\text{d}_6\), \$17\(\lambda_6\) for March, and \$9.25\(\lambda_6\), \$27\(\lambda_6\) for April. Sales 3,000 to at \$0.15 for March and \$0.25 for April.

Short ribs were firmer. Sales were made of \$50.000 lbs at \$4.22\(\lambda_6\), \$27\(\lambda_6\) for March, and \$4.37\(\lambda_6\) for April. Shoulders—100 bxs at \$3.37\(\lambda_6\). BROOM-CORN-Continues in moderate demand. Small orders are filled at quotations, but some

 Medium
 12@15

 Inferior to common
 5@10

 Boll butter
 8@16

 BAGGING—Quiet still pervades the bagging and coals a unchanged prices:

Lackawanna, range egg. 6.055
Lackawanna, ra French prunes, boxes
Raisins, layers.
London layers, new
Loose Muscartel.
Valencias, new
Zante currants, old
Zante currants, new
Curon.

BOMESTIC.

1879. Mendaling, Java ... hoice to fancy Rio..... Patent cut loaf ... Granulated...... 40 @43 45 @48 35 @40 43 @45 40 @42 35 @38 27 @30 28 @33 24 @25 California sugar-loaf drips. Sugar-house sirup New Orleans molasses, choice. BPICES. Cloves.
Cassia
Peoper.
Nutmegs, No. 1.
Calcutta ginger.
SOAPS. True Blue Green frozen, P B Green riozen, & B. Sar Part cured, & B. Sar Part cu No. 2 . Nestsfoot oil, strictly pure... eachblows sold at 65c in cars and at 75c from ore. The receipts are increasing. Retail prices to 10c above these quantities.

.97 @99 .24¼@26 .17¼@18¼ .16 @17 94@ 94 94@ 94 94@ 94 84@ 94 84@ 84 84@ 84 84@ 84 64@ 74 64@ 74 64@ 74 64@ 64

5 @ 514 True Blue 5 6 5½
Blue lily 5 6 5½
White lily 5 5 5½
Savon imperial 5
German mottled 5½ 6 5½
Peach blossom 6
HAY—Was in moderate request and easy under HAY—Was in moderate type fair offerings of rather poor hay.
No. 1 timothy
No. 2 do.
No. 3 do.
No. 2 do.
No. 2 do.
No. 2 do.
No. 3 do.
No. 2 do.
No No. 2 do. Mixed do. G. 50%7.00
Uviand prairie 7.00%7.50
No. 1 7.00%7.50
HIDES—Were in moderate request. Larger receipts and weakness East cause depression here.
Light cured hides, P. B. 64
Heavy do. P. 64
Bullhides 5 5 5 5 8
Green frozen, P. 54 6 6 SHEEP—In this branch of the marketit was a more than ordinarily active one. S and local batchers bought freely, and the was all taken, at \$3,00@3,50 for commos dium and at \$3,60@4.75 for good to extra g

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, 33, 286 43, 654 39, 867 46, 252 36, 500

1,882 3,947 4,878 7,849

6, 451 6, 378 5, 427

 Shipments
 10,496

 Shipments
 1,009

 Monday
 1,009

 Tuesday
 2,023

 Wednesday
 3,702

 Thursday
 2,739

Total.

746 74 346 34 446 45 1446 154

East Liberty. Pa., Jan. 24.—Captie-Recipis for the week ending Jan. 23, 4,085 bad through and 1,599 local, against 3,654 through and 1,599 local, against 3,654 through and 1,897 local the week befere; supply, fair, but common in quality; demand for Eastern market mainly-for good stock, which was caree; common grades suffered a reduction from last week's figures. mainly for good stock, which was scarce; common grades suffered a reduction from last week's figures, while better grades were firm and all sold; good to prime, 1,300 to 1,500, at \$4.50@5.25; fair to good. 1,100 to 1,200, at \$3.75@4.25; common, 800 to 1,000, at \$2.50@3.60; bulls, cows, and stags, \$2.00@3.75; sales for the week, 1,638 head, against 1,684 hast week.

Hous—Receipts, 27.445 head, against 42,665 the week before; supply lighter, with a very decided advance in prices during the last two days and to-day; the market is firm, with the demand even at the sharp advance, being fully equal to supply; Philadelphias, \$3.50@3.75; Yorkers, \$3.20@5.40; roughs, \$2.25@2.50.

SHERF—Receipts, 11,800 head, against 9,000 the week before; supply fair; with an increased demand the market has ruled fairly active, and at an avance as compared with this day a week ago; prime, 120 to 130 ms, \$5.00@5.25; good, 100 to 110, \$4.25@4.50; poor, 90 to 100, \$4.00@4.15; common, 70 to 80, \$3.50@3.75.

ALBANY.

SHEEP SALES.

\$3.50 48... 4.75 100... 3.75 101... 3.75 60... 3.40 90... 4.20 94... 3.87½ 89... 3.00 133... 4.12½ 3.62½

BAST LIBERTY.

common, 70 to 80, \$3.50@3.75.

ALBANY.

Special Discoulate to The Tribums.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Bernes—Receipts, 458 care; last week, 427; of fair average quality; trade that seem slow throughout the week at a decline of the on good and to no common, with a limited attendance of local and Western buyers, whose purchases are confined to small lots; sales aggregate 1, 400 head.

Sinker and Lambs—Receipts, 65 cars; last week, 83; demand pretty active, and, with small supplies, higher prices risle; sheep have shown the greatest improvement, selling at \$4.00@5.50 for common to extra, the highest price realized for months; lambs only in moderate request; advance to; sales at \$4.50@5.50.

To the Western Associated Press.

Albany, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 438 cars; same as last week; trade slow; prices declined to on good, and trifle more on common.

Sheep And Lambs—Receipts, 65 cars, against 83 last week; prices higher; common to good, 5; extra, 5%c; common to fair lambs, 4%@4%c; good, 5%c; extra, 5%c; common to fair lambs, 4%@4%c; good, 5%c; extra, 5%c; extra, 5%c; common to fair lambs, 4%@4%c; good, 5%c; extra, 5%c.

good, 5%c: extra, 5%c.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Scarce and wanted at full prices; export steers, \$4.75@5.00; good to choice fat heavy, \$4.25@4.75; native butchers' steers, \$2.75@3.50; cows and helfers, \$2.00@3.25; corn-fed Texan, \$2.75@3.50; feeding steers, \$3.25@3.00; receipts, 415; shipments, 1,300.

Hous—Inactive and lower; light shipming and Yorkers, \$2.90@3.15; packing, \$3.10@3.30; fancy heavy, \$3.30@3.40; receipts, 7.900; shipments, 1,700.

Sieff — Steady and nnchanged; fair to good, \$2.85@3.37%; choice to fancy, \$3.75@4.25; export grades, \$4.50; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900.

BUPPALO, BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Carris.—Receipts. 980; demand fair; prices stronger for good grades; common butchers' weak; shippers. \$4. 2094. 70; extra. 1, 450 lts, \$5. 25; butchers' steers. \$3. 4093. 75.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,703; market setive; some sales at 160 advance, not enough to justify the change of quotations; fair to good Western sheep, \$1.40@4.62%; catra choice, \$5.00 @5.25; common, \$3.45; Michigan lambs, \$5.25. hous—Receipts, 4,830; fair demand; unchanged. changed.

Higus—Receipts, 4,830; fair demand; unkansas city.

Kansas city. Mo., Jan. 24.—Cattle—The Price
Current reports receipts, 1,591; shipments, 165;
steady; native shippers, \$3,2502.40; native sickera and feeders, \$2,4003.30; native cows, \$1.75
62.80; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$3.40
62.85.

Hous—Receipts, 4,596; shipments, 136; easy;
fair to choice heavy packing, \$2,8003.15; light
shipping, \$2,7002.80.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,970
head; trade moderate at a small advance; range, 8
610%, the outside figure for a car-load of choice
lilinois, taken for export.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,400; market fairly active,
and a snade easier; ordinary to prime sheep, 440
640; fair to choice lambs, 34,604;
Swine—Receipts, 3,600; market quiet; sales of
2 car-loads at \$3,81; 1 car at 33,44.

Cincinnati. Sheep. 943 1,842 1,143 923 1,000

..... 9,533 18,556 2,460 CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 24. Hous-Quiet and frm; common, \$2.75@3.20; hght, \$3.25@3.50; pacting, \$3.50@3.70; butchers, \$3.70@3.75; fsceipts, 2,508; shipments, 380. CATTLE—There was a well-sustained activity in the demand for the several classes of stock, and prices were again firm all around. The receipts prices were again firm all around. The receipts were moderate and of fair quality, while reports from the East were rather favorable, and, with shippers, local buyers, and feeders all inclined to take hold, sellers found it an easy matter to close out, and at satisfactory prices. Sales were reported at \$2.00%.5.10, inferior grades selling at \$2.00%.2.25, and extra at \$4.75%5.10. The latter class were in demand on English account. Most of the trading was done at from \$3.50%4.50 for fair to caolee shipping steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, and at \$2.40%3.25 for butchers' and canners' stuff and stockers. The market closed firm with everything sold.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
The following were received by the Chicago

elear, 26s; shoulders, 2
32s. Prime mess beef,
beef, new, 79s; extra
Tallow, 36s 3d.
Livenpool, Jan 24—1
quiet. Weather fair. Sp
8s 9d@9s 3d; club. 9s@9s
Loxbook, Jan. 24.—La;
California club, 9s 3d@8
9s@9s 2d. Corn steady. 1 Corn steady. Cargoes on Country markets for French quiet. Weather frosty and unfavorable for

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 ibs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 ibs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 050 ibs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 ibs.

Linferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers ... 1, 803 2, 20

CATTLE SALES.

.1,035 923 .1,118 .1,066 .737 .952 .1,003 .1,007 .868 .887 .975

1,399 1,343

1,257 3.80 22 1,181 3.80

HOG SALES.

1st day or

Special Dispatch LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24-11 92s; No. 2, 18s. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; 4 1d. Corn—New, No.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 41s.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.at 5 5-16@5 9-16d; sales
and export, 1, 500; Americ
BREADSTEPPS—Californ
9s 3dadoclub, 9s@9s 6d; 1
6s 10d@8s. Corn—New
PROVISIONS—Mess pork,
73s. Lard, American, 32
TALLOW—Firm; Americ Receipts for wheat for American, 37,000. Yars and fabrics at Man LONDON, Jan. 24.—Sue ard, 228@23s cash; 22s 66 REFINED PETROLEUM—C SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

NEW Needat Dispatch NEW New Your, Jan. 24.—
ness in winter wheat, whi urgency, and quoted ge stances a shade dearer, the extreme close with les inquiry moderate; spring but very quiet. An act early delivery at a shawestern, 46½248c. Ry Oats unusually duil for e easier prices; No. 2 Chies Provisions—A compained products, which le mess duil, opening hig cheaper; Jannary options 50, 75629.90. Cut meats mand. Bacon sparingly westean steam lard muc and heavy; for forward of in, opening stronger and in, opening stronger and ary options at \$6.40. SUGARS—Raw dull at c refining Cuba; refined abo Tras—Quiet, with sales on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the ex and 55 brls at \$1.10, close

ed at \$1.10. ed at \$1.10.

FREGERS—In charter fairly active, chiefly for to previous quotations; be comparatively quiet; three pressed and unsettled; made at very low figure ments included by steament at 255@27s 6d; 32, 108. New York, Jan. 24. @9 9-16c; futures steady ary, 9.49c; March, 9.55 10.01c; June. 10.13c. 1 States ports during the year, 159,000; total receports to date, 3,087,000; ports from all United Sta

159, 000: last year, 113, 0 United States ports to da 1,587,000; stock at a 877,000; stock at all last lyear, 137,000; sto 000; last year, 445,00 afloat for Great Britain, FLOUR-Neminally unc Grain—Wheat—Quiet b 000 bu; ungraded spring, 91@93c; No. 2 spring, 9 \$1.00; ungraded red, \$1. 1.04: No. 2 do, \$1.00 \$1.10; ungraded ambor, \$1 \$1.07@1.07%; ungraded No. 3 do, \$1.03%@1.04; No. 1 do. \$1.10@1.10% bu at \$1.12@1.12%

bu at \$1.12@1.12%.
Western. 58650e. Barl
nominal. Corn firmer, re
graded, 47 \(\) 1248c; No.

46 \(\) c: No.

2. 47 \(\) c: No.

4. 47 \(\) c: No.

5. 47 \(\) c: No.

5. 47 \(\) c: No.

5. 47 \(\) c: No.

6. 50 \(\) c:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—
frm: Western super, \$2.
64. 12; do family, \$4.50
GRAIN—Wheat—Wester
No. 2 Pennsylvania red
Western winter red, spo
1.05%; February, \$1.05
1.07%. Corn—Western 1.07%. Corn-Western mixed, spot and Janua 43%@43%c; March, 4 steamer, 41c. Oats steamia, 28@32c; Western v 28%@29c. Rye dull. Har-Quiet; fair de \$10.00@11.00. PROVISIONS-Moderate pork, \$8.75 for old; \$10 Loose shoulders, 3%c; c load: packed, new, 46 old, 4c; new, 4%c; c

ham: sugar-cured, nev tiero s. 7c. Berren-Active and BUTER—Active and pack id. and rolls uncha printed with more quiet and statement of the printed with the prin

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. Superfine, \$3:25@3.50 \$4.25@5.00; high grades GRAIN-Corn quiet Oats quiet at 31@32c. quoted at \$1.90@1.95. HAY-Quiet and weak prime, \$14.00@15.00; New York, \$13.50. Provisions—Pork qui 8%@9c; new,9%@10c. 8%@6%c; keg, 7@7%

6% C6%c; keg. 7@7%c steady; shoulders to are on spot; loose, 3%c; pe clear, 4%c. Bacon ee accept the steady; W. Ham weak at 7@9c, as in size W. WHERY—Steady; W. 1.10.

GROCKRIES—Coffee que to prime, 11@16%c. good common, 4%@5% 5%c; prime to choice, 6%@7%c, Molasses of 21@22c; fair, 23@22 prime to thoice, 26%@7%c, Molasses of 21@22c; fair, 23@23 prime to thoice, 26@31 b4 @8%c.

BEAN—Dull and lowe

ST. Lours, Jan. 24. changed; midding, 9c; 1,100; shipments, 1,44 Figura—Quiet and m Grann—Wheat mactifall, 93% 993c Cash; 95 93% February; 95% 88%c; No. 2 spring, 7 fairly active; No. 2 30@29%c February; April; 33% 93%c Midding 11%c February; April; 33%c Midding 11%c on; 21%c Fe

Tribune.

24.—CATTLE—Reling Jan. 23, 4,968 head
against 3,655 through
befere; supply fair, but
and for Eastern market 4.50@5.25; fair to , against 42,665 ad, against 9,000 the h an increased de-ractive, and at an day a week ago; 20 10 100, \$4.00@4.15; 10 The Tribuna.
The Tribuna.
The Pribuna.
There is the ceipts, 458
There is the ceipts is the ceipts in the c

65 cars; last week, with small sup-have shown the sing at \$4.00@5, 50 for goest price realized for oderate request; advance nd higher; quick sales at Associated Press.

TIE—Receipts, 458 cars,
slow; prices declined to
an common.
leceipts, 65 cars, against
er; common to good, er;
and lambs, 4/26/42; light shipping and sing, \$3.10@3.30; ceipts, 7,800; ship-

ged; fair to good, rancy, \$3.75@4, 25; ex-1,000; shipments, Receipts, 989; degood grades; coin-\$4.20@4.70; extra, scalesteers, \$3.40@3.75; Receipts, 1.700; market advance, not enough to quotations; fair to good 62%; extra choice, \$5.00; Michigan lambs, \$5.25. 30; fair demand; unto The Tribune.
n. 24.—CATTLE—The Price
s. 1. 501; shipments, 165;
83. 25@4. 40; native stock3. 30; native cows, \$1.75
en-fed Texas steers, \$2.40

8; shipments, 136; easy; cking, \$2,80@3.15; light TORK.

BELVES Receipts, 1,270
ta smail advance; range, 8
tre for a car-load of choics

100; market fairly active. nary to prime sheep, 4460 bs, 53,66%c. 60; market quiet; sales of par at 33,44. INNATI.
Hoes-Quiet and firm;
light, \$3.25@3.50; packchers', \$3.70@3.75; res, 380.

EGRAPH.

EIGN. received by the Chicago 11:30 a. m. -Flour, 180 s 6d%0s 24; No. 2 spring. 10a@0s 4d; clab, 9s 14@ 3d; old, 23s. Pork, 41s. I wheat last three days, American.

-Prime mess pork, Eastls. Bacon—Cumberiands,
ld; long clear, 20s; sport

elear, 26s; shoulders, 22s. Hams, 37s. Lard, 32s. Prime mess beef, new, 72s. India mess beef, new, 79s; extra India mess, old, 87s. ool, Jan 24-1:30 p. m. - Breachtuffe

let. Weather fair. Spring, 6s 10d@8s; white, 9d@9s 3d; club. 9s@9s 6d. Rest unchanged. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lavenroot—Wheat quiet: alifornia club, 98 3d@98 6d; California white, California cino, ps 30098 od, Cantornia white, 98098 2d. Corn steady. Mark Lanz—Weat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat quiet. corn steady. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat mactive.
Country markets for wheat—English steady;
French quiet. Weather in England continues
frosty and unfavorable for the growing crops.

Special Dispatch to 1,48 Tribute.

Liverpool. Jan. 24—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1,

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2 Sa spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; clnb, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2,

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—COTTON—In fair demand at 55-16@5 9-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 8,500. BREADSTEFFS-California white wheat, 8s 9d@ 3d do club, 9s@9s 6d; No. 2 spring red Western, 8 10d@8s. Corn-New Western mixed. 4s 9d.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 41s. India mess beef, Lard, American, 32s. Firm; American, 36s. Receipts lof wheat for three days, 69,000 grs; Yars and fabrics at Manchester dull.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—SUGAR—No. 12, Dutch stand-ard, 22s@23s cash; 22s6d@22s 6d affoat. REFINED PETROLEUM-91/091/d.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 24.—GRAIN—Restricted busiargency, and quoted generally steadier, in inargency, and quoted generally steadler, in in-stances a shade dearer, though leaving off at the extreme close with less buoyancy; speculative inquiry moderate; spring varied a little in price, but very quiet. An active business in corn for ery at a shade firmer prices; mixed Western, 46%@48c. Rye held firmly, but dull Dats unusually duil for early delivery at a shade easier prices; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 311/2c.

PROVISIONS—A comparatively tame market in hog products, which left off weaker; Western dull, opening higher, and closing a trifle cheaper; January options, \$9.70@9.85; February \$9.75@9.90. Out meats steady and in fair de mand. Bacon sparingly dealt in; long clear, 4%c. Westean steam lard much unsettled, closing dull and heavy; for forward delivery moderately dealt n, opening stronger and closing depressed; Janu-

ary options at \$6.40.

TALLOW—A fair demand noted; prime at 6%c. Spans-Raw dull at 6%@6%c for fair to good efining Cuba; refined about as last quoted.

Tras—Quiet, with sales of 80 half-chests green

on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 52 bris at \$1.10% nd 55 brls at \$1.10, closing with offerings report

FREGER'S—In charter contracts business was fairly active, chiefly for the grain interest, at about previous quotations; berth-freights, as a rule comparatively quiet; through freights reported de ssed and unsettled; contracts represented a ents included by steam 4,900 sacks flour and neal at 25s@27s 6d; 32,000 bu corniat 6%d per 6

New York, Jan. 24.—Corrox—Quiet at 9 7.16 299-16c; futures steady; January, 9.47c; Februgry, 9.49c; March, 9.55c; April, 9.85c; May, 10.01c; June, 10.13c. Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 150,000 bales; last year, 150,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,087,000; last year, 2,934,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 150,000; last year, 113,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1, 837, 000; last year, 877,000; stock at all interior towns, 336,000 last lyear, 137,000; stock at Liverpool, 387,-000; last year, 445,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 252,000; last year, 365,

FLOUR-Nominally unchanged; receipts, 13,000 GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet but steady; receipts, 150, 000 bu; nngraded spring, 95@98c; No. 3 spring, 91@93c; No. 2 spring, 95@98c; No. 3 spring, \$1.00; ungraded red, \$1.09\(\perp\$; No. 3 do, \$1.03\(\perp\$\)@0. 1 do, \$1.09\(\perp\$\)@0. 1 do, \$1.09\(\perp\$\)@0. 1 do, \$1.10; ungraded amber, \$1.08@1.11; No. 2 amber \$1.07@1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\); ungraded white, \$1.10@1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3 do, \$1.03\(\pi\)@1.04; No. 2 do, \$1.07\(\pi\)1.07\(\pi\); No. 1 do. \$1.10@1.10%; extra do, sales 3,600 bu at \$1.12@1.12%. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2 Western. Se@59c. Barley quiet; mait dull and nominal. Corn firmer, receipts, 74,000 bu; un-

Western, 58@59c. Barley quiet: mait dull and nominal. Corn firmer, receipts, 74.000 bu; ungraded, 47\@48c; No. 3, 45\%c; steamer, 45\%c. 46\%c; No. 2, 46\%c47c in store; 47\%c48c afloat; yellow, Western, 46\%c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 13,000 bu; rejected 28\%c; No. 2 white, 33\%c35c. May experience of the steam of the ste

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—Flour—Fairly active and firm: Western super, \$2.75@3.25; do extra, \$3.50 @4.12; do family, \$4.50@4.55. Grain—Wheat—Western firm and &c higher; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.06%@1.06%; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, \$1.05%@ 1.05%; February, \$1.05% bid; March, \$1.07%@ 1.07%. Corn-Western firmer but quiet; Wester mixed, spot and January, 43%@44c; February, 43%43%c; March, 44@44%c; April, 44%c; steamer, 41c. Oats steady and quiet; Pennsylvania, 28@32c; Western white, 30@31c; do mixed, 2814@29c. Rye dull. Hay-Quiet; fair demand; prime Pennsylvania,

\$10:00@11.00. Provisions—Moderate supply offering. Mess pork, \$8.75 for old; \$10.00 for new. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c per carload; packed, new, 4@5%c. Bacon shoulders, old. 4c; new 4@5%c. old, 4c; new, 4½c; clear rib sides, new, 5½c hams, sugar-cured, new, 9@10c. Lard-Refined,

BUTTER-Active and firm for choice Western BUTTER—Active and firm for choice Western packed, and rolls unchanged.

Permoleum—More quiet but steady; crude, 84@
85c; refined, 9@94c.

OPFEE—Quiet and steady; Rio cargoes 11@16c.
Weisky—Doll and casier at \$1.08½.

Fraights—To Liverpool per steam nomially lm; cotton, 4d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 300 bris; wheat, 8, 700 bu; corn, 50, 200 bu; oats, 3, 300 bu.

Saipments—Wheat, 29, 100 bu; corn, 24, 500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—FLOUR-Market dull; superfine, \$3:25@3.50; XX, \$4.00@4.25; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.00@5.75.
GRAIN-Corn quiet and firm; white, 47@48c.
Outs quiet at 31@32c. Corn-meal dull and lower; quoted at \$1.000.00

quoted at \$1.90@1.95. HAT-Quiet and weak Har-Quiet and weak; ordinary, \$12.00@13.00; prime, \$14.00@15.00; choice Western, \$16.00. New York \$12.00 New York, \$13.50. Provisions - Pork quiet and weak; old quoted at

6@9c; new, 9%@10c. Lard scarce; firm; tierce, 61.26%c; keg, 7@71/c. Bulk meats quiet but leady; shoulders to arrive, loose and packed, 35,c; n spot; loose, 35,c; packed, 35,c; clear rib, 35,c; packed, 36,c; clear rib, 5c. Hams, sugar-cared, quiet and reak at 769c, as in size; uncanvased, 6665.

Whitex—Steady; Western rectined, \$1.066.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet: Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@164c. Sugar quiet: common to good common 4½@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5½@5½c; prime to choice, 5½@6c; yellow clarified, 6½@7½c. Molasses dull and lower; common, 21@22c; fair, 23@24c; centrilugal, 19@26c; prime to choice, 26@31c. Rice in good demand at 6½@6½c. 64 06%c. Bran-Dull and lower at 75c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 24.—Corrox—Steady and unchanged; middling, 9c; sales, 885 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,400; stock, 33,000.

Flours—Quiet and unchanged.

Grains—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, 93%@93cc sash; 93%@93%c January; 94%@93%c February; 95%@93%c March; No. 3 do, 88%c; No. 2 spring, 78%c bid. Cora firmer and fairly active; No. 2 mixed, 29%@29%c cash; 30@29%c February; 31%@31%c March; 32%c April; 33%@32%c May. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 21%@22%c cash, according to occition; 21%c February. Rye dull and lower

at 44043%c. Barley dull and unchanged; no TARY Steady at \$1.04. Provisions—Opened strong: nominally higher, but weakened towards the close; business very light; small lots of nerk \$9.00 delivered; a few carlots. Is to 20-days in dry snit; clear rise, \$4.05@4.15; clear rise, \$4.25@4.30; small safes Bacon \$4.05@5.00 and \$5.15. Lard \$6.00 bd; &8 RECHIPTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn. \$6.000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bn; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, none; corn. 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 24.—Floure—Market dull; supera, \$2.25@2.75; extras, \$3.00@3.50; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.70@5.25 85. Louis do, \$5.00@5.75; Minnesots do, \$4.25@4.90; high grades, \$6.00@7.50; Re flour, \$2.75@2.80.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red amber, \$6.50; white, \$7.00@7.50; No. 2 Chicago, 90@ 055. Com anist. but steady, vallow, 44c. mixed. 95c. Corn quiet, but steady; yellow, 44c; mixed, 44½c. Oats-Market dull; white Western, 30@ 31½c: mixed do, 29@30c. Rye-Western, 51@

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess perk. \$9.50@10.50. India mess beef, \$18.25. Hans, smoked, \$7.75@8.75; pickled, \$7.00@7.25; green, \$5.00@5.25. Lard steady; prime steam, \$6.37%

55.00@5.25. Lard steady; prime steam, \$6,37% @6.50.

BUTTER—Weak; New York State and Bradford, County, Pa., extras, 21@23e; Western Reserve, 10@20e.

Buss—Easy; Western, 31@32e.

CHERSE—Quiet; Western, 7@8%c.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 9%c; crude, 7%@8e.

WHISKY—Scarce and wanted; Western, \$1.10.

RECKUTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24. - FLOUR-Quiet and un-

changed.

Grain-Wheat frun; opened 1/2c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 95%c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 2 do, 85%c; January, 85%c; February, 85%c; March, 87c; No. 3 Milwankee 71c; No. 4 do, 61@62%c; rejected, 53%@54c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 29½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 19c. Rye ½c lower: No. 1 fresh spring, 79@

2, 19c. Rye ½c lower: No. 1 fresh spring, 70c 80c; Fébruary, 78c; March, 80c. Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; new, \$8.75. Prime steam lard, \$5.00. Hogs—Live friner at \$3.10c 3.30; dressed steady, with a fair demand at \$3.60. Receives—Figur, 5,000 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bris; LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. Jan. 24. -COTTON-Steady at 9c.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red, 93c; amber and white. GRAIN—Wheat firm; red, 93c; amber and white, 96c. Corn—Market dull; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Cats quiet and firm; white, 27c; mixed, 24½c. Rye firm, at 50c.

HAY—Demand fair and prices higher, at 8½@ 10½c

Phovisions—Pork firm. at \$9.00. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce. \$7.00; do kegs, \$8.00. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 3½c; clear mb, 4½@4½c.

Bacon—Market easier, at 4c; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5@5½c for loose. Hams, sugar-cured, 7½@ 9c.

WHISKY-Steady with good demand at \$1.03.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—Cotton-Steady; 9c. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat in good demand and firm; red and white, 90@97c. Corn-Demand fair, and market white, 90@97c. Corn—Demand fair, and market firm at 31@32½c. Outs—Demand fair, and market firm at 24@26c. Rye quiet and steady at 51@52c. Barley dull, for No. 2 fail at \$1.03@1.05.
PROVISIONS—POR dull at \$9.25. Lard in good demand; steam, \$6.05. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, \$3.37½; short ribs, \$4.40@4.50 cash; \$4.55 bid; \$4.60 asked buyer March, short do; \$6.62½. Bacon quiet at \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$5.25. Whisky—Active and firm, at \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Quiet and firm at 68c.

BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 24.—Floure—Steady and firm; Western supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00 @5.75; St. Louis, \$5.00@6.25. Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 50@52c. Oats-Market duli; No. 1 extra white, 36@40c

No. 2 white, 316/35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 336/34c. Rye, 60/65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 900 bris; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 8,500 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 985 bris; corn, 35,000 bu; wheat, 40,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Hous-Steady; choice. \$3.25@3.45; heavy shippers, \$3.65@3.70; re-Ceipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 93@94c. Corn

quiet at 30@30%c; May, 33@34c. Oats quiet; white, 23@234c; mixed, 21@22c. Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%c. Lard. 6@6%c. Hams, 6%@7c. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.; Jan. 24.—GRAIN—The Price Unrent reports: Wheat—Receipts, 8,083 bu; shipments, 5,350 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 81 %c; February, 82c; No. 3 cash, 76c; February, 77%c; No. 2 cash, 71%c, Corn—Receipts, 5,943 bn; shipments, 2,805 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 22%c; February, 23%c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull; sales 1 car No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.08. Corn inactive and unchanged. Oats dull; sales 1 car white Michigan at 28c. Rye neglected. Barley very dull: no saics.
FREIGHTS—Railroad unchanged.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

Jan. 24.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot, 94½c; No. 2 red winter, February, 95½c; March, 96c bid; No. 2 amber Illinois, 90½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33c. Oats inactive.

Hoos—Quiet; all weights, \$3,80@3,85.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Jan. 24. - GRAIN- Wheat-Market dull; No. 1 hard Duinth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwau-kee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06. Corn nom-inally unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Jan. 24. -FLOUR-Firm and quiet. GRAIN--Wheat easier: extra, 95%c; No. 1 white, 94c; for February, 94%c; April, 97%c asked; re-ceipts, 15, 261 bu; shipments, none.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 24. -HIGHWINES-Rasier; 100

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24. -PETBOLEUM-Firm; tandard white, 110 test, 9c. Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Petroleum—very quiet rude, \$1.22% at Parker's for shipment; refined, OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 24. -PETROLEUN-Market opened quiet, with sales at \$1.02%; advanced to \$1.03%; declined to \$1.01%, at which price it closed; shipments, 13,000 bris, averaging 17,000; transactions, 127,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, Jan. 24. - The market is gradually gaining in activity, especially in brown and bleached cotton goods, which are generally well sold up to production; printing cloths were firm at 3%c for standards; prints quiet; woolens moving slow; Androseroggin advanced to 7%c.

COTTON. Мемриів, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Corron-Steady; good demand; receipts, 2,203 bales; shipments. 5,240; stock, 72,577; sales; 4,600; exports, 3,700; spinners, 850; speculators, 50; middling, 9c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 24. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

TO MY AFFINITY.

For many, many years, deep in my heart A sweet, sweet yearning throubed with pleasant pain. Oft in the night-time I would wake and start Oft in the night-time I would wake and start As if I heard an angel call thy name.

I saw thee often in my dreams at night, And in the day-time knew that thou wast near; And oft I paused to listen with delight to thy enchanting voice, so sweet and clear. But then wast still a vision, fine as air—

I could not class there in my fond embrace, My spirit knew that thou wast good and fair—

A radiant being with an angel's face; And well I knew, deep in my yearning heart, That naught on earth could keep us two apart.

"Sioux" Brubaker.

The Old Woman and Her Tobacco. The Old Woman and Her Tobacco.

New York Sus.

At the over-ripe age of 103 years died yesterday Eliza Reilly, of Cavan County, Ireland, in a squalfer room in a building in the rear of 153 East Thirty-ninth street. She was a beggar and lived alone. Wednesday night she was last seen by the inmates of the house. About noon yesterday a neighbor who used to carry her a cup of coffee in the morning went up to her room as usual and asked, "How do you feel this morning, Mrs. Reilly!" The old woman was sitting half way out of bed, partly dressed, and tightly clutching a package of tobacco, her favorite poison for some seventy years. THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

tions will be pal department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers" Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

No. 610.

ACINACIPORM ABIDINGLY A CA ADORING AG CCA ANCON ANG OCRA AUK AMAR BLUBA M AGBME DISENTANGLING IMPTD M BOREA NAES ABE WNST GTX ALIAS TII LE ALVEARY SO Y AMIANTHUS N AUGUSTINIAN No. 611. TENET ELIDE NIDUS RATIO U T No. 615. Love.

No 616. Noggin. No. 617. Mix. No. 613. N E A P E M I R A I R A P R A M No. 618. Youngster, Towhead Brother Ike, Enena Cha nagra, Henida. No. 614. A U U U S T U R A N I A G A U G ER I N G I R T S I E R R A No. 619. Herod, Isaac, tuth, Boaz, Ruth, PERSPECTIVE CUBE-NO. 620

. . The upper line, a famous city; the line extending downward from the initial letter of this line, a mender; the line opposite, people famed for wisdom; the bottom line of this square, agricultural machines. The top line of the second square, tableware; the line extending downward from the initial letter of this, three lines rhymmag together; the line opposite, a reptile; bottom line, one of Shakspeare's plays. The top four-letter diagonal on the left, a vehicle; lower left, an annual payment; upper right, spheres; lower right, to agree. Oshkosh, Wis.

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DIAMOND-NO. 621. In Madagascar; a serpent; a Turkish coin; hav-ing little tendency to take a fixed position; a plant; having leaves; one of the fixed stars; cowe enjoy this; in Hindostan. The same words are read FULTON, Ill.

RBOMBOID-NO. 622. Across—A garment; a piece of ancient armor; a kind of cloth; a coin; resigned. Down—In trouble; a prefix; the top of a mountain; a river in Turkey; an Indian Chief; to dip; a boy's name; a prefix; in debt.

Dixon, Ill.

Enema Chanagha. RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE-NO. 623.

In Punch; an animal; a piece of land; a measure; a city in Switzerland; an officer of a King's household; a kind of cloth. Perpendicular down on the left, a Shaksperean character; hypotenuse; a musical instrument.

Geneva, Wis.

Comer.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 624. try; an open surface; at hand; to chal-CROOT. SQUARE WORD-NO. 625.

To frustrate; a girl's name; a sprout; to recon CHARADE-NO. 626. My first does mark old ocean's bound, And often is, like monarchs, crowned; Alike 'tis worn by great and small, Alike 'tis pressed to lips of all. My second's found in every land,

My second's found in every land,
In fertile vales, on mountains grand;
To running brook gives dance and song,
As o'er pebbly bed it glides along.
The whole's a name of dire portent
To wicked men of punishment;
And yet they oft, in time of need,
Find in me a friend indeed.
UBLINGTON, Wis.

CHARADE-NO. 627. My first to me was kind and true
Till my second did us sever.
Yet years may pass, both old and new,
But the whole will last forever.
IICAGO.
D. H. K.

RIDDLE-NO. 628. As a fishing vessel was about to start upon a voyage, the friends of the fishermen assembled on the shore to wish them good luck. What expression did they use which at the same time bade the whalesmen be successful, and named the animal the capture of which was the object of the voyage? FREEPORT, III.

ENGINATICAL TREES-NO. 629.

(1) The terrified tree. (2) The languishing ree. (3) The millionaire. (4) The dilatory tree. 5) The triumphal tree. (6) The debtor tree. CHICAGO.

CORRESPONDENCE. Youngster, city, found out what Towhead's chair was made of, and also gives the answers to Nos. 613, 615, 617, 618, and 619. Comet, Geneva Lake, Wis., shows the skeleton of the Maltese, with a few of the ribs missing. Sos. 611, 613, 615, 617, and 618 are answered willy and completely

Nos. 611, 613, 615, fully and completely. will, city, takes the easy ones to pieces and puts them together again, leaving the hard ones for peo-ple of larger growth. Nos. 610, 612, and 614 were the confounded things that confounded him.

Quilp, city, who promises to be a valuable addi-to The Corner's ranks, incloses seven answers in his initial letter. The missing "nodes" were the Maltose, the triple acrostic, and Scotis's rhyming square. Snug, city, has but little to say for himself this week. He tried to get up a "pome" on the triple acrostic of the Dixon lady, but as he couldn't make out one of its component parts he votes himself n. g. for the present.

E. F. K., city, is one more of the resumptionists who steps in to give an account of himself after a month's absence. The Maitese, Scotia's square, the triple acrostic, and ike's 'Noggin' are all that are missing. Thanks are due the gentleman for some connected squares.

Tyro, city, thinks "Love" is a frand—meaning thereby its originality in Pittsburg. He says it is as old as the hills, and the hills are considered pretty ancient. His mind was so taken up with the thought of Vulcan's cheek that he sends no answers, reserving his "powers of observation" for the next issue.

Heath, city, takes the chair, builds one like unto it, and also answers Nos. 613, 615, 617, 618, and 619. The 'Love' puzzle is mentioned as having an ancient flavor, so that Vuican must be a forger as well as a blackamith. Thanks for puzzles and advice. Both will be placed where they will do the most good.

will do the most good.

Frances Constant, city, makes an excellent showing this week, sending ten solutions, nine of which are correct. The one thing the lady fails in is "Noggin," and no wooder, as that was hard to answer. "Ramkin" was the solution sent. The triple acrostic of Miss Enena was answered, word for word, and also the cross Maitese.

Punch, Urbana, Ill., never liked to craise in the Mediterranean, so he gave up the triple business. That was the one and only failure of Mr. Punch. The gentleman was certainly entitled to ten answers last week, and the Pasha much regrets the blunder made. Shakspeare or some one cless says, and S. or a. o. e. is to be thanked for it: "Mistakes will happen in the best of puzzles."

Henida Champlain, Ill., is not satisfied with his will happen in the best of puzzles."

Henida, Champlain, Ill., is not satisfied with his work this week, because of the absence of the triple acrostic answer from the list, that being the only missing one. He has a righteous grievance in relation to the double acrostic of last week, in which the primais and finals were given as animals, when the former only was an animal and the latter a vessel,—xebec. The blame rests solely with the Man at the Wheel, for the error was made in teanscribing Sigma's copy, and not discovered until attention was called to it this week. Pardos is asked, with the hope that it may be granted.

is asked, with the hope that it may be granted.

A Johnney, Racine, Wis., who makes his appearance after nearly a year's absence, writes to The Corner for the purpose of branding. "Fraud" upon the brow of Vulcan for appropriating the "Love" riddle and calling if his own. A J. finds it in a London journal published in 1854. The gentleman answers Nos. 615, 617, 618, and 619, and sends some contributions of his own.

Gerth, Paxton, Ph., feels impelled to write once more to The Corner. The lady is provoked with herself for not writing oftener, although har time les limited. She says a goodly number is mastered each week, and to show what she can do sine answers are sent this week, Miss Enema preventing, with her triple acrostic, what would otherwise be a clean score. Much obtiged for contributions.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., has five correct answers, including "Love," Mix," etc. He cannot stand a "Noogin," evidently, for he gives a "Teacup" answer to Brother Ike's buzzle, and that is tectotally wrong. The triple acrostic was exipped. Towhead has been invited this week to stiend a hymeneal "node," and so his time was limited. In this number there is a charace for his especial benefit from a lady in Burlington, Wis., who says she has never torgotten or forgiven his "Mustache,"

"Mustache."

Enena Chanagra, Dixon. Ill., whose letter containing nine correct answers was mislaid last week, goes one better this week, answering the list from top to bottom and from side to side. The lady hasn't a wrong letter in her answers. Miss Enena thinks it was very nice of Mr. Towhead to devote all his energies to the hittle diamonds, and she was very glad he "tucum" in. There is also a friendly greeting in the letter for the Poplar lady from Oshkosh, who is entreated to once more become a "regular."

Ezekiel, city, has been good snough to inclose his photo to the G. M.,—a custom which the said G. M. would like to see generally followed by the Cornerites. He has the appearance of being a very nice—but perhaps his modesty would not allow expression as to his looks, so we let it pass. Exekiel feels bad at not being able to grapple the triple acrostic, but he answers Snug's angrams, and says of Brother Ike's contribution: "Brother like made a tectotal mistake when he mistook me for a tectotaler. I am a weak brother—And of all sad words of tongwer pen.

They Want Hauk and Gerster.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Can you tell why Minni Hank and Gerster do not sing more frequently? We have been able to hear Mme. Roze for 50 cents here several times, and we don't eare to pay \$3 now. Give us more opportunities to hear the two strangers. EMMA STEPHENS. A New Street-Lamp. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—We have a vapor gas-burner street-light upon a post near the entrance of THE TRIBUNE building on Dearborn street.

Our object is to make a bid for lighting the streets of your city. While this is not an invitastreets of your city. While this is not an invitation for gratuitous advertising, we deem it but
right that the press of Chicago should examine
the same, and, if there is any merit in the light,
to say so to the general bublic. We propose
saving the taxpayers from seventy-five to one
hundred thousand dollars a year by this proccess, and feel that you are interested in reforms
of this nature. Respectfully yours,
ROBERT D. KURN & CO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Will you inform a sub-It takes away no rights she would have had up

"Man's Inhumanity to Man."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Chicago, Jan. 22.—You copy in your paper of Thursday an article from the Utica Observer upon the "Errors of Memory." I think the editor has unconsciously proved more than he intended by some errors of his own memory. The exordina of Gov. Throop's Thanksgiving proclamation, made famous by the ridicule of Thurlow Weed in the Albany Evening Journal, was in these words: "Whereas, the wisdom of man is a small light, shining around his footsteps, while all beyond is dark," etc. The untiring harping of Weed in small and frequent paragraphs upon this sen-tence settled upon Gov. Throop for life the epi-thet of "the small light."

The house in which the Governor lived, a fine

Down on Sherman and a Whack at Grant. To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEPONSET, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Chicago Times

and "hopes that President Hayes will have as much backbone as President Grant."

Now, while it is a fact that President Grant did refuse to sign said bill, he was not found wanting in "backbone" when the "Salary Grab bill" was presented to him, which placed a hundred thousand dollars in his own pocket. I notice that Secretary Sherman is also opposed to this Pension bill. Well, in view of the fact that he has criminally and willfully refused to carry out the provisions of the Silver bill, and cannot find any way to make the \$16,700,000 of idle silver dollar

of the Silver bill, and cannot find any way to make the \$16,700,000 of idle silver dollar colnscirculate, allow me to modestly suggest that Congress appropriate this burdensome coin to the payment of the pension proposed. Require the pensioner to pay expressage, a refusal to do so to operate as a waiver of the claim, and I am satisfied that not an old soldier can be found who will find fault with the treatment or ask more than \$1234 grains of standard silver for a dollar, or that will not be found equal to the task of making it circulate freely.

An X Soldier,
N. C. Buswell, late Colonel, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

[The objection to this proposition is, that all the silver dollars in the Treasury would scarcely pay one-tenth of the money required to satisfy

ment, and organized resistance on the part of

And of all sad words of tongue or pen. The saddest are these: "I need 'Noggin' again." THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

About Pensions to Widows.

scriber, in THE TRIBUNE, if a soldier's widow, having drawn a pension, and been dropped from the roll on account of remarrying, has any claim under the recent "back-pension act"? Have the general provisions of the bill been published in The TRIBUNE, and, if so, of what date? Respectfully, G. W. WILLIS. date? Respectfully, G. W. WILLIS.
[The bill was published in Friday's TRIBUNE. to the time of her remarriage, in case she had not married again.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—An article under the above heading appeared in your issue of the 23d inst., which misrepresents my connection with the case of the Matherson family, the facts being as follows: I received an order from the Coun ty Agent Jan. 2 to visit. Mr. Matherson at his home on Twenty-sixth street. I told Mrs. Matherson, who brought the order, that I would see

erson, who brought the order, that I would see her husband the next morning. The dispensary being theu closed, she could not get the medicine before noon the following day. The next morning she informed me she had called in another physician who would attend to the case, and wished me to give her an order on the dispensary for medicine. This I could not do, as prescriptions of another physician would not be put up at the dispensary, I being the visiting physician for that district. Respectfully,

E. C. MOORE, M. D.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-In the communication on "Unjust Personal-Property Tax" in to-day's TRIBUNE, the phrase "20 per cent on the dolar " should be 2 per cent on the dollar. Will some one give the rate of personal tax on the dollar for the Town of West Chicago for the year 1878,-State, county, city, and park

taxes included; also, state what personal-prop erty tax is exempt from taxation? The writer wishes to know if he has been taxed for exempted property, and therefore asks the latter question. Several of my neighbors who each own over \$1,000 worth of perbors who each own over \$1,000 worth of personal property say they never have paid personal tax. How is it? I have asked several the question, and was uniformly told that the Assessor takes into consideration the occupation and standing in society of the taxpayer, and assesses accordingly. If a laboring man should be fortunate enough to get a sewing-machine or piano, he is told that he must pay a tax on these, for a laboring man's position in society does not permit him to enjoy these comforts without taxation.

Tax a man according to his condition, and exempt from taxation whatever may be necessary to the comfort of that condition, seems to be the law. A bank President, therefore, needs and is entitled to more comforts of life than the laboring man, though the latter can afford them, according to the law of personal-property exemption for taxes.

WEST-SIDE TAXPAYER.

Errors of Memory.

thet of "the small light."

The house in which the Governor lived, a fine building in a block near the Capitol, at Albany, had been purchased by the itepublican State Government as an Executive Mansion, one wall of which, as in many other cases, made part of the adjoining building, and the title was separately secured. Weed's run upon the "three-walled house" was so sharp and unceasing as to bring opprobrium upon the purchase, and strangers going to the city were often curious to see a house minus a wall. Gov. Marcy occupied the house, but when the Whigs came into power and elected Seward he could not consistently live in a house which his party had denounced as a swindle, and it was sold by order of the Legislature.

In the origin of the word Roorback as a synonym for a false report, I think the Utica editor is also in error, in which he has the distinguished company of Noah Webster. When the New York State elections occupied three consecutive days, it was a trick of the politicians to invent and publish on the second or third day some pretended news from other parts calculated to help their party, as Morse had not yet gridded the earth, and the mails were run in slow coaches. On one of these occasions a dispatch was published, I think, in the Albany Evening Journal, announcing some startling item, very editying to one party and depressing to the other, signed Roorback. While one party were crowing the other were probing the authenticity of the report, and were not slow in pronouncing it a myth. I am quite sure that this was anterior to 1844, the date of the Roorback of Webster and the Utica Observer.

Down on Sherman and a Whack at Grant.

in a late issue attempts to induce President Hayes to withhold his signature to the Pension bill now under consideration by the President and his Cabinet by the following reminder: "President Grant, although himself a soldier, refused to sign the bill equalizing bounties,"

pay one-tenth of the money required to satisfy the requirements of those pension gratuities. The question is, how can the taxpayers raise this bonus-money? All the siver dellars it, and to double up taxation to procure the ecessary funds will create a tremendous excite-

Firemen's Pay.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CILICAGO, Jan. 24.—Since the appropriation estimates have been sent in there is scarcely a day

that some economical taxpayer writes an article on economy on the aremen's salaries. They claim that firemen get too much pay already. Now, I for one of many taxpayers hold that the fremen of this city don't get as much pay as they should, and certainly deserve. In order to show that they don't get salary enough, I migh state what they get, and about what their expenses are. The pipemen and drivers get \$66.50 per month,—that is exactly their income,—and out of that they must buy their uniforms and keep them up in first-class style. For their egulation suit they pay \$40; overcoat, \$28; cap, \$2; hat, \$1.62; shirts, \$3 each; rubber coat, \$5; rubber boots, \$4; fire hat, \$5; front piece for fire hat, \$1, and several other things which they require in winter, such as mittens, leggings, hood, etc., and which cost them at an average of about \$15 during the winter. Now, here is a compul-sory outlay of over \$106 to be kept up in firstsorv outlay of over \$106 to be kept up in first-class style, no matter whether they get burnt or torn. They generally have always three pairs of pants for changing, and average six pairs a year. The pipemen are responsible for their hose-straps, spanners, etc., and the drivers for any damage to their apparatus. Again, they haven't got one hour in every twenty-four, ex-cept their "regular offs," that they can call their own, and their offs are very limited, and even then they are supposed to be on duty, and must wear their uniform. I, for one, find no fault with uniforms, but I find fault with the salaries when their "compulsory" expenses are taken into consideration.

taken into consideration.

Now, as to what they deserve. Take the Honore Block for instance. Who are those that looked like giant Polar bears climbing over the top of that building to rescue those citizens who were cut off from exit on the top floor? Again, who are those we see lowering cones to those four or more citizens on the floor? Again, who are those we see lowering ropes to those four or more citizens on the other side of the building who are clinging to the window-sills awaiting their fatal doom? Are they those economical taxpayers? Oh, no! Would they do it for \$865.50 per month? No; nor for sixty-six Honore Blocks. The men we saw doing that noble work were the firemen, whom every honest taxpayer is, and ought to be, proud of, and who hope the Council will give those men an increase of salary whereon they can live, and afford their present expenses, and not pay attention to those howing, yelplag, "economical" taxpayers who are probably more taxfighters than taxpayers.

D.

Gens. Washington and Lafayette on Maj.

Andre.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—As much has been said pertaining to Cyrus W. Field and his monument to Maj. Andre, allow me to add a paragraph left out of my communication published in The Tribune Jan. 9. It is from Sparks' "Life of TRIBUNE Jan. 9. It is from Sparks' 'Life of Washington,' Vol. 1, page 343, and is as follows:
"While Andre's case was pending, Sir Henry Clinton used every effort in his power to rescue him from his fate. He wrote to Gen. Washington, and endeavored to show that he could not be regarded as a spy, inasmuch as he came on shore at the request of an American General (Aruold), and afterwards acted by his direction.
"Competed with all the circumstances, this "Connected with all the circumstances, this argument could have no weight. That he was drawn into a snare by a traitor did not make him the less a spy. As the guilt of Arnold was the cause of all the evils that followed, an exchange of him for Andre would have been accepted; but no such proposal was intimated by the British General; and perhaps it could not be done consistently with nonor and the course already pursued.

"From the moment of his capture till that of his execution, the conduct of Andre was marked with a candor, self-possession, and a dignity which betokened a brave and noble spirit. There was no stronger trait in the character of

which betokened a brave and noble spirit. There was no stronger trait in the character of Washington than humanity; the misfortunes and sufferings of others touched him keenly; and his feelings were deeply moved at the part he was compelled to act in consenting to the death of Andre; yet justice to the office he held, and to the cause for which his countrymen were shedding their blood, left him no alternative."

And the following from Headley's "Life of Larayette," page 150: "On our arrival here (West Point) we crossed And the following from Headley's "Life of Lafayette," page 150:

"On our arrival here (West Point) we crossed the river and went to examine the works. You may conceive our astonishment when we learned, on our return, that the arrested spy was Maj. Andre, Adjutant-General of the English army, and when among his papers were discovered the copy of an important council of war, the state of the garrison and works, and observations upon various means of attack and defense, the whole in Arnoid's own handwriting." Page 152: "The fate of Andre has awakened a melancholy interest everywhere, though none doubt the propriety of the course taken by the American officers in the tragical result. Lafayette was one of the Board before whom the filfated spy appeared for trial and from whom he received his sentence of condemnation. To the feelings and generous heart of the Marquis the performance of this sad duty occasioned severest pangs. With the other officers he felt interested in the candor, openness, and magnanimity of Andre, but, with them, he was compelled to decide that this young and highly accomplished officer, who united the polish of a Court and the refinement of education to the heroism of a soldier, was a spy, and as such worthy of death. Gladly would he and his associates have seen the stroke of vengeance fall on the guiltier head."

In Irving's "Life of Washington," Vol. 4, page 134, speaking of the Board of Officers which were to try Andre, it says: "It was composed of six Major-Generals—Greene, Starling, St. Clair, Lafayette, R. Howe, and Stuben, and eight Brigadiers—Parsons, Huntingdon, James Chinton, Knox, Glover, Patterson, Hand, and Stark. Gen. Greene, who was well versed in military law, and was a man of sound head and kind heart, was President, and Col. John Lawrence, Judge Advocate General."

Col. Alexander Hamilton, who, like Tallmage, had been drawn to Andre in his misfortune, as had most of the young American officers, writes Hamilton, "he met with every mark of indulgence, and was required to answer n

amining wishesses, in the port."

The report, or death-sentence, was approved by Gen. Washington, and carried into effect Oct. 2, 1780, at Tappan, N. Y., in the presence H.

Methinks, beneath thy dainty, nodding fronds The fairies lurk, loving thee for thy grace, And cool, dusk shadows, seeping on the moss That thou dost weave in thy dim, silent place

The fairy-elves do make their summer-robes, So like thy matchiess grace, and airy green: And, dancing through the long, sweet, lang hours,
They are so like thee, mortal hath not seen. The laughing eyes, and diamond-studded bair, And dimpled lips that peep above thy urns of magic seedlings, nor beard ringing out The elfin-laughter from yon clump of ferns;

But, passing on in gay or pensive mood, Hath noted naught unusual they might cull; And all the elfin-court laughs loud and long, Because the mortals are so blind and dull.

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True Banhood, as Viewed by "California" ... A Letter Concerning Polygamy, Etc., Etc.

TWO MARRIAGES.

PARY I.

She was dashing.

He was gay.

Neither had yet
Reached 20. They
At the first meeting
Danced all night.
He wows her perfect,
She loved at first sight.
They married in haste,
'Gainst the wishes and PART, II.
She was not pretty.
But precious as gold.
He about 30,
She scarcely so old.
They met in the good
Old orthodox way,
At the house of a friend

And repented at less ure.

And what the result?
A succession of filis,
Of debts, and—babicas,
And doctor's bills.
She pale and faded,
He thin and cross,
Both vowing life
Not worth its cost:
"Till worn with trouble,
Worry, and care,
He dies in the gatter,
She in despair. ment, And—girls and boys. With all of life's pleas-

They grow old together
For many years.
Respected and honored
They glide through life
A model husband,
A perfect wife.
J. L, NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

And few of its tears,

that you wrote on both sides of the paper. The article on the education of children, by "Fern Leaf," which appears to-day, will be found of value and interest by all readers of The Home. It treats of an important matter in a practical way, and embodies ideas that have been gained by the most faithful of teacher's-

AN OHIO WOMAN .- The non-appearance of

commulcation is explained by the fact

The present week seems to have been selected by nearly all the old, and several new writers for The Home, as the appropriate one in which to send in their contributions. Owing to this fact a large number are of necessity crowded out, but they will appear in due time, and with this promise "Golden Hair," "Marta," "Day-light," "Polly C," "Aunt Luzette," "Matter-of-Fact Man," "Georgina," "Canary," "Beauty," "Mary Stone," "G. C. H.," "Mab," "M. U. B.," "Hadic," "Erick," "Little Dorritt." "Birdie," "Avis Gray, "Sis." "A Friend Indeed," "Yiddie," "Mother of 25," "Lovinia."
"Spartan," "Irma," "Cheerful," "E. P.
Unum," "Mizpah," and others must content

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers a this office for the following persons. Those liv ing outside of the city will please send their addents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building: Dr. L. Blanche (Erie street).

THE HOME CLUB.

THE MEETING WEDNESDAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club met pursuant to call, at the residence of the President, on Wednesday, Jan. 22, but, owing to Illness and other unavoidable circumstances many of the members were competled to send

regrets." the deficiency in zeal, and arrangements for the Fair were warmly discussed, several features being decided upon. The Fair, the precise dute of which will be duly advertised, is totake place in the spring, and preparations are to be immediately begun to make it one of the most attractive ever held in this city. The members hope to have the hearty co-operation of the many friends of their enterprise in this and other cities, as well as in the country, who have already written to say they "will do all they can to help, if we will tell them when and how." All articles which can be sent by mail.—the postal law allows four pounds, but be sure not to seal them closely,—may be sent directly to the President, 141 Western avenue, while those which must be sent by express may be sent to Mr. J. B. Shay, 225 Jackson street. they desire fancy work of all kinds, children's clothing, ladies' underwear, etc. anything which the taste or means of the sender will allow. Those who have no time or inclination for preparing articles can send money to purchase materials, as there will be committees for purchasing and preparing, and all the ladies announce their intention of "working like beavers" to put enough money in the treasury to enable them to carry out their long-cherished design. All moneys may be sent to "Maine," Tressurer TRIBUNG Home Club, No. 60 Twenty-third street, and be acceptable, if ever so small a sum or ever so large. Grandma Oldways, President. other cities, as well as in the country, who have

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Jan. 23.-I have only time this week to answer a few questions, and, as they are queries that are pouring in from all quarters, I will take the letter of my kind friend, Mrs. S., of Milwaukee, and answer her questions in

First, on account of my inability to attend the meeting of Wednesday evening last I am unable to state at what point the articles designed for the Fair will be received. However, you will find the notice embodied in the report of our worthy President, and also at what time they will be needed. Ample time will be given for those who design to donate articles for the Fair to make their own handi-

work the bulk of the gift.

As to what artices would be the most acceptable it is difficult to decide. Fancy articles always come in play, but perhaps something in line of wearing apparel would be as needful in these trying times as anything. However, we may decide upon some special class of goods

we may decide upon some special class of goods as the most desirable. Any such decision will be promptly noticed. In the meantime those who are willing to assist us by donations may utilize their time by fashioning just what their tastes may dictate.

In aniswer to your last question, "What is required to become a member of the Club!" I would say that our rules make it necessary for each applicant to turnish her own name and address, together with those of three responsible parties as references. The membership fee is 50 cents, and yearly dues the same. Those who wish to be voting members at the time of our opening entertainment, when the doors of the long-looked for and eagerly anticipated Home shall open to welcome its future occupants, should make application immediately. Those delinquent in dues will please forward them at once, as a failure in that respect forfeits the vote.

Peggotty, I agree with you that the fates are against us. I pity you if you have sent so many samples of lace as you name in your very kind letter, and paid the postage besides. People are very carcless in that respect. Postage for a return letter or package should always be sent by people wishing an answer by mail. It is only a small amount for one, but a person filling a nundred orders finds it quite a drain on the burse.

you. I have seen those parties, and will give you their ideas as soon as possible. ORLENA. WIFELY DUTIES. SOME WOMEN WHO BULED.

DECATUR, Jan. 20 .- This world is full of dis couragements! It is very discouraging, when one is advocating the bliss of love and matrimony, for some one else to bring up the little conjugal infelicities of Milton, Byron, Dickens, Mirabeau, Jacob, Brigham Young and Abraham and to be told that

It is discouraging to come home the back way and chop wood for a couple of hours in order to get up a rousing good appetite for supper, and then go into the house and find your wife out then go into the house and find your wife out distributing food to the poor (in the name of "Grace Church"), and nothing for suppor but a cold bite, consisting of a cup of coffee, (two-thirds skim milk and the balance grounds), three cold spare-ribs (literally ribs), one rusk, one soda biscuit, two pieces of dry bread, and a little note on the table saving: "Dearest John, I won't be home till late. Take tea with the minister and his wife, and then go to the theatre with Jennie Jones and her beau. Have a good warm fire when I get back, and don't forget to feed the cat. Your doting wife, BEATRICE."

It is discouraging while you are serenading your girl and sweetly singing "Call me pet names, darling," to have the old man creep stiently round the corner of the house and demolish your belief in the saying that "Music has charms to soothe the savage," etc., by filling your legs full of buckshot.

It is discouraging when you have been reading an absorbing novel, and just come to the grand secret, to have the author go mad or turn

secret, to have the author go mad or turn foreigner, and teil it in French, Chinese, hog Latin, or some other dead and ought-to-be for-

gotten language.

It is discouraging to discover that your favorite muister, whom you have always believed to be a heaven-born bachelor (the proof to such belief lying in the fact that he had told you so confidentially, and in his ability to pray eloquently), has a wife and six children in Colorado, another spouse in Georgia, is engaged to

eloquently), has a wife and six children in Colorado, another sponse in Georgia, is engaged to a wealthy maiden lady of 40 in Brooklyn and a 16-rear old school-girlin Kansas City.

But the most discouraging thing is to hear men arguing that women should be obedient to their husbands, and trying to prove it by the Bible. I know that in teaching the duty of wives, Peter speaks of the 'holy women of old," and holds Sarah up as a bright and shings light, saving: "Even as Sarah obeyed Abraing light, saying: "Even as Sarah obeyed Abra-nam, calling him lord." (I. Peter, ii., 6.) It seems to me a significant fact that Peter had to go hack nearly 2,000 years in order to find an obedient woman. But a careful perusal of my Bible convinces me that "the holy women of old," as Peter calls them, were all afficted with a chronic determination to have their own way. Of course, there are a great number of wives and other women of whom nothing is said in particular; but the examples the Bible gives us of prominent women show that they neverobeyed husbands, fathers, beings, or angels. On the other hand, the submission seems to be on the side of the men.

Take Eve, for example: she not only ate some of the apple, but gave it to Adam, telling him to cat also, and he obeyed (Gen., iii., 6). When the angels of the Lord came to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah, they called upon Lot and his wife, and, after explaining the programme, urged them to leave the city, saying, "Look not behind thee," and Lot obeved, but his wife did not (Gen., xix., 17-29). Having got thus far, we come to the Abraham-Hagar scandal, and

not (Gen., xix., 17-29). Having got trus lar, we come to the Abraham-Hagar scandal, and find the hired-girl question already agitating society, and that "Abraham hearkened unto the voice of his wife" (Gen., xxi., 2), and did all she told him to (Gen. xxi.); and we find but one solitary instance of Sarah obeying him, and that was when he told her to tell a fib,—we will call it a fib, out of respect to Abraham—(Gen.

that was when he told her totell a fib,—we will call it a fib out of respect to Abraham,—(Gen. xii., 11, 12, 13), and it being very agreeable and natural she did it.

Methinks Rachel was following the dictates of her own sweet will when she stole her father's gods (poor man) without telling her husband (Gen., xxxi.), and that Jael was following the bent of her inclinations when she took a hammer in her hand (Judges, iv.) and snote a nail into the temple of Sisera, who had fled for safety to her husband's tent, where she killed him (nice way for a woman to treat her husband's tent, where she killed him (nice way for a woman to treat her husband's friend). In reading Genesis, xxxiv. and xxxvil., we learn the romantic story of the fair Rebekah, and find she was not the meek and submissive wife we are told we should be. Not a bit of it! There is no detailed description of their domestic tornadoes, but that there were such we would infer from the following werse: "And isaac loved Esau because he did eat his venison; but Rebekah loved Jacob" (Genesis, xxx., 28), and the fact that she euchred Esau out of his blessing, obtained it for Jacob, and deceived her husband all at one fell swoop. It is but just to say that Jacob objected to putting himself in his brother's place, but Rebekah said, "Only obey my voice," and he obeyed.

In Exodus, xviii., the wife of Moses picks up Flutterbudget, my ha her children and returns to her husband (after he had sent her back to her father) without any invitation from him, or even apprising him of her intention, which shows that she too was in the habit of doing as she bleased.

Next we find Mirlam, the Prophetess, using a

Next we find Miriam, the Prophetess, using a woman's prerogative and talking about Moses because he had married an Ethiopian (Numbers, xii.), and we have not any evidence that Deborah was ruled by that husband of her's named Lapidoth; but on the contrary, from the little

Lapidoth; but on the contrary, from the little that is said of the gentleman, we would believe that she ruled him as well as judged Israel. After Achsah was married, she came to ber father, and he said, "What wouldst thou!" and she said; "Give me a blessing; for thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water; and he gave her the upper springs and the nether springs." And we find that Solomon gave to the Queen of Sheba "whatsoever she asked" (II. Chronicles, ix.), which is an example of generosity we would recommend to the men of to-day. When King Saul told the Witch of Endor to "bring up the familiar spirit whom he should name," did she do it? Not much! At least not until he swore.

recommend to the men of to-day. When King Saul told the Witch of Endor to "bring up the familiar spirit whom he should name," did she do it? Not much! At least not until he swore, "As the Lord liveth, there shall no punishment happen to thee for this thing" (I. Samue!, xxvni.), and then, having brought the King to terms, she had a little seance and materialize! Samue! for Saul's benefit. In Genesis, xxi., 21, it says, soeaking of Hagar and Ishmael: "And his mother took him a wife out of Egypt," which means that she selected the girl and told him to marry her, and he obeyed. It wouldn't be very satisfactory to me 'to have my future mother-in-law do the courting.

Samson turned riddlest, and in the discussion that followed didn't his wife rule? Of course she did. And when Delilah crossed his path, she ruled him, too. (Judges, xiv. and xvi.) When Joshua's spies visited Jericao, they went to a woman named Rahab, and the King heard they were there, and sent unto Rahab: "Bring forth the men that are come to thee, which are entered into thine house; for they be come to search out all the country." And did she do it? Not much! Instead, she hid them under the flax on her roof, and, by a succession of neat little lies, saved their lives and her own, baffled the King, and betrayed the city. We are told (I. Kings, xxi.) that Jezebel "wrote letters in her husband's name and sealed them with his seals," and had a man stoned to death without his knowledge (not the man's, but her husband's). That don't look as if she were "ruled!" much, does it? When the King of Egypt commanded the Hebrew women to kill all the male children that were born to the Israelites did they do it? No, indeed! and did not Pharaoh's daughter disregard the commands of her King and father wher. She adopted the little Moscs? Read the "Book of Esther." and you will see that Vashti disobeyed her husband and that Esther "ruled." Ahasuerus right rovally. There are other examples which the limited space forbids me to mention. Perhaps you will insist that these w Anasuerus right royally. There are other examples which the limited space forbids me to mention. Perhaps you will insist that these women were punished for their disobedience, and if so, then I say some of them were (I believe Vashti, Jezebel, and Miriam were the only ones), but that oroves nothing, unless it proves that women will have their own way, even if they have to die for it. From the above Bible facts you will see that the ladies never obeyed any one, and that the men were submissive to wives, mothers.

that the men were submissive to wives, mothers, and sweethearts. And now I will "give you a rest." PACTS PLAINLY STATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 14.—John I., would like to correct a little mistake which you made in your last letter. Now, do not imagine that I am going to argue with you on the subject of woman's rights, or find fault with your Bible quotations. All Thave to say on the latter subject is, that, as you have hunted up what it says about wifely duties, you had better find out what it says about the duties of husbands, and perhaps you will be so kind as to give the result of your search in The Tribune for the benefit of those husbands who haven't any Bibies. If men would follow the Bible injunctions as closely as they would like women to, there would be little cause for complaint from

wives.

But I am getting away from what I intended to say. You said (and I hope the Conductor will excuse the long quotation): "The wife who is quick to resent with desperation any real or secole wishing an answer by mail. It is only a magning slight or affront is an abnormal amount for one, but a person filling a mall amount for one, but a person filling a mall amount for one, but a person filling a magning slight or affront is an abnormal creature. The husbands of such women commonly spend their evenings in salcons and gambling-dens." Now, I do not exactly understand what you mean by "resenting with soul hath its own master, and that imperious

desperation." but if you mean that they use their tongues pretty freely, or give unreserved expression to their thoughts in regard to the misconduct of their husbands, then I deny that they are the ones who drive their husbands to saloons and gambling-dens. It is rather those who play the role of the weak and submissive wife; or perhaps it were better to say that it is the former who prevent their husbands going, while the latter permit them to go down to destruction without one word of dissent. If you doubt my statement, just look about you, and, having taken observations, teil me how many of the upright business-men have wives of the stamp you admire. Perhaps they may appear so to the casual observer, but ask their husbands if they are afraid to refuse to obey them, or have opinions independent of their own, or to express said opinions. Then tell me, on the other hand, how many men you find walking in the way of sin who have vixens for wives.

I prefer facts to theories, and it is a fact that the worst men generally have the most forbearing wives. You rarely find that a bad man has a oad wife, or that a bad woman has a bad husband. Did you ever hear a reformed drunkard tell his experience? I have, more than once, and I never yet heard one say that his wife was a vixen. It is always the same old atory of gentleness, meekness and love. Such things

and I never yet heard one say that his whe was a vixen. It is always the same old story of gentleness, meekness and love. Such things are all very well in their place, but there are times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and a little plain truth substituted in its place

and a little plain truth substituted in its place will prove of service.

I do not believe it hurts any man to receive a curtain-lecture. His wife, from her intimate acquaintance with him, is able to tell him of his faults, and show him to himself as others see him, as no other person could or would: and, though this may be painful at the time, it will prove profitable in the end. I might say the same in regard to husbands reminding their wives of their faults, only that that is a duty which husbands do not often forget.

wives of their faults, only that that is a dely which husbands do not often forget. A woman who goes through life meekly sub-missive to her husband in all things, does a great wrong to herself, her children, and, strange though it may seem, to her husband. She ends by making a slave of herself, a tyrant of her husband, and robs her children of the influence of an independent, intelligent mother. The best man in the world would be spoiled by receiving only unconditional homage and submission. As it is in public life, so it is in private.
Put the best man in the United States in the
Presidential chair, with unlimited power, for
his lifetime, and if he does not become a
tyrant it will be because he does not live
long. He may not intend to be exacting and
tyrannical, but he will be, nevertheless, because
no one will dare tell him whether he does right
or wrong, or show him his faults. Men do not
become tyrants or bad men all at once,—it is a
gradual change.

become tyrants or bad men all at once,—it is a gradual change.

I would say to any girl contemplating matrimony: Never be afraid to assert your rights, and never lose your individuality, or do anything against your better judgment or that would bring unhappiness upon yourself or others, simply because you love your husband so well that you do not like to thwart his wishes. It is not necessary to quarrel, or scold, or pet, to do this, nor need you be afraid of alienating his love or losing his respect. The danger lies to do this, nor need you be afraid of alienating his love or losing his respect. The danger lies in the other direction. Many a young girl entering into married life, and bringing with her all the affection of a woman's heart, has made the fatal mistake of yielding in all things to her husband's will. Loving him devotedly, knowing and respecting him, she feels that she can never do enough to repay him for loving her, and she obeys him implicitly, asks his advice, and consults his taste in all things. He may be worthy of her love and devotion, and perhaps at the commencement of their married life was as generous and liberal-minded as regards woman as most men; but the result of her self-abnegation is that she doesn't know much; and that it would be dreadful for her to have an opinion of her own, or do anything without his approval, and, when the wife wakes up, if she ever does, she finds herself so entangled in a net of her own weaving that it is impossible to escape. While on this subject I impossible to escape. While on this subject lead to use the would like to ask Candidate how many as noble women sig terms in what would consult if they all followed her advice and consulted their hus bands' tastes in reading. Would you like thave as many women read the columns of the have as many women read the columns of the papers devoted to horse-racing and prize-figulting as there are men who do? I am airaid that the best authors would soon be more neglected than they now are.

If it is the duty of women to conform in every conformation of the paper of the conformation of the conf

To the Easter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-O you poor men and women who are making "much ado about nothing," how I feel for you! If there is true love between a man and his wife there will be no ne cessity for so much wrangling about which shall

Many women are so weak and silly that their husbands rule them by their (the husbands') bet ter common sense, and it is right that they should. If the husbands did not take the bell the poor women would drift along like a ship without a rudder, for they have not power enough to command themselves, let alone com-

manding any one else. Other women know more than half-a-dozen men put together, and if they have the misfortune to marry a man who is their inferior men-It is my opinion that the very smart women should remain single till they meet a man who is their equal, but if they never meet one, why "go it alone" the rest of their lives. The husband and wife should be one in their desires and

government.

The wife is not compelled to give up all her

The wife is not compelled to give up all her pleasure, neither is the busband called upon to renounce all his desires, but each should consult the other's wishes, and do everything possible to continue peace and happiness at home.

What kind of men and women do you expect your children to be who see so much discord all through their young lives? Do you think that they will have much regard for love and marriage when they recall their parents' quarrels about ruling the honsehold?

When a man and woman take each other "for better or worse," they should also take two bears for family pets. Their names are, "Bear and for family pets. Their names are, "Bear an for family bets. Their names are, "Bear and Forbear," and where these pets are kept they are pretty sure to keep things straight.

Bear and forbear, my married friends, and you will be much happier than if you keep up a continual strife about ruling. One who controls himself is the one to control others, and, if he knows himself, the husband should be that one.

PLEVATE THE MEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MOUNT PULASKI, Ill., Jan. 20.—John is right in one sense of the word. The trouble is that so few men are worthy the homage which man exacts from woman. And the more ignorant and debased man may be, the more exacting be

is toward woman.

Le: man come up to that high standard which the text sets forth, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ loved the Church." This part of the text seems to be entirely lost sight of, and man is continually exhorting woman to look up, when in reality he is not up himself, but down. Let man take the higher position which the text clearly sets forth, "Love your wives even as Christ loved the Church," even to the sacrifice of self. Until men can do this I think it would be as well for them to cease their exhortations and pluck the beam out of their own eye.

C. PARANTEAN. the text seems to be entirely lost sight of, and

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-A friend of John's Wife says, in her letter in The Home of Jan. 18, Obedience is servitude." Is that a good doctrine to teach our children, our scholars, or our servants even? Suppose we place this motto upon the walls of our school-rooms and over the doors of our homes as a "golden maxim."
Let us incribe these words upon the banners of

Let us incribe these words upon the banners of our armies, let our sailors read this legend upon the flag under which they sail, let this sentiment be the rallying cry of our citizens, and the inspiration of all Christians!

"Obedience is servitude." That depends entirely upon the spirit of the one who obeys. The commonest, fullest, and best expression of love is in rendering service. The joy of love is to serve; to be unable to serve is its despair. This world has afforded, and eternity can unfold no sublimer manifestation of love than the incarnation—that climax of condescension—Divinity assuming the form of a servant, that humanity might be exalted to the dignity of friends.

ruler is either self or love, and love is the crucifixion of self.

This disagreement about who shall rule is nothing new, but is old as the world, and will not be fully and finally settled until all things earthly have passed away, and there is a "new Heaven and a new earth."

I conclude with the following instructive fable written by Alice Carey:

A vine o' the bean that had been early wed To a tail peach tree, concerving that he hid Her glories from the world, unwissiy slid Out of his arms, and vainly chafing, said:

This fellow is an enemy of mine,
And dwarfs me with his shade; she would not see
That she was made a vine, and not a tree,
And that a tree is stronger than a vine.

Lincone Franks. BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

MALTA, Ill., Jan. 19.—I for one would like to express my opinion as to whether it is best to send girls to boarding-school or to have them educated at home. I do not believe in sending girls from home. Mothers, if you want to have your girls grow up to be noble, useful women, have them educated at the home institutions, where they will be educated without the necessary need of sending them away at the age when they most need your good counsels and advice. When you send your girl away from all home influences she gradually grows alienated from you. She leaves you a contented, girl, but returns the fashionable young lady. Her home is not as attractive to her as when she left. Her head is filled with all sorts of vain

Her home is not as attractive to her as when she left. Her head is filled with all sorts of vain ideas. She is educated, of course, but how far does her knowledge extend? Well, she has acquired a little something of German, Latin, French, and so forth, enough to convey the idea to her friends (wno perhaps never learned any of these) that she is perfect in those branches. She can play and sing in the highest approved operatic style. None of the musical airs and sweet old songs we used to sing. O, no, those are out of style. The way that some of the stylish young ladies play and sing now,—or at least what they call that,—screaming and pounding until their hearers are almost distracted, is absurd, but, of course, the listeners must appland, as it is generally some fashionable piece that has been murdered. She can also paint. If those paintings were the work of any one but the fashionable Miss B. or C., you would call them daubs, but you have to praise them, although it does go sadly against the grain to do so. And, with all these accomplishments, she has acquired a dignity and polishments, she has acquired a dignity and polishments, she has acquired a dignity and polishments, that is too degrading. Here her education ends. She has not the least idea as to the management of a house. What is to become of such a girl when misfortune overtakes her? What can she do? This is why so many young girls go to the bad. They think that work is so degrading and tolisome. what can she do? This is why so many young girls go to the bad. They think that work is so degrading and tollsome, that they would rather lead a life of ease, if it is at the cost of their honor. Shame on those who look on honest labor as degrading, that would banish from society the girl who earns her own living instead of encouraging ner! Educate your girls in all that pertains to household duties; do not let them grow up in ignorance. No matter in what position in life they may be, it will be of use to them. Whose fault is it that girls know so little? The mother's of course. If she had done her duty she would not have brought them up to be nothing but ornaments in this world. It is a sad mistake, this sending girls to boarding-school. I am glad the question has come up, and I hope the Homeites will take it up and stand up for the home institutions for educating our girls.

JUANITA

"AUNT LUCY" FAVORS THEM.

To the Eddor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In response to your request in regard to the subject of boardingchools, I'm here; and perhaps there may be core of mothers and aunties to give their opinion all at the same time; but it is more than likely that no two will think alike, and perhaps no one will agree with the writer. I think as the old lady said who was asked for

I think as the old lady said who was asked for a recipe: "It depends upon." Now, I have stored way down in my little budget of memories the loveliest chapters of boarding-school days.—two years of the joiliest times in all my life. (Of course there was a college there for young students, which has every essential for our fun and happiness.) If If parents are very strict, children at a certain are will enjoy the stolen freedom of boarding-schools; but them I don't believe it is right for parents to be so "awful strict," do you!

Of course we had rules and had to abide by them. We had lovely waiks, pleasant teachers, and all that; and we really did learn a good deal one way and another.

and all that; and we really did fear a good deal, one way and another.

But in those days teachers did not think it best to crowd the young growing, tender brain,—they considered the "Hies of the field," and did not make us toll beyond our strength.

There is nothing I brize were saves and keepsakes than a lot of letters I wrote in 1838, mailed from Georgetown, Ky. If you know my age now, you will see by date that I was very young. I really believe if my parents had been willing to have had me remain a few years longer there I might have been a smart woman. I believe it was in me, and could have been fully developed. I often wondered why I could not remain longer, when I thought I was improving so, and was having such a good time! Do you think the college could have in any way influenced them! keepsakes than a lot of letters I wrote in 1833,

I wrote to one of my old teachers in George-I wrote to one of my old teachers in Georgetown about a year ago, and asked ber if she thought there might be an old time-worn catalogue in some of the ald attics or somewhere. I would give considerable for one. Some of the names are so indelibly impressed that they can never be erased from my tablets of memory, but I would be glad to have one for the sake of Auld Lang Syne. I am, under some circumstances, decidedly in favor of boarding-schools.

AUNT LICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—I noticed by last Saturday's issue a call from a lady to the contributors of your department for their opinions in regard to boarding-schools for young ladies, and as to the above or home training being preferable. It is a broad subject, and one I would like to make a few remarks on if I may be allowed.

I am decidedly in favor of boarding-schools when girls, or, as some consider themseives and would prefer me to call them, young ladies, are from 16 to 20 years of age. With these years, rom 10 to 20 years of age. With these years, especially the former, commence, if at home, a feeling of "I am and I will": "I am a young lady: I will wear long dresses: I will go to parties; I will attend operas; I will have gentlemen callers; and I will have a beau;" yet we cannot blame them, when they have their elder sisters and lady friends only a few years older for an example, and no matter how hard you

cannot brame them, when they have their enter sisters and lady friends only a few years older for an example, and no matter how hard you try to turn their minds to the dead languages and other lessons equally dry they will persist in the "I am and I will" feeling. There have been and will be exceptions to this rule, but, I am afraid, rarely, as it does not seem natural to the human race.

In regard to boarding-schools, I do not consider learning the only advantage. There is no excuse or reason for their not learning. They are deprived of their home liberties, which are only turned from society's excitement to regular study and recitation hours. To bed early, rise early, healthy diet, and regular times for eating, thus keeping both body and brain in health, which is nearly impossible at home. Besides the above they are taught self-protection, and are better able to fight the battles of the world, relving on self instead of mother, who will not always be with them. It makes them self-possesed, all of which you can trace to their life in their little world (honording-school) of learning. essed, all of which you can trace to their life in heir little world (boarding-school) of learning. I would like to hear from some one else on thi

TEACHING THE CHILDREN.

VALUABLE IDEAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 20 .- No man's life is free from struggles and mortifications, not even the happiest; but every one may build up his own happiness by seeking mental pleasures, and thus make himself independent of outward fortune. Not altogether must we look far back for something both instructive and inspiring, though it is a lamentable fact that much of the current literature of to-day is worse than worthless; it is in the bighest degree detrimental to our progress in all that pertains to a better and more elevated knowledge. What kind of litera-ture are our youth interested in? Alas that this question must be answered. Do they strive to gain useful knowledge, discipline, a better com-mand of language, or the means of prolonging life and health! Or do they seek for the trashy dime novels and sickly romances which fall as thick as raindrops from the press! The litera-ture which our youth are daily reading is causing an increase in this vile reading matter which fils our papers and periodicals till many of them are unfit to be taken into pure homes, and are even a mark of low taste when found in office or counting-room. What can we do to raise the standard for morality, purity, and a better course of life? If we would guard the lambs of our flock, we must watch the wolves; and where

their den lies must be built a high wail of great strength and security. Cultivate in the minds of our youth a taste for all that is pure and refining; and then do not allow them to hear you make use of language which would be improper in them, and do not take a paper which cannot be read at your fireside. Nothing is so contagious as example. We imitate good actions because it pleases us, and insensibly are drawn to characters which possess most admirable qualities. When witnessing an exhibition of temper, it comes to us like an arrow of warning, shot for us to take heed, for we behold how contemptible it is in others, and strive to steer from that shore on which their bark was wrecked. If a son fluds his father's tastes are for the Police Gazette and similar perulcious reading, his curlosity is aroused, and his interest also; and he does not stop here. If the daughter beholds her mother engaged in wasting her time in yellow-covered novel, she is very liable to be imitated by the daughter, and the smuggled novel is placed behind the history in the school-room, and Augustus Fitz James De Clancy has much more dehghtful manners than a Chesterfield, and is much more interesting, and of more importance to her, than that Andre was hanged, instead of being shot like a soldier, as he wished, when he found he must die. Our only sure and lasting remedy is to cultivate by every possible means a taste for better reading in the minds of our youth. Our language abounds with choice literature, and let these beauties once find the key to their hearts, and the success is certain. In extreme youth, when the little one first begins to prattle, is the time to commence. When the little form advances, and in baby accents begrs to be rocked, and "Please tell me a story," the foundation can be laid. Mother Goose meiodies are usually repeated o'er and o'er; for many a time have I listened to the pleader, "Tell it again, Auntie," and thus Mother Goose meiodies are usually repeated o'er and o'er; for many a time have I listened to the pl objects surrounding us, are far better, for it takes much valuable time to explain the mysteries of Mother Goose, and then the little mind which is soaring after entertainment—if not wisdom—is no better, and the time might be so profitably employed. Do not turn these little ones always away. They have had a mind given them, and, while playing with rocking-horse or doll, they will think, and their thoughts, like ours, run away with them. Now is the time to ill that mind with ideas which may mark their whole future existence. When a little one comes to me with a picture of a bird and says, "Oh, what is that?" I take her in my lap and tell her of the beautiful birds which come to us in the spring, and build their nests, and rear their young,—how one parent remains and watches while the other goes for worms, and how they finally if a way with their parents. Then follows a comparison, she being the bird, and her mother remaining while the father went for the bread to leed them; then of One greater than all who cares for us even as the birds of the feld. You will be surefused to find where for the bread to seed them; then of One greater than all who cares for us even as the birds of the field. You will be surprised to find where your thoughts and the questions of the little ones will carry you, and you will often find yourself instructed and amused while trying to entertain them. They cannot, even though they have many playthings, always feel content to handle and converse with these inanimate objects. Their mind seeks a change, and they are not yet capable of sitting down and conversing with a Demosthenes, Linneus, Shakspeare, or George Ellot. They can beeter understand the ways of Helen's Bables, and the devotion of Abelard and can becter understand the ways of Helen's Babies, and the devotion of Abelard and Heloise is all Greek to them. Still, they may become interested in each and all, by making plain interesting portions in their lives, and an anecdote of pleasure connected with them will remain forever, and cause them in later years to grasp more knowledge concerning them and a desire to learn the truth connected with the limited acquaintance they have already gained, and will discover ere long that the learning they have is, at most, little compared with what they are ignorant of. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and we all desire more; still, we know it gives us a fuller conviction of the imperfections we possess which should dispose us to modesty, for, after years of cautious reading, and study, and travel, and constant accesto modesty, for, after years of cautious reading, and study, and travel, and constant accession to the sage counsel of the best authors of our day, we find we are more ignorant than when we began; and whyf Ob, there is so much to see, and know, and understand, that we only get a very limited knowledge on a few subjects, and our span of hife is cut short, and we are no more. span of his is cut short, and we are no more. Others take our place, and, if we are conscious at the last, it is only to think of the "might have been" if we could only retrace our steps. It is for the parents and teachers to start the youthful mind aright, and they, we find, are often dereliet in duty. How, then, can we expect a better generation in the present one, it the example is not set before them? Reijable statistics show us that, while the population of New York has increased threefold during the last fifty years, the number of juvenile criminals has increased thirtyfold; and, while the number of youth who are arrested for crime is increasing, the average age is decreasing. In Chicago. ing, the average age is decreasing. In Chicago, during the year 1877, the records show us that 6,818 were arrested for crime under 20 years of what can we expect of youth and middle-age it childhood is steeped in crime, and where is the worst to commence unless at home and at school? Our teachers have much to answer for; if they will assume the duty of teacher they are in a great measure responsible for the acts and the future of these infantile ones intrusted to their care; and is it not highly essential that the more is about the traverse in the strength.

for the acts and the future of these infantile ones intrusted to their care; and is it not highly essential that the morals should be inquired into quite as much as the understanding of mathematics and the languages by those who are to map out the life, it may be, of future generations? With what pride many, to-day, watch the progress of those who were once under their instruction, and behold in the flery-tempered boy who was the terror of the neighborhood, a master mechanic, or at the head of his profession. Not altogether is it the boys of whom we may be proud, but our girls have some them battled with life under adverse circumstances, and, if not a Florence Nightingale, they have a monitor within which says: "You have done what you could; your reward is sure." Early in life the task commences, and if you tell them of good people and good works, they will desire to imitate them; but if you tell them "the cat is in the fiddle, and the ccw jumped over the moon," you will be very likely to find them asking more questions than you can answer: As to where the cow jumped from, and can our cow jump there, and will she come back? etc. Do not always talk to them of angels and good things, but show them the difference between good and evil. Do not make them so perfect that they will die early, for we love them in spite of the evil human nature they possess; but be as lenient to their faults as you can, respite of the evil human nature they possess; but be as lenient to their faults as you can, remembering that lenity has almost always wisdom and justice on its side. Be firm in favor of right, for it is one of the most necessary tendons of character, and one of the best instruments of success. Violence and barshness close up our hearts, but an effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves just as surely as "kindness is the golden chain which binds society together." Therefore be lenient, firm, and kind, and we will hope for a better state of society in our youth. Let our watchword be "Vigilance." FERN LEAF.

TRUE MANHOOD.

WHAT "CALIFORNIA" THINKS.
To the Editor of The Tribune. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10 .- I fear I am i carping mood to-day, for I have been reading some grandiloquent writing that has set my teeth on edge. Why will some of our writers use long, high-sounding words, choosing, too, those of foreign derivation, when our own Saxon bas so much more strength? Some people never live,-they reside; they never go to bed,they retire; they never begin, but always com-mence; their bouse is their residence or their domicile,-until one wearies of big words and longs for the terse Saxon, or even for words of one syllable. Then, too, we see such expressions as "had rather be" and "like he did," when it is so entirely easy to use the correct words in either sentence. But I will lay aside the critical demon and take a new beginning.

If I were asked for proofs of the great advance of civilization, I think I should not offer the same kind that some of our writers give. What is civilization? Is it a true civilization, or is it but a gross materialism that makes men build for themselves magnificent palaces, fill them with the wonders of art and science, while the builders live in hovels and have scarcely wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves! I should rather point to such a person as Mr. Godin, of Guise, and his wonderful palace for his workmen, where they and longs for the terse Saxon, or even for words of

person as Mr. Godin, of Guise, and his wonderful palace for his workmen, where they and their families share all the comforts of the wealth their labor enables him to realize. The whole history of this place reads like a flash of light in the darkness of man's usual selfahness. Some of our rich men give a great deal, but I cannot point to one who has done or is doing so much good as this true lover of his kind. He is truly a man, or growing unto that hight. It all would follow his example, our tramps would soon be reduced to those who will not work if they can help it; then, if every State would imitate our small sister, Rhode Island, our labor problem would be solved.

In Revelations we find these words: "Aecording to the measure of a man,—that is, of an angel." He only is a man who is growing or has grown to that fullness. Man is not man simply as to external form, be it male or female; but man in so far as he rises above selfishness and all animal influences. And again, there is no full man until

there is a union of the true and fitting masculine and feminine elements, thus together forming one man, of which neither is the superior, but they are one, with the same rights, the same privileges, the same responsibilities,—no, that is a mistake; the female has by far the greater responsibility resting upon her, has by far the greater number of burdens and cares. She has greater moral responsibility, has been called "the conservator of the morals of the world," and a nice job she has of it, if even she could conserve them all by herself: but she is truly more responsible in that line, because the young and tender child rests wholly within her bosom or upon it, drawing from her mind and lips, her eyes and conduct, his first lessons in this life. Wo to him and to her if those lessons be not pure and good. To him, for the mother-lessons has all through his time, and to her, for she reaps her reward,—if evil, one to make her shudder; if good, a happiness nothing can take from her; no amount of poverty or suffering can outweigh the happiness a good and loving child has given her. Thus the female is more responsible than the male. He is the stronger physically, she is the stronger morally; he is supposed to have more judgment, she certainly has the quicker instinct; he leans more towards justice, she more towards mercy; he is stern, she is gentle. I speak of the true masculine and feminine, not of the many mixtures that are to be found, where very often the male form has feminine and the female many masculine qualities. In all the great Creator's works we find the union of the male and female, and His works are perfect; man's can only begin to approximate that perfection when he begins to work in the same manner; his laws will bear higher fruit when, in making them, he heeds the great example.

I seem to have wandered from the question, What is civilzation? Yet have I really? To my mind, civilization does not consist in arts and their den lies must be built a high wail of great

the great example.

I seem to have wandered from the question, What is civilization? Yet have I really? To my mind, civilization does not consist in arts and sciences, in painting, sculpture, and architectural displays, beautiful and delightful as they are to our material senses; but civilization is the gaining of such knowledge as will make mankind happier and better; as will make us realize our brotherhood, our common equality,—not equality of intellect, but our equal capacity for coming up step by step to "the measure of a man,—that is, of an angel"; as will make us ungrudgingly help each other in the ascent to that measure; as will make us when we see our brother slipping down give him our hand and set him up again, not give him as ly push to help him down. Such knowledge as will make us love our neighbor as ourself,—that is, do exact justice to every one; as will not only give us laws for the equal benefit of all, but will cause those laws to be justly administered; such knowledge of our own shortcomings as will make us humble and 'lenient to the shortcomings of others, until at last we may reach that limit when no laws will be needed to insure justice to all; when the strong will help the weak, from a God-like pity for weakness, the very weakness of the weak being their strength. Such knowledge will bring us to true civilization, and finally to the true "measure of a Such knowledge will bring us to true civilization, and finally to the true "measure of

"MAC" EXTINGUISHED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—I must confess that Mamma has failed signally on one point of my education. She never could bring me to a true appreciation of the dignity of indignation. In fact, anger has always struck me as a very funny thing. Too much of a paradox for my weak intellect to comprehend. You see, one cannot be dignified and wroth at the same time. It is a physical impossibility. Your face will get red, and you will get things mixed as sure as fate; and then, of course, I shall laugh. It's failing of mine. "A way we have ---"

a failing of mine. "A way we have —"

"Sweet-scented geranium with wings" was particularly funny.

Mamma a slave, was another funny thing. (in fact, Mac's letter was full of funny things), Mamma, whom we pet, love, adore, and reverence; the sweetest, pirest, loveliest woman I have everknown; and who commands, without one word, the deep respect and admiration of every one she comes in contact with. Is she to blame that she has a headstrong and unruly daughter, with one oasis in the desert of her nature—that she worships her mother?

Dear little woman, she is an angel, and a martyr, and a pure woman in one!

Can Mac explain what he meant by "pernease hate" and "the poison that rankles in my

Can Mac explain what he meant by "percease hate" and "the poison that rankles in my blood"! I am so obtuse as not to understand. I think, perhaps, he hardly understood himself but put it in because it sounded rather dramat' ie. This is a mere hypothesis of mine, how One conviction Mac may settle down to com-

fortably: No one will ever write him a "blood-and-tnunder" letter to convince him that he is not scraphic. The fact is palpable on the face of it.

"Cheek and pull-back!" How in the world did he know? One would think he was a personal acquaintance, he has hit it so exactly. Just the largest amount of cheek (pretty word by the by, is nt it?) and the tightest pull-back

andivided devotion. She does so both by nature and culture. If my husband were to bring me a present or praise the favorite dinner dishes which I had spent the morning in preparing for him, it certainly would not be pleasant to feel that perbaps to-morrow he would bestow the same or greater praise upon the other wife, or, worse still, to think that the words of approximation had been warmed over for me. Ugh! Life's happiness is made up of, or destroyed by, the commonplace incidents of house

the long-suffering dressmaker can devise,—
that's France.

But no more. Only to congratulate Mac on his humorous article,—his huge joke. Very few of us erring mortals are gifted with such a keen sense of the ludicrous, and fewer still can write such exquisite sarcasm. Hall! I am never behind in an appreciation of noble wit.

FRANCE.

RECIPES.
RHEUMATISM.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Mother Hubbard: Try citrate of lithia for the rheumatism. I know several people who use it whenever they feel a twinge, and it relieves them at once. Get it of any good druggrist.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—On account of the extra cares incident to sickness I have been unable to find time to reply to Mother Hubbard, but can indorse Aunt E.'s advice of last week. Would take the guaiacum in efficient doses, however, from one-half to one drachm three times a day.

CROUP.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CROUP.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CROUP.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CROUP.

Life's happiness is made up of, or destroyed by, the common place incidents of home love, and the foundation of true happiness is gone. Ah, yes! a sin, a great sin, must be polygamy; it robs went sealed to a saint, and matces her a weak slave, administering only to man's basest passions. All evil is agressive, and polygamy is but a pattent right on man's most evil propensity. And yet, as I pause to consider the difference between the wife's position in Utah and her position in the States where polygamy is not lawful, I find the line is slackly drawn or often over-stepped. The millionaire keeps his mistress in a palatial house, surrounds her with every luxury, willingly gratifying her most extravagant wishes, while his wife laments the fact that she is treated an inferior, and her children disgraced. The man of moderate means apes the millionaire, very much to the loss of his annual income. His wife may lack the common necasities of culture to fit them for honorable positions in the world. But she must not raise

CROUP.

horrible fact that all men married or single, the professional, the workingman, and the lar-less tramps, celieve and act on the principle that their wills must be submitted to, their wants supplied, and their passions satisted, but then they are not responsible for the consequences. This a stain on our national escutcheon that man is not required to live as pure a life as woman. But such is our civilization, and after a hundred years we begin to see the effect.

IRISH. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Jan. 8.—Will some of the readers of The Home be so kind as to tell me what will cure severe coughs. My husband, myself, and little boy of 2 years are very subject to catarrhal coughs, usually beginning with very se-vere colds in the head. I use homeopathic remedies, but often am out of something I remedies, but often am out of something I need, and I know there are so many simple remedies, such as onion sirup, or sirup mede of herbs. Also, mothers, please tell me what you do when your darlings have croup. I have mastered it several times with my remedies, and cold wafer, but there is a load of anxiety each time. Please let me hear what others do.

Ohling W.

GRAHAM BREAD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 13.—We've got the right pig by the ear down our way this time, Mr. Conductor, sure enough! My friend Mrs. Smith, the most excellent miller's wite, struck a bonanza in corn-bread the other day, and now, Deacon Jones, if you'll just hand me that piece Deacon Jones, if you'll just hand me that piece of parenment and a goose-quilt. Pil tell these blessed Homeltes—as near as a "great brute of a man" can—all about it. Here is the recipe: Take a cupful of oatmeal and cook it in the usual way; add two teacupfuls of corn-meal, one of graham, a little molasses, three table-spoonfuls of sour milk, and soda. Make soft, but not too thin; let it stand three hours, or until it rises, and bake.

James [saac.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Hudson, Wis., Jan. 20.—In response to Lincone Franc, I send recipe for boiled frosting: Whites of two eggs beaten to a froth, one and a half pounds of white sugar; add enough water to the sugar to dissolve it. Set it on the stove in a tin dish, and boil until by dropping in cold water you can take it in the fingers, like soft candy. Have your ergs ready in a good-sized dish, and pour this boiling sugar on the eggs. Beat until cold. If it seems too thin, add a little pulverized sugar; if too thick, a little cold water.

ittle pulverized sugar; if too thick, a little cold water.

If you wish to make chocolate-cake, add six tablespoonfuls of chocolate just before removing from the fire. If cocoanut, add the eocoanut while beating it. Vary the quantity in like proportions, for more or less, as you desire. The critical yart is in the boiling, and requires practice to be perfectly successful.

Place a rim of stiff paper about the cake to retain the frosting in place until it stiffens.

DAME DURDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 19.—Lincone France asks for a recipe for real loaf: this is mine: Four pounds veal, one pound salt pork, chopped fine, one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of sage or thyme, four tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs, one half pint of sweet cream or milk, and four eggs. Mix eggs, bread-crumbs, and milk, then add to the meat and other ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Put hits of butter on top and bake slowly three or four hours; let it stand until cold before cutting or turning out. I always have my meat chopped at the market, and base it in a six-quart pan.

Common Sense, male canary birds begin to sing when they are three, four, and five weeks old, and have quite strong voices at six months. Young birds will sing if the cage is full of birds, if they are singers; but, if you want your old bird to sing, you must put him in a separate cage. Male birds are longer and of a deeper color than females. From what you write, I should judge your young birds were females.

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO HELP HER OUT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TIPPIN, O , Jan. 13.—St. Valentine's Day in approaching, and, as I have a very "sweet one" to nember, I desire to ask information of the numerous and valuable contributors to The Home as to where and bow I may obtain a good written valentine. Not a sickly, sentimental one, but one containing good sense, sublimity of idea, etc., etc. Will some of the dear readers of The etc., etc. Will some of the dear readers of the etc., etc. Will some of the dear readers of the thome correspond with me, or send to me privately anything they may have upon this subject, and I will cheerfully pay for all trouble subject, and I will cheerfully pay for all trouble C.

To the Editor of The Tri

Stoux City, Is., Jan. 20.-And dare I also enture in The Home circle? I want to so very oadly. I am so sorry Rennie has withdrawn his letters. I know they could not help but benefit many an amateur. I, like him, am very fond of plants, and spend most of my time, with them. I would like to tell The Home readers my idea of a window-garden. Have a bow window, with glass doors between it and the living-room, so glass doors between it and the living-room, so you can shower your plants thoroughly without danger of soiling your carpet, and when the room is awept the plants are free from dust.

Almost every one heats with coal now; so it would be very easy to have pipes running from the stove around the window, both on the floor and at the top of the window. On very cold nights the doors can be left open so as to admit the warm air from the room.

Keep plants free from dust, give plenty of water, and keep in good soil, and I think there is no doubt but that you will have nice plants.

WONETA, Lock BOX 96.

THE OXALIS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 23.—80 much has been said about flowers in The Home—so much said, and so well—that it seems almost useless to add; but the experience of one is beneficial to another, and vice versa. In all that has been written I have seen no mention of the oralis, its treatment and care. It is a simple plant, but treatment and care. It is a simple plant, but beautiful in its simplicity. Its verdure of sor-rel-shaped leaves (to which family it belongs) is of itself pleasing; but when in dreary mid-winter its pink-white or lemon-tinted blossoms rise above it, it attracts the beholder and claims the love of all. Now is the time to see it in its createst, beauty, and, if your plant, he have the love of all. Now is the time to see it in ingreatest beauty, and, if your plant has been rightly cared for, you will have an abundance of flowers to reward you till midsummer.

Then give it rest, and cease watching for a month or two, letting the bulb remain in the pot. In the fall re-oot in good rich soil, water regularly, but sparingly at first, and increasing regularly, but sparingly at first, and increasing until it blooms. Do not be afraid of stimulants for the oxalis, if you would have the flowers large, and of deep color, and the foliage abund

large, and of deep color, and the foliage abundant.

If you have never had this plant, procure one. It is very handsome in a hanging-basket, having some long, drooping vine to cover the basket, and the oxalis for a centre-piece. It increases rapidly, and from one built you will soon have an abundant supply. Its habits are peculiar, closing its leaves as if for rest in the afternoon, and opening again in the morning. I have written entirely on the winter-blooming oxalis,—and in procuring the builts, one aceds to be particular in sending for the winter-blooming variety, as it is entirely distinct from the summer-bloomers.

Lilian.

her whole soul, and craves in return the same

undivided devotion. She does so both by nature

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Corn Meal, kill,

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\$1.25 POLYGAMY. To the Editor of The Tribune. GENESEO, Ill., Jan. 21.—Being requested to This is the er add my name to the list in a petition for the assignee's sale, suppression of polygamy, it brought the subject to my mind very forcibly. 'Tis an indisputable fact that if a woman loves at all she loves with

separately fro stock. Ladies should secure ORDERS Ladies ord should state siz remit post-offic

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